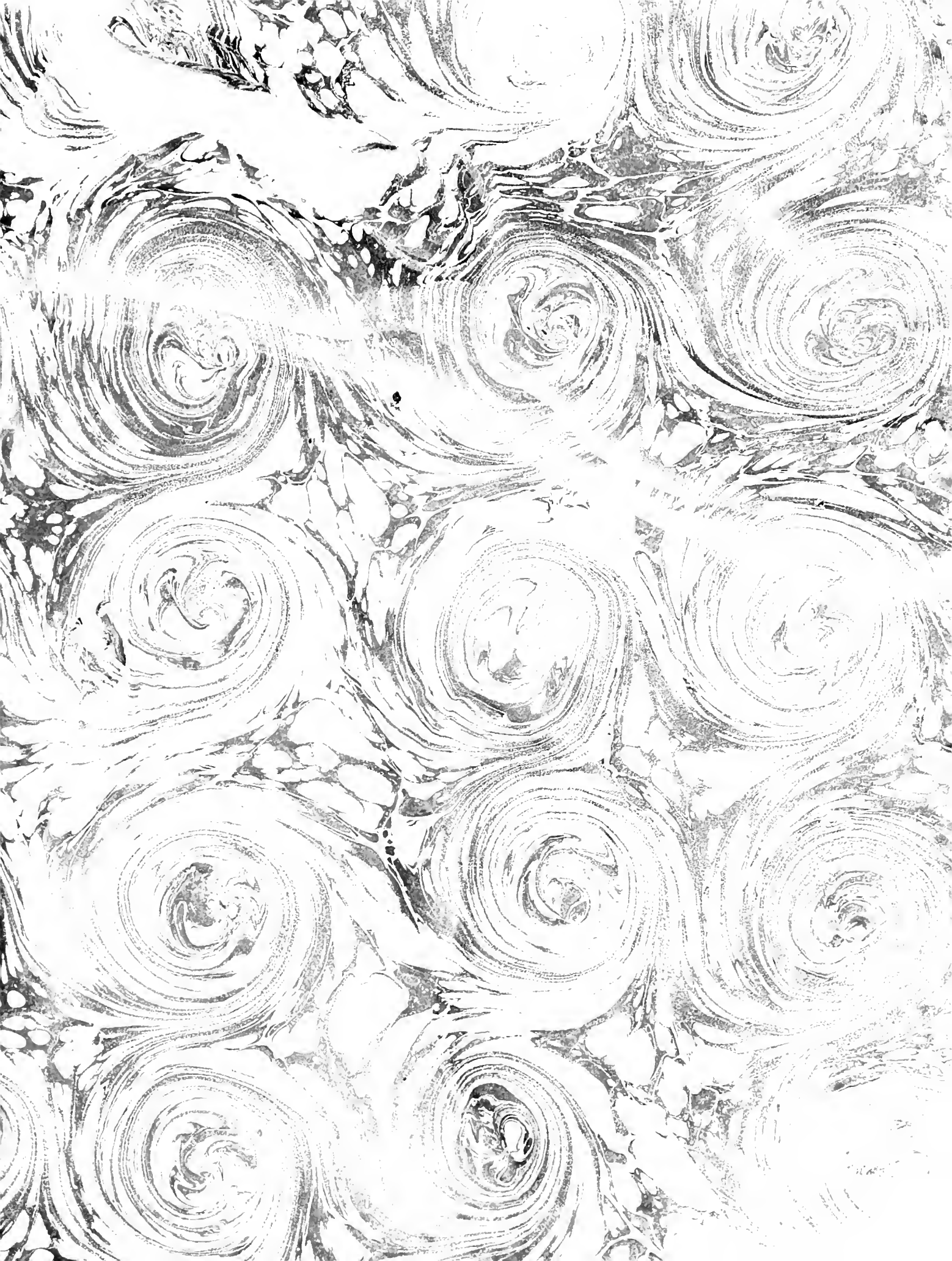


AN

ESSAY

TOWARDS A

TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

VOLUME I.

CONTAINING THE HUNDREDS OF

DISS, GILTCROSS, AND SHROPHAM.

AN

ESSAY

TOWARDS A

TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTY OF NORFOLK,

CONTAINING A

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND HAMLETS,

WITH THE FOUNDATIONS OF

MONASTERIES, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, CHANTRIES, AND OTHER RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS:

ALSO AN ACCOUNT OF

The Ancient and Present State of all the Rectories, Vicarages, Donatives, and Impropriations, their Former and Present Patrons and Incumbents, with their several Valuations in the King's Books, whether discharged or not:

LIKEWISE,

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CASTLES, SEATS, AND MANORS, THEIR PRESENT AND ANCIENT OWNERS;

TOGETHER WITH THE

Epitaphs, Inscriptions, and Arms in all the Parish Churches, and Chapels; with several Draughts of Churches, Monuments, Arms, Ancient Ruins, and other

RELICKS OF ANTIQUITY.

COLLECTED OUT OF

LEDGER-BOOKS, REGISTERS, RECORDS, EVIDENCES, DEEDS, COURT-ROLLS, AND OTHER AUTHENTICK MEMORIALS.

BY FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD,

RECTOR OF FERSFIELD IN NORFOLK.

Nos patriæ fines, et dulcia scripsimus arva. VIRG.

VOLUME I.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR WILLIAM MILLER, ALBEMARLE-STREET,

BY W. BULMER, AND CO. CLEVELAND-ROW, ST. JAMES'S.

1805.

TO THE

MOST NOBLE

CHARLES

DUKE OF NORFOLK,

EARL-MARSHAL,

AND

HEREDITARY EARL-MARSHAL OF ENGLAND,

EARL OF ARUNDEL, SURRY, AND NORFOLK,

BARON HOWARD, MOWBRAY,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

NOT MORE DISTINGUISHED BY

NOBLE ANCESTRY, HEREDITARY HONOURS,

AND ILLUSTRIOUS RANK,

THAN AS THE

INFLEXIBLE PATRIOT, THE CANDID STATESMAN, THE MUNIFICENT PROTECTOR OF THE ARTS, AND THE DIGNIFIED PATRON OF LITERATURE:

THIS REPUBLICATION

OF

A WORK,

SANCTIONED BY THE APPROBATION OF NEAR HALF A CENTURY,

AND EQUALLY INTERESTING TO THE

POSSESSOR OF BARONIAL DIGNITIES, AND THE LOVER OF ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCH:

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY

HIS GRACE'S

MOST OBLIGED, MOST DEVOTED, AND

MOST HUMBLE SERVANT,

WILLIAM MILLER.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO

THE SECOND EDITION.

In presenting to a numerous and most respectable body of Subscribers, the first volume of an expensive and important republication, the Publisher feels it an incumbent duty of justice and gratitude, to acknowledge the prompt and liberal patronage with which his Proposals have been honoured.

The intrinsick excellence of the original work, and the extended and deserved reputation it had long established, left little risk and danger to be apprehended in offering a new edition; except from the very considerable increase that has taken place upon every article connected with literary publication, and the great expense that must consequently be incurred in republishing a work so extensive as Blomefield's Norfolk.

But the very distinguished support that immediately followed the appearance of the Prospectus having dissipated all fears upon the subject of expense, the Publisher has been anxiously solicitous to evince his gratitude, by a minute and scrupulous attention to render this edition as complete and valuable as possible.

The careful examination to which this volume has been subjected in passing a second time through the press has detected several typographical errours that appear in the folio edition; the most important of these errours have

been corrected; but in some few instances it has been found impossible to make the corrections without a reference to the original documents, which cannot now be obtained.

Some pages of Addenda that were given by the Author in detached parts, are now, in their proper places, incorporated into the body of the work; and it is hoped that the arrangement, of the text, and the notes particularly, will be found more distinct than in the former edition.

To facilitate a reference to particular parts previous to the publication of the General Indexes, which cannot appear till the conclusion of the work, a new index of the hundreds and parishes is given, and will be continued at the end of each succeeding volume.

An high degree of curiosity being always felt respecting the persons and manners of those whose distinguished merit has entitled them to celebrity and publick approbation, the portraits of eminent literary characters are generally much valued and esteemed.

Considerable exertion has therefore been made to discover a Portrait of the Norfolk Topographer; and although the result of the enquiry appears to prove that none was ever executed, yet it is with much satisfaction the Publisher informs those who contemplate with pleasure the countenance of genius and merit rescued from oblivion by the graphick art, that his trouble has not been altogether without its reward.

The celebrated antiquary and contemporary of Blomefield, Thomas Martin, Esq. had prefixed to his own copy of the History of Norfolk, an indifferently executed mezzotinto print, engraved as the portrait of another person, but which Mr. Martin very highly estimated as a strong resemblance to his departed friend.

This book afterwards became the property of the late John Ives, jun. Esq. of Yarmouth, and is now, with the portrait, in the possession of the Publisher of this edition.

The late Mr. Thomas Miller of Bungay, was also well acquainted with the person of Blomefield, and the Publisher has often heard him declare, that this print was a striking likeness of the Historian of Norfolk.

These testimonies, it is hoped, will be considered sufficient to justify the additional expense voluntarily incurred by re-engraving this plate, in a sincere and earnest wish to add (without increasing the price of the book) to the gratification of a liberal publick.

The Publisher has also the satisfaction of announcing that, from the arrangements he has now made, the work will be completed with all possible dispatch; and that it is probable the subsequent volumes may be ready for delivery at periods earlier than those mentioned in the Prospectus.

WILLIAM MILLER.

June 8th, 1805.

THE

INTRODUCTION

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

As this work appears in publick, contrary to common practice, without either *Preface* or *Dedication* prefixed, I looked upon myself necessarily obliged to say something by way of *Introduction*, both to inform my readers the reason of it, as well as the design of the following Essay.

It is well known (and it would be the greatest ingratitude in me, to forbear acknowledging it) how much I have been assisted in this work, by that Right Reverend *Prelate*, the late *Bishop* of St. *Asaph*, whose kindness was so great, as not only to help me to the sight of vast numbers of records and manuscripts concerning this county, but also to fix my method, and revise my collections when put together, town by town, as I compiled them. To this worthy Prelate (by his own knowledge and approbation) was this Work dedicated; but alas! to my particular great loss, as well as to the world in general, *he is no more*: gratitude therefore obliged me to dedicate it to his memory, not doubting but *that* will ever be valued by all the learned; and as a *Dedication* to any other Patron could have been no real compliment, I am sure it would have been far from shewing a grateful respect to my deceased benefactor.

And now as to the design in general, which I do not pretend to call a History of Norfolk, but an *Essay* only towards it, being very sensible that there may be several things of moment, in almost every parish, that may be impossible for me to know, or come at; but thus far I may venture to say, that the successions of the lords of the manors; the patrons and incumbents of the churches; the series of the religious; the ancient and present valuations of each parish, are as perfect as my own collections, the original manuscripts and records that I have met with, and the collections of my friends, could possibly make them: whatever pedigrees or evidences,

relating to any families of worth, merit, or antiquity in the county (as far as they concern this History, and have come to my hands) shall be faithfully inserted, together with all the ancient arms and inscriptions, that are any where found in the churches, or other places; as also all publick gitts and benefactions that I can meet with, in order to preserve them, as far as can be, from devouring time, and to animate others by those examples, to a worthy emulation of such charitable works, amiable to God and man. For the same reason it is, that I shall be very exact in my descriptions of the Churches, Chapels, &c. that posterity may know, what signal tributes of honour and reverence our ancestors paid to those holy places, which they generously built, richly adorned, and prudently set apart for God's worship. And I shall be as careful as I can, truly to transcribe the original names of places and persons, and not in the least vary the orthography of the ancients, but always represent them as they are in the originals, whether they be right or wrong, false language or true, by which means it will often happen, that the same word will be spelt many different ways in one page, and perhaps false language may occur as often; and in such places where inscriptions or evidences are partly illegible, I shall give them as they are, without variation, imagining, that though they be imperfect, I ought not to omit them, they being designed to perpetuate the memories of our once-flourishing ancestors, to future ages. At first I determined to have translated all the *Latin* inscriptions, for the *English* reader, but was prevailed upon to omit it, because if it be an inscription for any remarkable person, it will be hinted in the History, and then the *translation* would be of no other use, but to swell the book, and enhance the price, both which are contrary to my design, which is to comprise it in as little room as can be, without injuring the subject. I have added, for the use of the curious, an exact copy of *Domesday* to every town, and placed it (together with all the references) by way of note, that it may not be any hindrance to the reader, having referred to the several authors and originals that I have made use of, in all cases, except where the originals are either in Mr. *Le Neve's* or my own collections, which at present I design to join to his, so that being together they may be consulted at all times, and therefore to quote them would be labour to no purpose; but in all cases where my friends have been so

kind as to oblige me with a sight of their evidences or manuscripts, I shall freely refer to them, and own their favours.

Several reasons there are that induced me to publish in this method, among which, these are the chief, *viz.* the improvements that may be made as I go on, by gentlemen's seeing in what manner I proceed, and helping me, as I come to their parts, to a sight of old evidences, or antiquities, or by subscribing for plates of their seats, monuments, arms, ruins, or other things worth observation, which advantage I could not have had, if I had done it at once; besides, I do not fear but I may hereafter meet with several *Subscribers* who will willingly expend a trifle every month, that would not have chose to lay down half the price before-hand, (as is the common way), nor to have expended it all at once; and this is the reason why I do not design to publish the list of my *Subscribers* till the whole is finished, because then I can do it complete. And that this work may be done to my own liking, and corrected by myself, I have procured a workman, who hath put up a press in my own house, for the publication of it; so that all that now have, or hereafter shall, subscribe, shall be upon the same terms; neither shall there be any alterations or additions made after it is finished, except such *memoirs* as may come in too late, all which shall be published by way of *appendix*, to be bound up with the last volume.

And as to the use of this History, I shall only observe, that the ancient and present lords, patrons, and incumbents, the different customs of the manors, the customs and yearly outgoings of the livings, and the divers valuations of the parishes, are things that will be of *use* to the present, and future proprietors. Not to insist upon the delight and pleasure that many take in historical affairs, which, though it may be deeried and run down by some, yet it must be acknowledged, that *History* is the light of truth, and life of memory, as the great *Orator* * formerly observed; and if there be nothing more in it, experience teaches that by recording the lives and actions of the good, those that come after them are thereby encouraged to imitate their virtues, for nothing so much incites the *mind* of *man*, to an emulation of others, as the report of the noble actions of them that have gone before them; and on the other side, nothing more affrights people

* Cic. de Orat.

from doing base and wicked actions, than the terrible examples of those, who have deservedly suffered the greatest misfortunes, as the just reward of their evil doings.

It will be convenient also to advertise my READERS, that I design three general *indexes* to be bound up with the last volume, viz. one of *places*, a second of *names*, and a third of the *arms*, mentioned in the work, though I must own I am no accurate herald, and therefore ask pardon, if I make use of any terms improper in that science. I have diligently examined whatever printed authors I could meet with, in relation to this county, from whom I am often obliged to vary, but it is always when I have the utmost certainty for so doing, and never, unless I am fully convinced they are in errour, from which it is impossible for any one (in a work of this nature) to be altogether free.

I need not quote the *Registers* or *Institution Books*, in the Bishop of *Norwich's* Office, they going in a chronological order, and the series being complete,* (which I believe few, if any office in *England*, except this, can shew,) and are now kept in good and regular order, by Mr. *Marker*, the present officer, whose care in this affair ought to be publickly commended, there being too many in such places, who know not what records they have under their care, nor the value nor use of them.

But before I close this *Introduction*, I should be guilty of great injustice to my generous benefactors, should I not publickly own the many and great favours, helps, and assistances, that I have already, and now daily continue to receive from them, viz.

The Worshipful Dr. NASH, Chancellor of *Norwich*, who of his great kindness hath assisted me, by a large subscription to the work, and the use of the best records that are any where extant, concerning this county.

SIR ANDREW FOUNTAIN of *Narford*, Knt. who favours me with some very antique curiosities, such as are no where to be met with but in his great and elegant Collection.

The Reverend Dr. HENRY BRIGGS, rector of *Holt*

* For Registers, see the Catalogue of the records in the Archbishop's Office.

in *Norfolk*, whose great pains in collecting the whole hundred of *Holt*, and expense in subscribing for several plates, I cannot but in gratitude mention.

The Reverend Mr. JAMES BALDWIN, rector of *Bunwell* and *Carleton*, who hath for many years past, much assisted me in collecting, transcribing, and compiling many things in this way.

The Reverend Mr. CHARLES BARNWELL, rector of *Beeston* by *Mileham*, and Dr. NEWDIGATE of *Walsingham*, who have supplied me with many curiosities of good value.

BEAUPREE BELL, Junior, Esq. to whom I am much indebted, for collecting many evidences, seals, and drawings, of great use to me in this undertaking.

ANTHONY NORRIS, Esq. who hath with great labour, and uncommon exactness, examined the parish churches in several hundreds.

But in a particular manner am I obliged to the Reverend Mr. CHARLES PARKYN, rector of *Oxburgh*, whose pains in drawing up the whole deaneries of *Cranwich* and *Fincham*, besides many other great assistances, can never be sufficiently repaid.

As also to that judicious antiquary, Mr. THOMAS MARTIN of *Palgrave* in *Suffolk*, who not only supplies me with whatever occurs in his own large and valuable Collection of Antiquities, but also with the whole Collections of that late industrious and perfect antiquary, PETER LE NEVE, NORROY, who for above forty years at his great expense, and immense trouble, amassed together the greatest fund of antiquities for this county that was ever collected for any single county in this kingdom; all which, by the favour of Mr. MARTIN, I have the perusal of, they resting in his hands till they be properly disposed of, according to Mr. LE NEVE's will.

A great many others there are, to whom I am much indebted for their encouragement; but as it would be too

tedious to mention them all, I shall refer it to the several places, where their helps will be inserted.

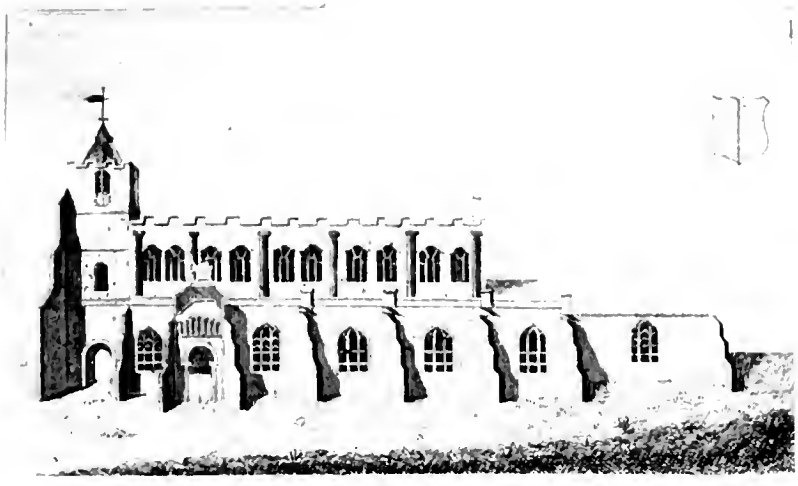
I am well apprized what number of carpers and enemies this work will meet with, but think they must be such as know not with what difficulty, length of time, and expense the *materials* for this *Essay*, have been got together. Some perhaps may censure me, if they hit on a thing that I have not seen, or perhaps been misinformed about; others there are, I do not doubt, who will think me too particular in many things, and others, perhaps, not particular enough; so that as it is a thing impossible to please all, if it is but approved of by my *Subscribers*, (to whom only I am obliged,) I care for nought else, not doubting but that it will be universally allowed, that there will be much more of the history of this *county*, than was ever published before, and if so, my *greatest enemies* must allow with the poet.

Est quodam prodire tenus, si non datur ultrà. HOR.

As to what I have related beyond the present age, I have the *originals*, or my authorities are always quoted; but as to the present time, it is either upon the credit of such persons as had no reason to speak further, or otherwise, than their own knowledge doth reach, or upon my own inspection, having already seen, or determined to see every particular place in this county that I shall treat of: and therefore I hope there will be no such *great mistakes*, but what the candid reader may well pardon, professing that my chief end is, to deliver nothing but truth, with an honourable respect to every one. And thus submitting to my readers' courtesy, I shall conclude with the poet;

— Si quid novisti rectiùs istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.

Lenfield, March 25.
1736.



THE

HUNDRED OF DISS.

THIS hundred hath its name from the capital town, which is so called from the *mere* situate on its south side; *dice* in the *Saxon*, language signifying a standing water, lake, or ditch. It is bounded on the south by the river *Waveney*, which now divides *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, on the west by the hundred of *Giltcross*, on the north by *Depwade*, and on the east by the half hundred of *Earsham*, which joined with the half hundred of *Diss*, makes up a whole hundred, or, according to the old division, two whole hundreds, and completes the deanery of *Redenhall*, in the archdeaconry of *Norfolk*, and diocese of *Norwich*; the fee of it wholly belonged to *Edward* the Confessor, as demean of the Crown, till he granted to *Ulfiet* and *Stigand* the *soc* of their own lands,[1] and to the Abbot of St. *Edmund's Bury*[2] the half part of the *soc* and *sac* of his lands, and of all his freemen.

But by the way, it will be necessary to observe, that what we *now* call *Diss hundred*, in the Confessor's time was a hundred and half; the hundred was called *Winferthine Hundred*, which Earl *Ralph* held, upon whose forfeiture it came to the Crown, and was added to the

[1] Registrum Album, olim pertin. Mon. Sancti Edmundi, fol. 34. a. This Register is now in the possession of Sir Edmund Bacon of Garboldesham, Bart. to whom I acknowledge myself much obliged, for the use of this, and several other valuable manuscripts.

[2] Norfolc Rex hundret dim. Hund. de Dice. (Domsd. fol. 10.) Tota soca et saca istius dim. hund. preter terram Sancti Edmundi (was the King's) et de illa sanctus dim. et Rex aliam medietatem, preter terram Ulfiet et preter terram Stigandi, et de omnibus aliis, soca fuit in hund. T.R.E. (i. e. tempore regis Edwardi.)

[illegible] of *D*[illegible] [illegible] ever after a part of it, [illegible] that the [illegible] in *D*[illegible] *Terra*, *the hundred*[1] *and* [illegible] of *D*[illegible] which, with all the jurisdiction [illegible] what belonged to the [illegible] *Wan*, *Gel*[illegible] *fact*, and *Stigant*,) came [illegible] Conqueror's hands, [illegible] the *soc*[2] and *sac*[3] of all his freemen in the hundred, that held less than thirty acres, belonged to his manor of *Diss*, but of those that held thirty acres or more, the *soc* and *sac* belonged to the *hundred* of *Winterthun*, which Earl *Ralph* forfeited.

But as it hath always attended the capital manor of the town, and now remains with it, I have no occasion to discourse of it singly any further.

DICE, now DISS,

In the time of the Confessor extended into *Suffolk*,[1] nay the town itself was then in that county, in *Hertesmere*[2] hundred, as we learn from Domesday, where we find that it was in king *Edward's* possession as demesne of the Crown, there being at that time a church and twenty-four acres of glebe; that the whole was worth 15*l. per annum*, which at the Conqueror's time was doubled, it being then estimated at 30*l.* with the *soc* of the whole hundred and half, belonging to it, it was then found to be a league long,[4] and half a league broad, and paid 4*d. Danegeld*, by which it appears that it was not so large in its bounds, as it now is, which is easily accounted for, from the same record: for *Wathingsete*[5] manor, as it is there called,

[1] Hundredum dimidium hundreda de Dice. (Domesd. fol. 9—39.) In Ervesla [illegible] et soca et sa[illegible] T. R. E. de [illegible] quorum habent [illegible] xxx. acr. de [illegible] qui habent xxx. acr. [illegible] soca et [illegible] in hundret de Winterthun, quando Radulphus forefecit hanc terram.

[2] Soc, that is, suit of men in your own court; Terms of the Law, p. 248. b. Hence comes the word sokne or soken.

[3] Sac, sa[illegible]kne, sake, is a royalty or privilege, for the lord to have the amercisement of his tenant in his own court. Terms of the Law, p. 245. a. Minshen.

[4] Suffolc. Terra Regis, de regione, quam Rex Eduardus habuit in Sudfolc. Hertesmere hund. Dice tenuit Rex Eduardus, pertin. tempore Regis Eduardi x. v. villan. et xx. bordarij. [illegible] et [illegible] carucat. in dominio, et xx. [illegible] hominum, et v. acr. prati et ecclesia xxiv. acr. et dimid. car. semper vii. animalia, tunc v. porc. tunc x. anc. modo xxx. semper v. capre, tunc caleb. xv. libr. cum soca de uno hundredo et dimid. et dimidium de ista de mille, cum consuetudinibus, modo xxx. libr. ad pensam. Habet i. leug. in longo, et dimid. in lato, et nil den. de Gelto. (Domesd. Suff. fol. 67.)

[5] I have met with some, who think that Hertesmere hundred takes its name from the mere in this place, there being no other large water or mere in that hundred; but this as conjecture only.

[4] Longa or Leuca; I have often rendered this word league, but must advertise my readers, that I do not mean by it our common league of three miles, nor yet with Mr. Bailey, the distance of one mile only, (though he says it is so used in Domesday,) being almost certain, that leuga in Domesday signifies two miles, or thereabouts; for that answers to the generality of places that I have examined, as to their extent, which to me seems the best way of judging such a point; and upon looking into the various glossaries, I find that several of them concur in the same opinion, for which reason, wherever the word occurs, I mean by it two miles, and no more. But for example sake, that part of Diss which was then in Suffolk, is said to be a league long, and half a league broad, and Wathingsete, or the north part, was another league long, and half a league broad, which joined together, as it now lies, make it two miles broad in the broadest place of its bounds, and four miles long in the longest, which is very near, if not its exact extent at this time.

[5] Nortuke. Rex hundret. dimid. hund. de Dice. Wathingseta tenuit Rex Eduardus pro manerio v. carucat. terre

which was as large as *Diss*, and seemingly fuller of inhabitants, as we may judge by the *geld* or *tax* that it paid, was soon after quite lost in *Diss*, to which it was appendant at that time. This was afterwards called *Walcote*, and includes part of *Heywode*, as appears from its joining to *Burston*, into which town this manor extended.

The manor thus joined, with the advowson and hundred, continued in the Crown till King[8] *Henry* I. granted them to

Sir RICHARD DE LUCY, a Norman knight, a man of great renown in those days; the record called *Testa de Nevil* says, that it was not known whether it was rendered unto him as his inheritance, or for his service; but without doubt it was for the latter, it having been always demean of the Crown. This *Richard*[9] was governor of *Falais* in *Normandy*, the third year of King *Stephen*, which he manfully defended against *Jeffery* Earl of *Anjou*, who had besieged it; he was a great instrument towards the agreement between that King and *Henry* II. and had the Tower of *London*, and Castle of *Winchester* put into his hands, by the advice of the whole clergy, upon his swearing to deliver them up at *Stephen's* death to King *Henry*, all which he faithfully accomplished, which so far advanced him in that King's favour, that he made him Chief Justice of *England*, and in his absence he was appointed governour of the realm, during which time, he took prisoner, in a pitched battle near *Fornham* in *Suffolk*, *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, together with his *Amazonian* proud Countess, *Petronell* or *Parnell*, and withal put to the sword above 10,000 *Flemings*, which the said *Robert* had levied and sent forth to the depopulation of his country; all or the most part of which were buried in and about *Fornham*, *anno* 1173; their sepulchres are now to be seen near a place called *Rymer House*, on the right hand of the road leading from *Thetford* to *Bury*, and are now called the *Seven Hills*, though there are many more; but seven of them being much larger than the rest, are particularly taken notice of by those that pass this way, under which most probable the commanders were buried: this memorable battle was fought in this field. But to our purpose: it appears he had two sons, *Jeffery* or *Godfrey*, afterwards Bishop of *Winchester*, which, *Dugdale* says, died before his father; but that is an errour, for *Godwin* tells us (p. 273) that he lived till 1204; however, certain it is, he died without issue, as also did *Herbert de Lucy*, the second son, so that the inheritance came to his daughters. *Maud*,[1] the eldest, married to *Walter Fitz-Robert*, the progenitor of the *Fitz-Walters*, to whom he gave two parts of the hundred, manor, and market, of *Diss* with her in marriage. *Aveline*,

tunc xx. villani. postea et modo xxiiii. semper xxv. bord. semper xix. caruc. hominum, tunc silva xx. porc. modo nichil et ix. acr. prati et i. lib. homo de xx. acr. terre. et i. bord. sub eo. semper i. car. et iii. acr. prati et in Borstuna. vi. soc. de xl. acr. terre, et semper i. bord. tunc i. car. et dim. post et modo i. et iii. acr. prati. habet i. leug. in longo et dimid. in lato, et de gelto viid. Hoc append et ad Dice in Sutfulc. et ibi appreciatur. (Domesd. fol. 9.)

[8] The manor was then valued at 51*l.* per annum, and at the time of the grant, the King reserved a rent of 40*d.* per ann. to be paid at Norwich Castle.

[9] The life of this man may be seen at large in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. fol. 563, and in Weaver, 777. Stow also in his Annals, page 155, and most authors of any note in historical affairs, mention him.

[1] Weaver, 337.

the second, married *Richard de Reparis* (or *Rivers*) of *Stanford Rivers*; *Rose* or *Rohais*, the third, to *Richard de Warren*, natural son of King *John*. *Dionisia*,[5] a fourth daughter, not mentioned by either of the aforementioned authors, married *Arnold de Mountency*, Knt. who had with her the other third part of the manor, hundred, and market, so that, from that time, there were two manors, by the division of this third part, which was *Walcote* and part of *Hewode*. In 1179, as *Stow*[6] in his Annals tells us, *Richard de Lucy*, Chief Justice of *England*, deceased,[7] and was buried in the quire of the abbey church at *Lenes* in *Kent*, which he had founded, and where he had taken upon him the habit of a canon regular the year before. From this *Richard* the manor came to

Sir Walter Fitz-Robert,[8] son of *Robert de Tonnebrigge*, the fifth son of *Richard Fitz-Gilbert*, surnamed *de Tonebrigge*, the first Earl of *Clare*, who came in with the Conqueror, of whose gift he had the castle and town of *Clare* in *Suffolk*, with *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, and divers other great lordships in *England*. This Earl was son of *Gilbert*, surnamed *Crispin*, Earl of *Brion* in *Normandy*, and son of *Jeffery*, natural son to *Richard* I. of that name, Duke of *Normandy*: he bare, as the *Fitz-Walters* ever after did, the Earl of *Clare's* shield varied, which is *or*, three chevrons *gul*. The *Fitz-Walters* being *or*, a fess between two chevrons *gul*. He had two wives, *Maud de Bocham*, (as Mr. *Weaver*,) or rather *Margaret de Bohun*, (as Mr. *Dugdale*,) and *Maud*, daughter of Sir *Richard de Lucy*, as aforesaid, in whose right he had this manor, to which he first obtained a charter for a fair, on the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of St. *Simon* and *Jude*, and three days following. He was Justice itinerant in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and died in 1198, being buried in the midst of the quire of the priory church of *Little Dunmow* in *Essex*, of which *Robert de Tonebrigge*, his father, was first founder: he was sometimes called *Walter* of *Clare*, sometimes *Robert Fitz-Walter*, but mostly *Walter Fitz-Robert*; he left *Robert* the *Valiant* his heir.

Sir Robert Fitz-Walter, Knt.[9] son of Sir *Walter Fitz-Robert*, commonly called *Robert* the *Valiant*, had two wives, *Gunnora*, daughter and heiress of *Philip de Valoines*, and *Rohesia* or *Rose*, who survived him, and had the manor of *Diss*, *Hemenhale*, (which always went with *Diss*,) *Thorpe*, and *Diss* hundred in dower. He it was that first divided this manor, by giving a moiety of the two parts which he possessed to Sir *Gilbert Peche*, Knt. with his daughter *Alice* (some say sister) in free marriage, with the third part of the hundred and market, and so there branched a third manor, which was called *Peche's Fee*. *This Robert* was leader of those barons that rose against King *John*, the beginning of which was on this occasion, as the book of *Dunmow* informs us.

"About the year 1213,[10] there arose a great discord between King

[5] Rot. Inquis. in Legat. de quo warranto Scut. Disce hund.

[6] Stow, page 155. [7] Weaver, 337.

[8] For the life of this Walter, much more may be seen in the following authors. Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. 209, 218. Weaver, 632-3. Vincent against Brook, 118, 603, 761.

[9] Anno Domini 1398 died Walter Fitz-Robert, patron of the church of Dunmow, who is buried in the middle of the choir there, and Robert Fitz-Walter the Valiant, succeeded him. Lib. Prior. de Dunmow in Bib. Cot.

[10] Weaver, fol. 632. Dugd. Bar. vol. i. fol. 218.

" *John* and his Barons, because of *Matilda*, sirnamed the FAIR, " daughter of *Robert Fitz-Walter*, whom the King unlawfully loved, " but could not obtain her nor her father's consent thereunto; " Whereupon (and for divers other like causes) ensued war throughout " the whole realm; the King banished the said *Fitz-Walter*, among " others, and caused his castle called *Baynard*, and other his houses, " to be spoiled, which being done, he sent a messenger unto *Matilda* " the FAIR, about his old suit in love, and because she would not " agree to his wicked motion, the messenger poisoned a boiled or " potched egg, against she was hungry, and gave it unto her, whereof " she died in 1213." Her tomb was standing between two pillars in the priory church of *Little Dunmow*, when Mr. *Weaver* published his book.

In the year following her banished father was restored to the King's favour upon this occasion. " King *John* being then in *France* " with a great army, it happened that a truce was taken between " the two Kings of *England* and *France*, for the term of five years; " and a river or arm of the sea being betwixt either host, there was a " knight in the *English* host that cried to them of the other side, " willing some one of their knights to come and just a course or two " with him; whereupon, without stay, *Robert Fitz-Walter*, being on " the *French* part, made himself ready, ferried over, and got on " horseback, and shewed himself ready to the face of his challenger, " whom, at the first course, he stroke so hard with his great spear, " that horse and man fell to the ground, and when his spear was " broken, he went back again to the King of *France*, which King " *John* seeing, BY GOD'S TOOTH, quoth he, (for such was his usual " oath,) he were a King indeed that had such a knight. The friends " of *Robert* hearing these words, kneeled down and said, *O King, he* " *is your knight, it is* ROBERT FITZ-WALTER; whereupon the next " day he was sent for, and restored to the King's favour, by which " means peace was concluded, and he received his livings, and had " licence to repair his castle of *Baynard*, and all his other castles." Notwithstanding this, he afterwards joined the Barons that stood against the same King for their liberties, during his whole reign; and, at the King's death, by his advice there was an agreement made between them and the succeeding King, from which time he was always in great favour, both in court and country. *Holinshed*,[9] that faithful historian, gives him this character, that he was " both ex- " cellent in counsel, and valiant in war." He went with *Ralph* Earl of *Chester's* army, to aid the Christians against the Infidels, who had besieged the city of *Damieta* in *Egypt*, where he performed noble achievements: " After which,[1] this strenuous knight, this *Mars* of " men, this marshal of God's army and holy church, (for so he was " stiled by the common multitude,) lived in all affluence of riches " and honour, till 1234, when he died, and was buried by his " daughter in the said church. *Holinshed* says,[2] *anno* 1235, in Advent, " died the noble Baron the Lord *Fitz-Walter*."[3]

[8] Weaver, 932. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. fol. 76. Stow's Annals, fol. 170.

[9] Hol. vol. ii. fol. 184, &c.

[1] Weav. 633.

[2] Vol. i. 219.

[3] Anno 1234, obijt nobilis vir Robertus filius Walteri, patronus ecclesiæ Dunmow, qui tumulatur juxta majus

ROBERT FITZ-WALTER[1] his son, often called *Walter Fitz-Robert*, succeeded; he was a man of renown in those days, and in great favour with his prince;[2] he inherited the lands of his father, except this manor and those of *Hemenhale* and *Theye*, which were held in dower by *Rose* his stepmother, who possessed them to 1256, from which time he held them, and dying seized in 1258, was buried in the conventual church of *Dunmow*, leaving

ROBERT, his son and heir, then ten years old, who was knighted in 1274, and had a great part of his possessions in his own hands before that time, though this manor, with *Hemenhale* and *Theye*, was in the hands of *Stephen Fitz-Walter*, his uncle, (as I take him to be,) as guardian and trustee to the said *Robert*. This *Stephen*[3] in 1286 claimed a market every Wednesday and Friday, with all rights belonging to a market, and it was allowed in *Eire*. It seems that King *Henry* I. established this market, for he granted it to Sir *Richard de Lucy*, along with the manor; at this time the jury also find, that the said *Stephen* held a third part of the hundred, which was worth five marks yearly; that *Ernald de Montimaco* (*Arnold Mountency*) held of him another third part, which was worth 60s. *per annum*, and that *Richard de Boyland* held of the said *Stephen* another part, which was worth 28s. *per annum*; and that this *Stephen*, as capital lord of the whole, paid into the *Exchequer* a rent of 40d. a year, being entitled, in his part, to view of *frankpledge*, assize of *bread* and *ale*, *infangenthef*, *waif*, and all other liberties which belonged to a hundred, all which soon after came to *Robert Fitz-Walter* aforesaid, for I find him in possession in his own name. In 1293,[4] he was summoned to attend King *Edward* I. into *Gascoign*, in order to recover his inheritance from the *French* King, to which place he went, in the retinue of *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaster*. In 1296,[5] he was in the *Welsh* expedition, and in 1298, in the *Scotch* wars.[6] It was this man[7] that aliened *Baynard* castle in *London*, and *Montfitchet* Tower, to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, reserving his Barony that belonged to it, to himself and his heirs: he was the first of this family that styled himself Lord of *Wodeham* in *Essex*, where he had a seat and a fine park. He had two wives, *Devorgil*, daughter and coheir of *John de Burgh*, son of *Hubert de Burgh*, late Earl of *Kent*, and Chief Justice of *England*, and *Eleanor* daughter of Earl *Ferrers*, by whom he had *Robert* his son, who succeeded him. In this year[8] he obtained a charter of confirmation for a fair every year at his manor of *Diss*, upon the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of St. *Simon* and *Jude*, and three days following. He was one[9] of the se parliamentary Barons that sealed the letter to the Pope *anno* 1301, denying that the kingdom of *Scotland* was his fee, or that he had any jurisdiction in temporal affairs. He sealed with his paternal coat, supported by two harpies, which seal of his I have

[1] [illegible] monasterio, et [illegible] Wi[illegible] [illegible] hereditate. [illegible] Lib. [illegible]

[2] [illegible] Bar. [illegible] 219. Mon. Ang. [illegible] 57.

[3] [illegible] 226.

[4] Pat. [illegible] apud Norw. 15 E. [illegible]

[5] Rot. [illegible] 22 E. 1. m. 1. 23 E. 1. m. 1.

[6] Claus. 25 E. 1. m. 8. Rot. Scotiæ 28 E. 1. mem. 11.

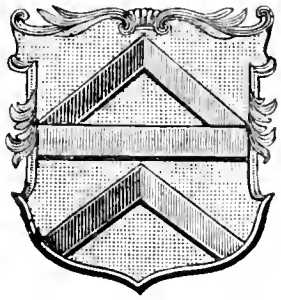
[7] Dug. Bar. vol. 1. 233.

[8] Cart. 28 E. 1. No. 1.

[9] Ex Autographo Cameræ Scacar.

seen affixed to several deeds, and in particular to a grant made in 1298,[4] to *William Partekyn* of *Prilleston*, (now *Billingford*,) dier, by which he granted, for his homage and service, and half a mark of silver in hand paid, two messuages in *Diss*, with liberty of washing his wool and cloths in *Diss Meer*, whenever he would, with this reserve, that the gross die should be first washed off, and that he should not suffer the drain of his dying office to run into the *Meer*. The Escheat Rolls of the 19th of *Edward* II. say, that he held *Diss* at three knights fees, and *Hemenhale* by barony. *Dugdale*[5] and others imagine that he died this year, because we find that from the 28th of *January* the escheator accounted for the profits of his estates till the 12th of *February* following, when he delivered seizin to *Robert Fitz-Walter*, son of the said *Robert*, who was of full age; but this is an errour, for at that time we find that he renounced all the temporal goods of this life, and, as Mr. *Weaver*[6] tells us rightly, then entered himself a friar minor in the friery at *Colchester*, which he himself, in 1309, had founded, and there took upon him the habit of a religious votary, where he spent the rest of his days.[7]

In the catalogue of emperors, kings, princes, and other potent persons, that have entered into this religious order, this *Robert*[8] was one. It seems as if the church of *Diss* was built by this man, his arms cut in stone still remaining several times on the south porch.



ROBERT FITZ-WALTER,[9] Lord of *Wodeham*, his son, married in his father's lifetime, first[1] to *Joan* daughter of *John de Botetort* in 1304, by whom he had no issue; and after to *Joan*,[2] one of the daughters and coheirs of *John de Moulton* of *Egremond*, who survived him, and had for her dowry an assignation of the manors of *Henham* in *Essex*, *Diss*, and *Hemenhale* in *Norfolk*, &c. In 1361, this *Joan*[3] purchased by fine of *Nicolas de Walcote* and *Joan* his wife, one messuage 80 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, 4 acres of wood, and 14*s.* *per annum* quit-rent in *Diss*, *Frenze*, and *Burston*, which was added to the capital manor, and was part of *Walcote* manor that was granted by one of the *Mounteney's*, to *William de Walcote*, the father or grandfather of this *Nicolas*. She it was also that brought the Castle of *Egremond* in *Cumberland*, and a third part of that manor, and many others, to this family. This *Robert* was in the expedition made into *Scotland* in 1326, and died the year following, leaving

JOHN,[4] his son, then 13 years old, possessed of two parts of his estate, the third being held by the said *Joan* in dower; he was a ward of *Henry de Percy's*; but in the ninth of *Edward* III. by the King's

[4] Autog. penes W. Camell de Diss, Gen.
[5] Dug. Bar. vol. i. 221.
[6] Ibid. fol. 613.
[7] Anno 1309, Robertus filius Walteri Custos de Essex, fundamentum posuit Fratrum Minorum de Colecestria. Lib. Dunmow.
[8] Frater Dominus Robertus Fitz-Walter Baro, fundator Conventus Colcestrie, intravit ibidem ordinem anno Domini 1325.
[9] Dug. Bar. vol. i. 221.
[1] Pat. 33 E. 1. P. 1. mem. 13.
[2] Claus. 11 E. 3. P. 2. m. 25.
[3] Coll. P. L. N.
[4] Dug. Bar. ibid.

special favour, his homage was accepted, and livery made to him, *Diss* manor then was valued at 51*l.* *Hemenhale* at 38*l.* *Fincham* at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* He was in the *French* wars in 1370, being one of those appointed to accompany Sir *Walter Manny* in that skirmish at the barriers of *Paris*, the Duke of *Normandy* then lying in that city, and was then knighted. He married *Eleanor* daughter of *Henry* Lord *Percy*, his guardian, was summoned to parliament from the 15th to the 34th of *Edward* III. exclusive, and died upon Monday the feast of St. *Luke* the Evangelist, *anno* 1390, leaving *Walter*, his son and heir, 16 years of age, *Joan* his mother surviving him; she died in 1392, whereupon *Walter* her grandson was found to be next heir, and 19 years of age, this manor[1] being then held at three fees as of the Barony of *Bagnard* Castle.

WALTER Lord FITZ-WALTER,[2] making proof of his age in 1362, and doing his homage, had livery of all his lands. In the 44th of *Edward* III. he was in that expedition made into *Gascoign*, and there reputed one of the most expert soldiers in the whole realm; but being taken prisoner in those wars, was forced to mortgage his castle and lordship of *Egremond* for 1000*l.* towards raising his fine for his redemption. In 1372, an invasion being feared from the *French*, having raised what power he could for defence of *Essex*, he was commanded to repair into *Norfolk* for the safeguard of those parts. In 1379,[3] he procured the King's charter for a weekly market every Friday, at his lordship of *Hemenhale* in *Norfolk*, and a fair yearly on the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of St. *Andrew* the Apostle. Soon after, in 1381, he did great service in *Essex* against the rebels under *Jack Straw*, by suppressing those that endeavoured to make head there. Many other great and noble exploits of this man may be seen in the first volume of *Dug.* Baron. fol. 222, and in the second volume of *Holinshed's* Chronicle, fol. 405, 410. He was Lieutenant[4] to *Thomas* Duke of *Gloucester*, Constable of *England*, in the great cause between the Lords *Lovell* and *Morley*, for the arms of *Burnel*, in the Court of *Chivalry*, *anno* 1384, and 1386, in which year he died in *Spain*, on Wednesday before St. *Michael*, being one of those that accompanied *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, king of *Castile* and *Leon*, in his expedition thither, where the *English*, not able to bear the heat of the country, died in great numbers. "Among[5] others there died before the breaking up of "the camp, one of the greatest Barons of all the company, the Lord "*Fitz Walter*." I have seen an ancient deed[6] of this *Walter*, in *French*, by which, as Lord of *Diss*, he granted a messuage and 8 acres of land to one *William Mounday*, it was dated at *Henham* 40 *E.* III. to which his seal was fastened, being his paternal coat, and an estoil between two plumes for his crest, (circumscribed, *Sigillum Walteri Filij-Walteri.*) His first wife was *Eleanor*, by whom he had no issue, his second, as Mr. *Dugdale* tells us, was *Philippa*, daughter and coheir to *John de Mohun* Lord of *Dunster*, and widow of *Edward* Duke of *York*, she survived him. But *Le Neve*,[7]

[1] Col. P. L. N.
[2] Dug. Bar. vol. 1. 221.
[3] Cart. Regis Ric. 2d, an. 16, n. 4.
[4] MSS. cans. predict. penes P. L. N.
[5] Hol. vol. 2. fol. 450.
[6] Autog. penes J. Martin, Gent.
[7] Col. P. L. N.

in his Collections, differs in this point; for, as he justly observes, this *Philippa*, widow of that *Edward* Duke of *York* who was killed in the battle of *Agincourt*, in the third year of *Henry* V. could never be the wife of this Sir *Walter Fitz-Walter*, who died the tenth of *Richard* II. before that battle was fought: to reconcile this we must observe, that *Robert Fitz-Walter*, the eldest son of this *Walter*, lived to be of age, though he died before his father, without issue; and he it was that married *Philippa* aforesaid, who, after his death, married again to *Edward Plantagenet* Duke of *York*, and Earl of *Rutland*, who held *Diss* manor, hundred, and market, together with *Hemenhale*, till he was killed as aforesaid, and from his death she held them till 1431, in which year it appears, by the inquisition then taken, that she died seized, and that

Sir WALTER FITZ-WALTER, second son, and now heir, of *Walter* Lord *Fitz-Walter*, brother and heir of Sir *Robert Fitz-Walter*, first husband of the said *Philippa*, had livery of the manors of *Diss* and *Hemenhale*, with their appurtenances, all which (except the advowsons) were held in dower by the said *Philippa*; but they went with the rest of the estate of the said *Robert*, and had been in possession of the said *Walter* ever since 1380, when he had livery to them, as heir to *Walter* his father, and *Robert* his elder brother; and accordingly I find, he presented to *Diss*, in 1390 and in 1399; *Philippa* aforesaid levied a fine, to *Alexander Walden*, Sir *Richard Bouchier*, Knight, and others, settling these manors on herself for life, after to the said *Walter* and his heirs, as his inheritance. This *Walter* married *Joan*[3] daughter of Sir *John Devereux*, Knight; he died in 1408, and ordered his body to be buried in *Henham* church, leaving *Joan* his wife, who soon after married to *Hugh Burnel*, and two sons, *Humphry* and *Walter*, and one daughter named *Eleanor*.

HUMPHRY Lord FITZ-WALTER, his eldest son, was under age at his father's death, and was a ward of King *Henry* the Fifth's, who granted the custody of him to *John de Beauford* Earl of *Somerset*; the earl dying soon after, left him to his executor, *Henry Beauford* Bishop of *Winchester*, but dying before he came of age, he never was in possession of his inheritance, but it went to his brother,

WALTER FITZ-WALTER, who was under age, and had not possession of his estate till 1428, at which time he had livery thereof, but not of *Diss* and *Hemenhale* till 1431, when *Philippa* died, who had held them all this time in dower. In this year he settled them in trust on his feoffees,[4] *Richard Baniard*, and *Simon Cistern*, rector of *Berningham*, who presented here jointly with him; and immediately after that settlement I find a pardon passed the great seal, for the alienation of his manors of *Hemenhale*, *Diss*, and *Diss* half hundred, without the King's license.[5] This *Walter* was one of the most active men in the *French* wars, in the time of that victorious prince *Henry* V. who in the eighth year of his reign, for the great services that he had done him, gave to him and his heirs male all the lands and lordships which Sir *John Cheney*, Knt. deceased, held in the dutchy of *Normandy*, which reverted to the crown, for default of heirs male of the said *John*, and were of the value of 5000 scutes.[6]

[3] Dug. Bar. 222.
[4] P. L. N.
[5] Dug. Bar. vol. i. p. 222.
[6] Rot. H. v. 44. b.

He was then a very young man, not being of full age till 1422, though in 1421 he was taken prisoner by the *French*, but soon got released; he died about 1432, (in which year the probate of his will bears date,) and desired to be buried in *Danmow* priory, ordering his executors to make an arch in the wall, near his mother's grave, allowing 40 marks to defray the expense, and requested that his own, and his wife and children's bodies should be there deposited. *Elizabeth* his wife survived him, who held in dower *Hemenhale* and *Diss* manors, with the hundred of *Diss* in *Norfolk*, the manors of [a] *Shimpling* and *Thorne* in *Suffolk*, of *Wodeham-Walter*, *Henham*, *Leaden*, *Fitring*, *Danmow-parva*, *Burnham*, *Wimbish*, and *Shering* in *Essex*; she after married to *William Massey*, and lived to *June* 14, 1463,[b] at which time she died, leaving *Anne*, wife of *Thomas Ratcliff*, Esq. and *Elizabeth*, (then single,) her daughters and heiresses; *Anne* had no issue, but *Elizabeth* afterwards married to

JOHN RATCLIFF, Knt. brother of the said *Thomas*, who was soon after summoned to parliament as Lord *Fitz-Walter*, and in right of his wife enjoyed all the honours and possessions of this noble family; and though we have different accounts of this matter, the escheat roll confirms it to me [c] that this *Elizabeth* was the wife of *John*, and not of *Thomas Ratcliff*, as is said by some.

This family, as Mr. *Le Neve* thinks, came first into this county in 1411, when *John Ratcliff*, Esq. father of this Sir *John Ratcliff*, married *Cecily*, the widow of Sir *John de Herling*, by which he much advanced his family. This Sir *John*, after he was Lord *Fitz-Walter*, sided with *Edward* IV. against King *Henry* VI. [d] and being by him appointed to keep the passage at *Ferrybridge*, which the Lord *Clifford* resolved to gain by surprise, was there slain, on Saturday before Palm Sunday, 1460, as he rose from his bed unarmed, with a poll ax only in his hand, in order to appease the fray, as he thought, among his own men, leaving his estate in possession of *Elizabeth* his wife, and *John Ratcliff*, afterwards Lord *Fitz-Walter*, his son, all which the said

JOHN [e] enjoyed till 1493, when he was attainted of treason, and being apprehended, was brought into *England* with several other knights, among which was Sir *Robert Ratcliff*, who was beheaded, but the Lord *Fitz-Walter* was pardoned; after that he went to *Calais*, and being there laid in hold, was beheaded, because he would have corrupted the keepers, with many promises, to have escaped out of the same, intending, as was thought, to have gone to *Perkyn*, at that time a pretender to the crown against *Henry* VII. who, at the time of his attainder, seized upon all his revenues, and among them, on this manor, hundred, and advowson, together with the manor of *Hatton's*, or *Cock-street*, and *Hakcote* in *Diss*, both which were become members of the great manor; [f] and in 1498, the King

Dug. Bar. vol. 1. 223.

[a] Esc. 4 E. 4. N. 37.

[b] Coll. P. I. N.

[c] 1463. [d] Elizabetha que fuit uxor Walteri Fitz-Walter tenuit die quo obiit manerio de Hempnal et Diss, una cum hundredo de Dysse cum suis pertinentiis de Rege per servitium militare in parcel. Baronie de Fitz-Walter, remanet inde rectis heredibus ipsius Walteri, quoque Elizabetha domina Fitz Walter nuper uxor Johannis Ratcliff est filia et heres et etatis tri, inta annorum.

Hall. R. 6. 102.

[e] Hall. H. 7. 51. a. [f] Dug. No. 1.

presented here, by reason of the forfeiture and attainder of *John* late Lord *Fitz-Walter*. They remained in the Crown till *Henry* VIII. restored them to

ROBERT RATCLIFF, son of the said *John*, who was in so great favour with that king, that he not only restored him in blood and estate, but made him knight of the garter, Lord *Fitz-Walter*, *Egremond*, and *Burnel*, and afterwards,[5] on the 16th of *June*, 1525, created him Viscount *Fitz-Walter*, and on the 8th of *December*, 1529, Earl of *Sussex*: he had three wives; by *Elizabeth* daughter of *Henry Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, he had *Henry* Lord *Fitz-Walter*, who succeeded him; he died at *Chelsey* the 28th of *November*, 1542, and is buried in the church of *Borcham*, in *London* diocese, with two other earls, his son and grandson, under a sumptuous monument, as appears by their inscriptions in Mr. *Weaver's* Funeral Monuments, fol. 635.

HENRY RATCLIFF Earl of *Sussex*, Viscount *Fitz-Walter*, Lord *Egremond* and *Burnel*, held his first court in 1542: he was in great favour with Queen *Mary*, and of her privy council;[7] and by her grant, dated *November* 2, in the first year of her reign, had "liberty "licens and pardon to were his cappe, coyf or night cappe or twoo of "them at his pleasor as well in our presens as in the presens of any "other person or persons within this our relme or any other place of "our dominion during his life." He died at *Westminster*, 17 *Feb.* 1556,[8] leaving issue by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, *Thomas* the third earl of *Sussex*, and *Henry* the fourth earl.

THOMAS the third earl, in 1557, was seized of *Diss*, *Attleburgh*, and *Hemenhale*, *Dockyng*, *Southmere*, *Warners*, *Billingford*, *Rushton*, *Skerning*, *Shedestrond*, and *Sturston*, in *Norfolk*; he had two wives, *Elizabeth* daughter of *Thomas Wriothesley*, by whom he had *Henry* and *Robert*, who both died young, and *Frances* daughter of Sir *William Sidney*, by whom he had no issue,[9] who died *June* 9, 1583, leaving

FRANCES his widow this manor, and great part of the estate, for life; and at her death, to *Robert* Lord *Fitz-Walter*, his son, who died before her, so that it came to

HENRY RATCLIFF, his brother, who died seized the 14th of *Dec.* 1593, when it descended to

ROBERT RATCLIFF, his son, who in 1621 sold it to

FRANCES SHUTE, widow, and her heirs, who[1] held a court in 1622; in 1635 it was in

JOHN DUKE, Esq[2] of *Worlingham*, in *Suffolk*, who about 1649 left it to

PARNELL and ANNE DUKE, his daughters, who kept their first court in 1656: this *John* sold the advowson from the manor.

PARNELL married

ROGER PEPYS of *Impington*, Esq. who afterwards had *Anne's* part also, and at his death left it to

TALBOT PEPYS, his son, who married *Hannah* daughter of *John Man*, alderman of *Norwich*; she outlived him, and held the manor and hundred till 1694, when she died, and left it to

[5] Vincent against Brook, 561.
[6] Cop. Cur.
[7] Weaver, 636.
[8] Vincent, 562.
[9] Vincent, 563.
[1] Cop. Cur.

ROGER PEPYS, her son and heir, who is lately [1730] dead, and Mrs. ANNE PEPYS, his widow, is present [1730] lady thereof.

PECCHE'S MANOR, *now called* HEYWOOD HALL,

Had its rise out of the capital manor; Sir *Robert Fitz-Walter*, who held two thirds of the hundred and town of *Diss*, granted one third thereof with his daughter (some say sister) *Alice*, in marriage, to

Sir GILBERT PECCHE, Knt. lord of *Brunne*, in *Cambridgeshire*,* upon whose death it descended to

Sir HAMMOND PECCHE, Knt. his son, who died in 1240, leaving, by *Eva* his wife, several children; *Gilbert* was his eldest son and heir, but this was given to*

ROBERT PECCHE, his fourth son, who held it in 1286, in which year he claimed view of *frankpledge*, and assize of *bread* and *ale* of all his tenants.* It was this *Gilbert*, and *Agnes* his wife, that in 1292 conveyed two third parts of this manor to Sir *Robert Fitz-Walter*, so that it was again joined to the great manor, all but one third part, which they in 1285 had conveyed by fine to

Sir RICHARD DE BOYLAND, and *Maud* his wife, together with a third part of the demesnes, and 28s. *per annum* quitrent; and this part constituted that manor here, which is now called

HEYWOOD-HALL,

Of which I find a fine levied* in 1289, by Sir *Richard de Boyland*, and *Maud* his wife, to *Stephen Fitz-Walter*, lord (in trust) of the great manor, who designed to join this, as his predecessor had done the other parts to that manor, in order to make it more complete,* but it proved of no force, for in 1314

RICHARD, son of *Richard de Boyland*, sued *Robert Fitz-Walter* for it, and recovered it, it having been settled on his mother before the fine was sued, to which he was not a party; and soon after he settled it upon *John de Mortimer*, in trust for himself and his heirs, which *John* is said to hold it in 1327. At Sir *Richard's* death it came to

Sir JOHN DE BOYLAND, of *Boyland Hall*, in *Brisingham*; (in which place more will be added of that ancient family;) he left only one daughter, married to

JOHN LANCASTER, of *Brisingham*, Esq. senior, who left it to

ELLEN* his wife, for life, then to

JOHN LANCASTER, junior, of *Brisingham*, Esq.; he,* by will proved 28th *July*, 1470, left it to

* [illegible] account of the Fitz-[illegible] Fitz-Walter are to be met with, as may be seen in Dugdale's Baronage, [illegible] at great much of the [illegible]

[illegible] P. L. S.

[illegible] P. L. S.

[illegible] P. L. S.

[illegible] Cur.

[illegible] that year

ELIZABETH his wife, for life, and after her decease to

WILLIAM LANCASTER,[2] Esq. (her son) of *Catywade* and *Brisingham*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter and coheiress of *William Notbeam*, by whom he had

BENEDICTA, his sole heiress, who married to *Edward Bolton*, about the year 1505; and by will dated 15th *July*, 1528, bequeathed it to

THOMAS BOLTON, of *Saham Tony*, his second son, who died seized in 1544; it was sold to

THOMAS JERMYN, Knt. and WILLIAM CURSON, clerk, his trustee; but it continued very little while in this family, for in 1616

WILLIAM MASON, Esq. and JOHN BESELEY, Gent. sold it to

WILLIAM WEBB, and CHARLES WISEMAN, Gents. from whom it came to the *Fishers*.

RICHARD FISHER, Gent. being seized in 1636;

EDWARD FISHER, Gent. in 1662; and in 1667, I find it in

JOHN BUXTON, Gent. till 1684; and after in

ROBERT BUXTON, Esq. of St. *Margaret's*, in *South Elmham*, who was lord in 1715; at his death it was held by

ELIZABETH his widow, now [1736] dead; and

ELIZABETH BUXTON, a minor, their sole daughter and heiress, is the present [1736] owner.

I must observe, that in a court roll of this manor, among Mr. *Le Neve's* papers, in 1423, when *Elen*, widow of *John Lancaster* senior, held her first court, there were two distinct juries, one for the part of the manor in *Diss*, and the other for that part in *Burston*;[3] it was always held of the great manor of *Diss*, by fealty, and 5*s. per annum* rent, in full for all suit and service, being estimated at 8*l. per annum*.

HEWODE, OR HEYWODE MANOR,

Was always part of *Winfarthing* manor, till it was separated by *Henry* I. who gave it to

Sir RICHARD DE LUCY, and so joined it to *Diss*; he gave a third part of the hundred, manor, and market, in frank marriage with *Dionisia* his daughter, to

Sir ROBERT DE MUNTENEI, or *Mounteney*;[4] and accordingly we find, in the Black Book of the *Exchequer*, that in the year 1161 the said *Robert* held of the said *Richard* three knights fees, *sc.* in *Newton*, a member of *Stow* (*market* in *Suffolk*) one fee, and in *Walcote*, a member of *Diss*, one fee, and in *Sprecton* (now *Sprouston*, in *Norfolk*) one fee, and in *Tacolveston* two fees; and in the same town, *Hugh*, son of *Hamel*, held one fee; (this afterwards was *Uvedale's* manor there;) of all which knights the ancestors of *Richard de Luci* performed ward to *Dover Castle*;[5] and among *Richard de Luci's* knights of the old feoffment, *Robert de Munteneï* is said to hold five fees, of which *Walcote*, a member of *Diss*, is one.

Sir ARNOLD DE MUNTENEY, his son, succeeded him; and in 1230 it was found that he held it of Sir *Robert Fitz-Walter* at one fee, as of his barony; in 1239 a fine was levied between himself and *Hamon*

[2] P. L. N.
[3] Lib. Cur. Ward. & Esc. 8 H. 7.
[4] The Black Book of the Exchequer, published by Mr. Hearne at Oxford 1728, Vol. I. 255.
[5] Red Book of the Exchequer.

Chester, by which he settled it on himself and his heirs. He sealed with a bend between six martlets, circumscribed *Sigillum Arnulphi de Mantenie*, in 1277 he settled this and *Syroxston* manors on

ROBERT[1] his son, who, in 1280, had view of *frankpledge*, and died seized of this manor, with a third part of the hundred and market, leaving it to

ARNOLD his son and heir, who claimed liberty of free warren in all his demesnes, and had it allowed. In 1293 he was summoned to attend King *Edward* I. into *Gascoigne*, for the recovery thereof. This *Arnold* granted part of this manor, viz. 17 messuages, 150 acres of land, 40 acres and an half of meadow, 5s. 4d. 1q. rent, and the rent of 14 hens, and 30 eggs, to

WILLIAM, his second son, and his heirs, which at *William's* death were, *anno* 1313,[2] by fine settled on

KATHARINE, his widow, then married to *Gilbert Balol*, for life, remainder to

DIONISIA, afterwards wife of *Hugh de Vere*, daughter of the said *William*, by which *Dionisia* it reverted to *Wintarthing* manor again; and being joined in the said *Hugh*, it hath gone with it ever since, for which reason I shall say nothing further here, but refer to *Wintarthing*, with which it hath so long passed.

THE CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR OF DISS,

confirmed by the Lord and Tenants, at a General Court of Survey, there held the 13th of September, 1650, *are as follow, as appear by the original, now* [1750] *in the Churchwardens' hands.*

The fines are arbitrable upon every alienation and descent; and on every death the lands descend to the eldest son, or next allied, according to the course of the common law, and are subject to such forfeitures as the common law doth direct.

The copyhold tenants may fell timber without forfeiture on the copyhold lands.

The lord's bailiff can take but one penny for each beast's poundage. The tenants can dig gravel, sand, turf, &c. on the waste, and make hemp pits on *Diss Moor*, and *Cock-street Green*.

The tenants can plant upon the wastes against their own lands and houses, by the name of an *outran*.

They can also stub furze and bushes on all the wastes.

The lord hath all the strays; he hath no warren, but liberty of hawking, hunting, and fishing, in the manor; and the lords formerly have granted liberty of fishing to divers tenants; and it is returned that *John Farner*, *Samuel Folser*, *Thomas Shreve*, *Reginald Shackforth*, and *Henry Farner*, have and maintain certain pits in their yards and grounds, with inlets from them to the *Great Mere*, as by custom they can justify.

The tenants can make steps out of their doors into the street, and stairs out of their cellars, and also they can set up booyes, or props, at their windows, and seats at their doors, according to custom.

[1] Pat. Coron. 15 E. 1.
[2] R. 2. Vascon. de dicto anno.

The lord hath a market every *Friday*, a fair on St. *Simon* and St. *Jude*, when his bailiff takes 2*d*. for every tilted stall, and 1*d*. for every one untilted, and no more; and for the market stalls he takes either a weekly or yearly rent; but all that stand under any houses, pent-houses, &c. pays the bailiff, 4*d*. *per annum* by 1*d*. every quarter, and no more; but all they that sell any manner of victuals pay nothing, stand where they will, and all corn, corn carts, &c. pay nothing.

As to the extent of the manor, they say that it extends from the river dividing *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* on the south, in and through a great part of the town of *Diss*, and into *Raydon*, *Burston*, *Frenze*, *Shelfhanger*, and *Winfarthing*; and that *Thomas* Earl of *Arundell* and *Surrey*, Earl-Marshal of *England*, hath a manor here called *Heywood*; also *John Havers*, Gent. a manor that extends into this town, called *Raydon Hall cum Tufts*; *Richard Fisher*, Gent. hath a manor called *Heywood Hall*; and *Richard Nixon*, Gent. *Frenze* manor, which extends into this town; the manor of *Diss* rectory, and the manors of *Brockdish Hall*, and *Milden Hall*, in *Burston*, extend hither. The lord of this manor hath a mansion house, in which *Samuel Pethangh* now [1736] dwells, and 35*l*. *per annum* and a part of the toll-house now [1736] in decay for want of tiling, and a piece of land called *Hingelswode*, and a piece of marsh in *Brisingham*.

The advowson belongs to the lord, whose officers are a steward, a bailiff, and a heyward.

N. B. The manors in *Diss* give a moiety dower.

The capital manor-house, called *Diss Hall*, is situated at *Heywode Green*, which with sixteen acres three roods of land, is held by copy of court roll of this manor.

WATTON'S MANOR, *now called* COCK-STREET,

Was very small, being held by a freeman, of *William Malet*, lord of the honour of *Eye*, in *Suffolk*, though it did not belong to his fee, till

WALTER DE CADOMO[9] (*Caam* or *Caux*) dis-seized him; this was after called *Watton's* from one of its lords; it continued some time in *Walter's* family, and was afterwards held of the capital manor.

In 1235, *Ralph de Cunges*, or *Canz*,[1] (a descendant from the said *Walter*,) was lord; he held it by the fourth part of a fee: from him it came to

RICHARD DE CUNGES, who enlarged it, by purchasing more lands and rents to it of the *Fitz-Walters*.

In 1322,[2] REGINALD LE MAN, of *Diss*, was lord, who in 1337, left it to ALICE his wife,[3] from which family it came to the *Wattons*.

About 1420 JOHN WATTON was lord, who, before 1431, had conveyed it to

HENRY SIRCOK,[4] for then he occurs lord; it was soon after purchased by the

[9] Invasiones,——(*sc.*) Walteri de Cadomo. (Domsd. f. 300.) In Disce i. lib. homo. v. acr. terre de dominio manerij, quem tenuit Will. Mallet, sed non pertinuit ad feudum suum, eodem modo offert se necisse, ii. bov. val. x*d*.

[1] Norf. Feodary.

[2] Cart. pen. T. Coggeshall, de Diss, Gen.

[3] Cart. pen. me.

FITZ-WALTERS, and added to *Diss* manor, with which, in 140[illegible], upon the Lord *Fitz-Walter's* attainder, it was seized by the King, as a member of that manor, and was then called *Watton's*, or *Cock-street in Diss*, from which time it hath been always included in the manor of *Diss*. The site or manor-house abuts on *Cock-street* to the west, and was granted, in 1494, by King *Henry* VII. to be held by copy of court roll, paying 4*s* 6*d* *per annum* quittent.

DISS RECTORY MANOR.

Hath all along gone, and now is in the rector of the parish; the custom of which is, that all lands and tenements descend to the eldest son, and the tenant cannot waste his copyhold houses without license. The mines are at the lord's will, but in all things else the tenants may do as they please.

RECTORS.

The first that I find possessed, before there was any institution, was

Walkfed, the priest, who left it to

William his son, as his lawful heir.

Bale, in his *Actions of English Votaries*, (fol. 98. b.) says that Pope *Alexander* wrote to *John* of *Oxford*, then Bishop of *Norwich*, that *William* the now parson of *Diss*, for claiming the parsonage of *Diss* by inheritance, after the death of his father parson *Walkfed*, which he got him in his priesthood, should be dispossessed, and no appellation admitted. From his time to 1299, when the institution books begin, I find no more rectors; nor then, till

1304, 7 kal. *Dec.* when *Adam de Wandringfield*, (or *Waldingfield*,) priest, was instituted, being presented by Sir ROBERT FITZ-WALTER, Knt.

1309, 2 non. *Nov.* *Thomas de Couling*, priest. WALTER FITZ-WALTER, Knt. Lord of *Wodeham*.

King *Edward* III.[illegible] by letters patent, dated the 2d of *July*, presented *Marton de Ivinng*, one of his chaplains, to this church; he had several ecclesiastical preferments given him, both before and after, as the deanery of *Bocking* in *Essex*, the custody or mastership of *Westbere* college in *Kent*, and of *Dorchester* hospital in *Salisbury* [illegible], and the priory of *St. Stephen* at *Westminster*. I take it that it was a presentation only, for the time when void, if he lived so long, was obtained by the King from the *Fitz-Walter* family. However, I am, that he never possessed this living, for *Thomas de Couling* did not resign it.

[illegible], in which year, on the ides of *February*, *William Baltrippe*, priest, was instituted, JOHN FITZ-WALTER, Knt. Lord of *Wodeham*, [illegible] patron.

[illegible]

1361, 2 *July*, *John de Berking*, priest; *ditto*.

1490, 30 *Aug*. *Hubert Tailour de Thorley*, priest. WALTER FITZ-WALTER, Knt. he is often in evidences called *Hubert de Thorley*.

1424, *ult. Feb*. He resigned to *Richard Drurywal*, *Walter Fitz-Walter*, and *Woacham*, *Richard Bainard*, and *Simon Cistern*, rector of *Berningham*, his feoffees.

Edward Atherton,[2] priest, who was clerk of the closet to King *Henry* VI. and by him, *December* 26, in the seventh year of his reign, presented to this rectory; he was succeeded in 1457, in which year he died, by

Richard Donyngton, priest, instituted 16th *November*. King *Henry* VI. as guardian to the Lord *Fitz-Walter's* heirs, being patron.

1452, 7 *Oct*. *Richard Tateshale*, A. M. priest, by *Donyngton's* death. JOHN RATCLIFF, Esq.

1465, 11 *Feb*. *Tho. Motyng*, (or *Multing*,) at *Tateshale's* death. ELIZ. FITZ-WALTER. This *Motyng* was either master or fellow of *Metyngham* college, where he resided much, as I find in the accounts of the said college, (MSS. *T. M.*)

1490, 16 *April*, *John Wimbuche*, (or *Wimburle*,) S. T. D. on *Moutyng's* death. JOHN Lord FITZ-WALTER.

1598, 16 *Aug*. *Peter Greves*, priest, presented by King *Henry* VII. by reason of the forfeiture and attainder of *John* Lord *Fitz-Walter*: he was succeeded by

John Skelton, the King's orator and poet-laureat, whose institution occurs not, but I find him rector in 1504, for in

1529, 17 *July*, *Thomas Clerk* was instituted, on the death of the said *John*, at the presentation of ROBERT Lord FITZ-WALTER, &c. *Clerk* died in

1545, And *William Browne* succeeded, being presented by THOMAS BROWNE, Gent. who had this turn by grant from *Henry* Earl of *Sussex*. This *Browne* was deprived for being married, both of this and *Stonham Jarnegan*, and in

1554,[3] 6 *May*, the Right Rev. *John Salisbury*, Bishop of *Thetford*, suffragan to the Bishop of *Norwich*, was presented by HENRY Earl of *Sussex*, to this rectory, which was void by the deprivation of the last incumbent;[4] he was Bishop of the *Isle of Man*, and held in commendam the deanery of *Norwich*, the archideaconry of *Anglesey*, the church of *Thorp on the Hill*, in *Lincoln* diocese, and the rectory of *Diss*, by license from Archbishop *Parker*, dated *anno* 1570; he was rector for some time of *Lopham*, and several other parishes in this county: he died at *Norwich*, and is buried in the middle of St. *Andrew's* church there, being succeeded by

John Hilton, who was instituted *March* 24, 1572, THOMAS Earl of *Sussex* being patron; he died in 1587, and on *October* 23, in that year,

John Reeve, A. M. was instituted, at the presentation of FRANCES, then widow of the said *Thomas*; but he had no peaceable possession; for HENRY Earl of *Sussex*, brother to *Thomas*, who was husband of the said *Frances*, brought this action against both patroness and incumbent, and ejected him in 1589; and on *May* 17, in that year,

Richard Cox, A. M. was instituted, as on the death of *John Hilton*,

[1] Lib. Inst. [2] Lib. Cur. Rect. [4] MSS. Parker. in Archiv. Cantuar.

the last legal incumbent, at the said earl's presentation, in which he is styled Earl of *Sussex*, Viscount *Fitz-Walter*, Lord *Lagemond* and *Burnell*, and captain or governor of the isle and town of *Portsmouth*. The dispute seems to have been this, that though the said *Frances* held the manor for life in jointure, yet the advowson, as the earl would have it, was not in the settlement. But it ended not here; *Frances* continuing her claim, *Cox* was ejected, and *Reeve* declared incumbent, but he remained so but little time, for Nov. 17, 1591, *Cox* was re-instituted, and very soon after ejected again, and no incumbent declared, nor none presented, so long, that it had lain from the latter end of 1591, to *Dec.* 1593, when one *Wm. Goddard*, A. M. was presented, but denied institution; whereupon

Cox, to make himself sure, and end all disputes, took the broad seal, it being lapsed to the Crown, and obtained Queen *Elizabeth's* letters patent to void all other presentations, on which he was instituted *Dec.* 2, 1593, and held it to 1599, when he died, and on *Nov.* 12, in that year,

John Tazerner, preacher of God's word,[1] was instituted, at the presentation of ROBERT Earl of *Sussex*, in full right; all other claimants whatever being now dead, he continued rector to

1613, in which year, *Dec.* 23,[2] *Wm. Withers*, A. M. was instituted; he died in 1647, when

Edward Palgrave, B. D. succeeded, the patron being RICHARD PRETTYMAN of *Griston*, Gent. It was not long before he was ejected by the unjust proceeding of those rebellious times, and his living given to one

Richard Moore, A. M. who signed the attestation of the ministers of this county in 1648, as *Calamy* informs us in his *Addenda*, Vol. I. p. 381; but he was soon displaced, and it was taken by one

John Hobart, who held it by usurpation some time, but was after thrown out by Mr. *Moore*, who held it to

1662, when he was ejected, and *Edward Bernard*, clerk, instituted upon his deprivation, at the presentation of JOHN HOBART, Esq.; he held it to 1678, and then died, being succeeded by

John Burlington, A. M. at whose death, in 1685,

June 1, *Edward Bosworth*, A. M. was instituted at the presentation of WILLIAM BOSWORTH, clerk, patron for this turn. In

1713, *John Briars*, A. M. was presented by WILLIAM BURLINGTON, of *Diss*, Gent. the present [1736] patron; upon the death of Mr. *Briars*, the said WILLIAM, in

1729, presented the Rev. Mr. *Edward Bosworth*, who is now [1736] rector.

DISS RECTORY

Is in the deanery of *Redenhall*, archdeaconry of *Norfolk*, and diocese of *Norwich*, being still charged with first fruits, and the following

[1] He was born at Berkwing, in Essex, and died in 1613, aged 55.

[2] He was also rector of Wetheringset, Suffolk.

[3] I start setting down the first fruit that each clergy pays, because, if a year's tenths are deducted out of the sum it is charged at in the King's books, the remaining sum is the compound for the first fruits. I shall also take no notice of the procurations that are paid to the bishop, upon his septennial or primary

annual sums, for synodals and procurations; it hath a good rectory-house, and convenient out-houses, with 12 acres of glebe adjoining to it, all which abut south on *Diss Moor*.

King's Books.[8]	*Tenths.*	*Synodals.*	*Archd. Procur.*[9]	*Norw. Taxa.*
33 6 8	3 6 8	0 3 0	0 7 7 1q.	55 marks.

Lincoln Taxa.	*Acr. Glebe.*
58 marks.	12 0 0

In the dean and chapter's book[1] called *Norwich Domesday* it is said, that the rector then had a mansion-house much in decay, with another house which was formerly the vicar's. It may seem odd that here was ever a vicar, but we are to remember, that often in those times[2] vicars signified no more than curates, and were removeable at the rector's pleasure; indeed, when churches were appropriated to monasteries, and the religious were forced to set out a portion of the glebe and tithes for the maintenance of a vicar, such a one is called *a perpetual vicar*, made presentative and institutive: but there are no footsteps of any institution to the vicarage of *Diss*; not but that the rector might, with the consent of the bishop and patron, have at any time created a vicarage, and made his own share a *sinecure*, as was done at *East Dearham*, *Terrington*, &c. and this, since the Council of *Lateran*; nay, in the diocese of St. *Asaph* there are such separations of tithes made, and vicarages erected, as low as King *Henry* the Eighth's time.

CUSTOMS OF THE RECTORY.

In the time of King *James* I. there was a long suit about the customs of this rectory, and at length it was ended, and an exemplification under seal passed *Nov.* 21, 1610, in which it was thus acknowledged on all sides:

* That the rector is to receive in kind the tenth sheaf of all corn bound up:

And of all corn not bound up, the tenth heap, ready heaped.

Of pease, he is to take the tenth stetch.

For the fall of every calf, lamb, or pig, under seven, he is to receive one halfpenny; but if there be seven, he is to take the seventh, and to pay to the owner three halfpence, because there lacks three of ten; if there be eight, one penny; if nine, one halfpenny; if ten, nothing.

visitations out of each living, because one general rule will serve for all that pay them, viz. to remember that it is threepence in the pound, according to the valuation in the King's books.

[8] Ecton's Valor. &c.

[9] There have been three taxations of the ecclesiastical preferments in England. The first, which is called the Norwich taxation, was made in 1254, and was confirmed in 1256, is so called from Walter de Suthfield, Bishop of Norwich, who, by the command of Pope Innocent, (who had granted the King the tenths of all ecclesiastical goods for three years,) drew up a description of all the clergy's revenues in England: for every deanery of every diocese he appointed the dean and three beneficed persons in his jurisdiction, to certify upon oath the true value of all preferments in that deanery. The second is called the Lincoln taxation, and was made in 1280. The third and last is the present valuation, which was made in the 28th year of King Henry VIII.

[1] In Edward the First's time, about 1280.

[2] Coll. Ep. Asaph.

[3] Exemp. sigillat. penes rector. et gardian. dictæ ecclesiæ.

For the tall of every foal, the rector to receive one penny.

Every seventh goslin, allowing one farthing for each goslin wanting of ten, and taking one farthing for each goslin under seven.

The tithe eggs are due in kind.

Little wood, every tenth pound.

Every tenth bate or sheat of hemp in kind.

In lieu of tithe wood, the rector is paid one penny every Sunday, house after house throughout the town; for when holy bread was used, three pennyworth of bread was brought to the parson every Sunday, of which he distributed to the poor two pennyworth, and the third penny he had to his own use, by the name of *harthage*; and at the time of taking away holy bread, the inhabitants paid as above for wood and *harthage*.

In lieu of tithe hay, the rector receives two-pence *per* acre for all mowing ground, by the name of *fenage*.

For every milch-cow, he receives one penny *per annum* by the name of *lactage*.

For every orchard and garden plot, he receives one penny *per annum* in lieu of its tithe.

For every hive of bees, one penny *per annum*, except it be the first year they swarm, and then nothing.

For every gast heifer, steer, or colt, feeding from one year old to three, one penny.

The tithe calves are to be paid at seven weeks old, and not before; pigs at five weeks old; chickens at a month old; lambs and goslins at *Lammas*; eggs are due at *Easter*; *herbages*, *lactages*, and *fenages*, to be paid between *Lammas* and *Christmas*.

¶ By the church-wardens' book it appears, that upon every burial in the church they receive 6*s*. 8*d*. for breach of the pavement. In 1571, *Richard Foxber* paid it for his wife's burial, and *Nicholas Estonce* did the same.

The church here is dedicated to the honour of the Virgin *Mary*,[1] and is a regular building, having a square tower joined to its west end, with six bells, a clock, and chimes; the nave, the two isles, and two porches, are leaded; the chancel is tiled, between which and the nave hangs a saint's bell, on which is this inscription,

Sancte Gabriel *ora pro nobis*.*

The vestry, which was on the north side of the chancel, is down; at the end of the north isle is a chapel, formerly belonging to *Corpus Christi Gild*; opposite is another, belonging to the brothers of St. *Nicholas's Gild*; but upon their incorporation, about *Henry* the Sixth's time, when they built St. *Nicholas's* chapel, they were forsaken by them, and left to the seul priests of the parish, who sang in them until the reformation: the organs used to stand between the first of these chapels and the chancel. The roofs of the nave, chancel, and two chapels, are stained with red and white. This building, now standing [1756], was without doubt built by the *Fitz-Walters*.*

[1] Comp. Gardian dictionary.

[2] Rev. Hayden in Offic. Norw. [illegible]

* They call this the *Ave* Bell, being a corruption for the Gabriel Bell.

* MS. penes J. Anst., Garter, marked F. 26, f. 1. 26.

whose arms are often cut on the south porch, in stone, and were formerly in many of the windows, (see p. 7,) as were the arms of *Wingfield*, and *De-la-pole:* in other windows *Fitz-Walter* impales *Ufford;* in another were the arms of *England* and *France* quartered, and St. *George;* as also *Bury Abbey* arms; and in another shield the *East Angles,* all which are now lost, except *Fitz-Walters.*

In an upper north window of the nave is a man in a blue robe, with a red mantle, kneeling on a cushion, bidding his beads, and saying,

Jesu Christe Dei miserere mei.

Opposite, (in the same window,) a woman in the same posture, saying,

Mater Sancta Dei ora pro ———

There being no arms nor inscription, we know not who they were designed for.

In the south isle is an old inarched monument, with a coffin-stone lying by it; but there are no arms nor inscription. In the north chapel was such another stone, which being taken up to make a vault for Mr. *William Burton,* they found an entire skeleton; by its head was a silver chalice: this in all probability was some priest; it was buried again in the coffin. By this stone stands a fine altar tomb of black marble and *Portland* stone, on which is this inscription in gilt letters:

> Underneath this stone lieth interred the body of Mr. *William Burton,* late of *Cock-street* within this parish of *Diss,* who was a person of known probity, justice, integrity, and charity, and very much valued for his true and hearty friendship to his neighbours; he departed this life the 14th of *February, anno Dom.* 1705, in the 59th year of his age; and by his last will and testament, bearing date the 26th day of *December,* 1705, which was proved in the Bishop's court in *Norwich* (amongst other charities), did devise, that his executrix should purchase lands to the value of one hundred pounds, † and that the same should be settled upon two trustees, to the intent that this tomb-stone, and the vault, should by the churchwardens of *Diss* be constantly kept clean, and in good repair; and what remains of the yearly profit of the estate, when purchased, or of the interest money, till the purchase be made, should upon *Christmas day,* yearly, for ever, be disposed of by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor for the time being, to such of the poor house-keepers within this parish, as they, or the major part, shall think fit; with a condition or proviso in the same will, that if this stone, or the vault underneath it, should be broke open, other than for the interment of *Mary* his wife; [5] or if the churchwardens neglected to keep the same clean, and in good repair; or to keep an account in their books how, and to whom, the money shall be yearly disposed of, then the payment of the

† That was laid out for land called *Hingelswood,* being copyhold on Frenze manor, and is now infeoffed among other lands; 5*s. per annum* is settled to keep clean the tomb, the rest to the poor.

[5] Mary is dead, and interred in it [1736].

charity to *Diss* is from thenceforth to cease, and so be paid to *Roydon*, for the like uses, and under the like conditions; and if *Roydon* make default, then in like manner to *Brissingham*.

Against one of the north pillars in the middle isle is fixed a neat small monument, on the top of which, in a shield,

Deynes impales *sab.* three boars heads couped *or*, and this inscription:

Lector,
Recede paulo
Hæc dum tu vides,
Concubias Cineres venerandos,
Sub pedibus jacet corpus humile
Anima humilior prius hinc ascensa,
Martha Henrici Deynes, Gen. Uxor,
Stirps, Sexus, Pietatis, Ornamentum,
Quæ dum vivens, modeste silere solita,
Jam mortua adhuc loquatur,
Obijt May 30 Anno
Ætatis 23
Dni.
1661.

On the same pillar another small monument is fastened, on which,

Juxta hoc monumentum
Jacet Corpus *Ricci. Deynes*,
Fil. *Henrici* et *Marthæ*, Gen.
Qui obijt 25 die July Anno Dom.
1712.
Ætat. suæ 56.

All the stones are robbed of their brasses; on one of which in the chancel is the impression of the chalice and water, under which is a priest buried.

Two black marbles in the chancel have the following inscriptions: the *arms* are, a lion rampant impaling a cross floree between four *trefoils*; *crest*, a plume of feathers.

Here lieth the Body of
Edward Bosworth, late
Rector of *Thelveton*, who
departed this life the 14th of *June*
1714, aged 40 years.
And also *Deborah* his wife,
who was one of the daughters of
Samuel Manning, Gent. deceased,
who died the 14th of
September, 1708, aged
28 years.

On the second, *Bosworth's* arms and crest as before.

Here lyeth the Body of
Edward Bosworth, late
Rector of this parish, who depart-
ed this life the 18th Day of January,
1743, aged 69 years.

In the churchyard, a large black marble lies flat on the ground, on the south side, by the chancel door. A chevron *ermine*, between three eagles with double heads, displayed.

To the pious memory of *Margaret* Daughter of Mr.
Thomas Howching Rector de Palgrave virtuous
wife of Mr. *Henry Shuckforte*, indulgent mother
of *Thomas Margaret Henry Samuel* and *Sarah* their
Children she departed this life the 13th day of
October 1692 aged 70 Yeares.
Also to the pious memory of *Thomas* their
Eldest sone who departed this life the 2d
Day of March 1663, aged
20 Yeares.

On an altar tomb much decayed.

——————— *Thomæ Baylie* Generosi—— tatem Probitatem
Charitatem conjugalem et parentalem Affectum
vere spectabilis,
Qui cum Prudentia, Fortitudine, Dexteritate, et indefessa
in Rebus Opera feliciter gestis,
Deo Patriæque diu inservisset, de hac Villa optime mæruisset,
Et ad Invidiam usque claruisset,
Annorum jam satur bonorum cum Luctu
obijt, Jul. 18. Anno 1640 Ætatis suæ 76.
Observantiæ
Et Amoris ergo posuerunt Executores,
C. R. P. M.
Here lyeth interred
Anne Baylie Wife of *Thomas Baylie*
Who after shee ———— him
52 Yeares departed —— Anno 1638.
Near this Place ——— Bodies
of { *Thomas Baylie*, the Younger } dep. 1619.
{ and *Martha Baylie* his daughter } dep. 1620.

On another altar tomb. *Crest*, a garb. *Arms*, on a cheif an eagle displayed:

Here under lyeth the Body of John
Harrison, Gent. who departed this Life
the 18 Day of May Anno 1665,
and Mary his Wife who departed
this Life the 1 Day of April An. Dom.
1673.

On an altar tomb by the south isle,

Sheriff's arms, viz. *az.* on a fess ingrailed between three griffins heads erased *or*, a *de-lis* between two roses *gul.*

Thomas Sheriffe[6] Gen. et Artium
Magister, Sub Tumulo a Laboribus
Hic repositus quiescit.
decessit April 13, } Anno { Ætatis 61. Dom. 1669.

[6] This man, though he was in so great favour with the anti-royalists as to be made and continued a justice of peace, yet altogether deserves a good character,

Here also lyeth the body of Charles
Kett, Gent. who departed
this Life the first Day of June 1696.
And Charles Kett his Son who
died in the same Month being
about two Yeares of Age.

On another altar tomb, *Sheriff's* arms as before.

Conditur hic
Johannes Sheriffe
Charissimus Apollinis Filius
Vir vere probus, et civilis Officij non ignarus,
omnibus benevolus
ob Peritiam in Re medica non vulgarem
Ditioribus acceptus,
ob promptum Animum tenuibus opitulandi
Quot Diebus quæsitus,
defunctus utrisque ploratos,
obijt Prid. Id. Jul. Anno Dom. 1698.
Ætatis suæ 56.

On another altar monument:

Coggeshall, arg. a cross, between four escallops *sab.* *Crest*, a buck couchant *sab.* attired *or*.

Here resteth in hopes of a joyful
Resurrection, the Body of
William Coggeshall, Gent.
Late of Diss, born at Stretford
In Suffolk, who departed this Life
August the 9th, 1714, aged 48
Years.
And under the North Side of this Stone,
lieth John, Son of
William Coggeshall, Gent.
And Elizabeth his
Wife, who departed this
Life April the 13th, 1706,
Aged 6 Years.

for Lyeim were many royalists saved from their designed ruin; when the gentlemen of the neighbourhood were attached or imprisoned, he privately sent them letters, informing them what was intended, and advising them how to proceed, by which means several escaped out of Ipswich gaol, and others were saved from threatened destruction, by which behaviour he gained such esteem, that though times altered, he lived beloved and respected for the good he had done. (Ex Autog. penes me.)

Dr. William was son of Henry Coggeshall, a descendant from the ancient stock of the Coggeshalls of Coggeshall in Essex, which family flourished there from the time of King Henry I. down to Queen Mary; Roger de Coggeshall and Mary his wife lived in 1281; Sir John Coggeshall of Rewenhall in Essex, Knt. in 1356, Sir William de Coggeshall, Knt. in 1395, was lord and patron of Arlesford, Coggeshall, &c. having a large estate in that county until Queen Elizabeth's time. This Henry much improved the art of gauging, by inventing the rule call'd after his name. He was grandfather to the present [1756] Mr. Thomas Coggeshall of Diss. The crest belonging to this family was granted in Queen Elizabeth's time. Autog. pen. Joh. Coggeshall, Gent. de Framlingham Suff. F. Lat. Will. Hoeman de Halsted, Essex, pen. T. Coggeshall de D. Gent.

On another altar tomb.

Here lieth the Body of Elizabeth Burroughs,
Relict of John Burroughs, Gent.
And Daughter of Mr. Samuel Cann, late
of this Parish, who departed this life,
Dec. the 2d, 1711, in the 59th Year of her Age.
Here also lyeth the body of
Hugh Cann,
Who departed this life
The xxii. of Febr. 1688,
Ætatis suæ xxviij.

Here are three coffin stones; the first for,

William, Son of Robert Camell, and Elizabeth his Wife, born at Diss the 11th of April, 1634, obijt 29, Jan. 1702. Margaret Wife of Robert Camell, Gent. died 24 Dec. 1685.

Mary 2d Wife of Robert Camell, Gent. died 22 May, 1705.

Robert Camell [8]
Gent. obijt xvi°. Die
Novem. Anno Dom.
MDCCXVI°.

The steeple hath a passage through its arches, which serves for a west porch; on a small marble fixed in the wall is this,

Near this Place lyeth the
Body of Thomas Shreeve,
Who departed this Life
The 11th Day of February, in the Year
Of our Lord 1721,
Aged 34 Years.

Sheriff, impaling a chevron between three roundels. On an altar tomb,

M. S.
Elizabethæ
Johannis Sheriffe,
hujus Oppidi dudum Incolæ,
necnon Medici inclyti,
Viduæ pientissimæ
Quorum, Sobolis Pietas,
Parentum Moribus imbutæ,
hoc Monumentum, poni voluit,
Illa autem, pacificâ spe Beatæ Resurrectionis,
ad Vitam sempiternam, Naturæ Debitum solvit.
Anno Ætatis 46
Nov. v. 1702.

[8] Robert Camell, being about fourteen years of age, came out of Scotland in the time of the war between that nation and England, and settled at Gislingham in Suffolk in 1583; he died April 12, 1687, leaving Robert his eldest son, who died *anno* 1667; William Camell of Diss was his third son, who left this Robert, his eldest son, who left three sons, all now [1736] dead, except Mr. William Camell of Diss, his second son, to whom I am much obliged for a sight of the evidences of this town, and of several other antiquities. Robert, the eldest was of Sidney College in Cambridge, LL.D. rector of Bradwell and Lounde in Lothingland: he died on Wednesday, November 21, 1732, at Nor-

In the south porch is a marble, thus inscribed

Here lieth the Body of John Pettit,[1] who died the 24st of September, Anno Dom 1727, aged 74 Years. Also near this Place lieth the Body of Abigail his first Wife, who died the 17th of March, Anno Dom 1708, aged 40 Years.

See here our Bodies are laid in Grave,
Christ Jesus died our Souls to save,
We commit both Soul and Body to his Protection,
In hopes of a joyful Resurrection.

BURIALS TAKEN FROM THE REGISTER.

1558, 10 *Feb.* Sir *Thomas Johnson*, priest. (He was the 1st soul priest here.)

1579, 30 *June*, *Thomas*, the son of parson *Crabb*, of the plague.
(The plague was here this year, 50 persons died of it.)

1613, 22 *Dec.* *John Travenour*, clerk, buried.

1626, *Susser*, son of *William Leak*, Esq. 15*th Sept.*

1475, *John Hangar*, chaplain, buried in the church; he was a benefactor to *Corpus Christi Gild*, and to St. *Peter's Gild* at *Palgrave*. (*R. Gelour.*)

1414, 28 *Sept.*[2] STEPHEN COVETE was buried at *Diss*, and gave his tenement called *Cheppys*, in *Diss*, to *Thomas* his son, on condition that he and his heirs for ever should, out of the said tenement, keep a lamp burning in this church, in time of service, on all holidays, before the crucifix, and also his anniversary every year.

1494, RIC. EDON *de Diss*, buried there: I will that the *town* village of *Diss* have my house and land in *Stuston*, (except my pasture at *Overgate-scent*, and half an acre and a rood at *Wetelandi-scent*,) and also my meadow in *Skole*, and half an acre at *Sondeseye* there, and one acre and a half in *Broome*, for ever, on condition that the annual profits thereof be applied to pay the *common fine* (i. e. the *lete fee*) of the town of *Diss* for ever, and that they annually keep my *obit* for ever, for the souls of me and *Agnes* my wife, of *Henry Edon* and *Margaret* his wife, of *Robert Tedya* and *Emma* his wife, and of *Henry Clerk*, and of all benefactors, 4*d.* to ringe; 5*s.* 4*d.* *pro certa tuna* for a certyn.

[illegible] wich, where he had been elected lecturer of St. Peter's Mancroft, Dec. 22, 1731. He published several ingenious tracts without his name, and three sermons preached at Yarmouth, with an address to the [illegible]. Such was his character, so well [illegible] by [illegible], in [illegible] he was [illegible] at [illegible] upon [illegible] to bear taking, notwithstanding the many helps he received from [illegible] towards his work. See more of him in St. Peter's Mancroft, where he [illegible] Ex Dyal. penes W. H. Cassell [illegible] Diss, [illegible]

[illegible] will be [illegible] for ever, to the minister or curate for the time being, to preach a sermon annually on the day of his interment, by way of exhortation to prepare for death, 1*s.* *for ever* to the sexton, and one to the clerk, to attend the service of the day, and 10*s.* *for ever* to the poor, to be distributed on the same day, which is the 24th of September, for all which he tied his estate, called the *Crosses* in Diss.

[1] Reg. Cotton. at Arch. Eps. Norwich.

[2] Reg. Wodelarke, penes Ch. to. 197.

1497, Sir JOHN DOWE, buried in our *Lady's* church here, gave x. marks for a silver bason; to Sir *John Peny*, Sir *John Colop*, Sir *John Pepys*, and Sir *William Thonder*, to each 6*s.* 8*d.* to bear him to church and pray for his soul; and to the parish priest the same; and a legacy to the tabernacle of St. *Nicholas* in the church.*

1504,[3] JOHN HEROLD, parson of *Sterston*, gave two bushels of wheat and two bushels of malt to *Corpus Christi Gild*, and the same to St. *Nicholas's Gild*, and to the priest's service in the same town, 6*s.* 8*d.* (This was to the priest that daily said JESUS *mass*, in one of the chapels in this church.)

1504,[4] MARGERY COWPER, buried in the church before the rode awter by her husbonde, to the high altar 6*s.* 8*d.*; to *Corpus Christi Gild*, 20*d.*; to St. *Nicholas's Gild*, 2*s.*; to the *Gild* of St. *Nicolas* my gretest eadern (caldron) and an ale tubbe. "I will myne executors "pay the money I promysyd to the purchase of the church [this was "towards *Framlingham* lands.] *Item*, to *Thomas* myne son, *Mil* "*Close* to ringe the yereday for me and myne husband, so long as it "shall please the said *Thomas*; but never the lesse, I constrayne him "not to do it, but at his awn voluntary will be it done."

Witnessed by master *John Skelton*, laureat, parson of *Disse*, and Sir *John Clarke*, sowle priest of the same town; proved 6th *Mar.* 1504.

1505,[5] JOHN PRIKKE, of *Disse, sener*, buried in the church of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, in *Diss*: he gave towards the purchase of lands in *Framlingham*, 20*s. per annum* until the purchase is completed; to the *Gild* of St. *Nicolas* the bishop 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the *Gild* of *Corpus Christi*, 5*s.* He founded an *obit* for two years in the church, and gave 16 marks to the priest for it; to repair *le fowle slothe* [foul slough] between the pightell of *Thomas Shreeve* and *Margery Cooper*, towards Reydon, 6*d.*; to repair St. *Spinus* in *Disse* church, a silver spoon. Witness *John Collop*, chaplain; proved 25th *Maij*, 1506.

1506,[6] 2 *Feb.* proved 14th *Ap.* 1507. JOHN CLARKE; he ordered his executors to pay to the purchase of *Framlingham*, quarterly, to each of the two *Gilds*, 8*d.* He left money "to a pylgrym, a priest, "to be in prayer and pilgrimage at *Rome* the whole Lent, there to "pray and syng for me and myn children, my fader and moder, "*Robert* and *Cate*, *John Kew* and *Maut*, *Steven Brightled*, and "*John Payne*, the which I am in dett to."

1512,[7] THOMAS COWPER, buried in *Disse* church. "*Item*, I wyll "that my closen called *Chepys*, and the *Mylleclose*, shall find the "lamp with, for the rood, and the certen, and the yerday, for the

* In 1420, John de Diss, rector of Melton, by Woodbrigge, in which priory he was buried, gave to the altar at Diss 13*s.* 4*d.*; to repair the church 26*s.* 8*d.*; to the poor 22*s.*; to St. Nicholas's chapel 6*s.* 8*d.*

[3] R. IX.
[4] R. IX. 112. b.
[5] Ibid.
[6] R. IX. fol. 460. Norw.
[7] E. Libro Johnson. Reg. Norw. fol. 159.

"soulys of *Stephyn Cooper*, and *Margery* his wife, *Thomas Cooper*, "and *Agnes* his wife, and all our children, for whom a priest shall "be found to sing, lx. yers of my londs in *Harleston*."

1514,[1] THOMAS PERCHASE, *alias* SPICER, of *Diss*, buried in the church there, gives *Margaret* his wife, for life, and after to *Thomas* his son, a medow in *Diss*, called *Mekill Close*, with a house on it, on condition to keep his anniversary yerely for evermore in the church, that is with 11s. 4*d.* to be given to three honest priests, and in other deeds of charitie and ryngyng, to pray for my soul, and the souls of friends and benefactours.

1563, JOHN RIVET of *Diss*, 25th *Sept.* buried in the steeple porch; he gave a surplice to repair the Market-street pavement, 20s.

Some of the lands that were settled on the soul priests, and to maintain the lamps, &c. were seized by *Edward* VI. in 1547, and were granted with divers others to *Roger Townsend*, knt. and some to others.

SOUL PRIESTS OF DISS.

1487, SIR JOHN DOBBYS, SIR WILLIAM ALRED, and SIR JOHN COLLOP.

1490, WILLIAM BOKYNHAM; 1504, SIR JOHN CLERK.

1530, SIR REGINALD WOTTON, and SIR ROGER BIRDE.

1540, SIR JOHN COLLET, and SIR DOBBLS; their stipends were 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *per annum* each.

At the Reformation, the church plate was sold to *Henry* Earl of *Sussex*, *August* 15th, 1540, at which time he gave the inhabitants a bond for 20 marks for it; and after this I find a letter from the same earl, dated at his manor of *Attleburgh*, *July* 25th, 1587,[1] directed to the chief inhabitants, signed by him, *Your loving and assured good Lorde*, (as he calls himself,) desiring them, that as he had already received part of their town plate, that he may have the *nay* (as we call it) of such portion more, as shall be sold, at a reasonable price, which shall be paid them, by warrants directed to his bailiff, out of his manor of *Diss*, at the same time intimating, that as they do by him in this affair, they may expect he should do to them and theirs. I never could meet with an account of the plate, but do not doubt but that it was fine and valuable, else so great a man as the earl would never have thought it worth his while to trouble himself about it. I find[2] that they sold all so far, that in 1572 they had only one cup of 24 oz. wt. There is now [1730] belonging to this church, a chalice, a cup, two silver dishes, a small plate, a spoon, and a silver-hafted knife and fork.

This place is said to have produced the following writers and remarkable men.

RALPH *de* DICETO,

Dean of St. *Paul's* and a great benefactor thereto, was a very learned man, and a great author; some of his works are printed: he lived in

[1] Regr. Boggis, fol. 11.
[2] As Chepys and Mill-close.
[1] Ex Autog. pen. J. Briar, Rect. 1725.
[2] Comp. Gard.

the time of King *Henry* II. of whom more may be seen in *Newcourt's Repertorium*, and in Sir *William Dugdale's History of St. Paul's*, 2d ed. p. 10, where by mistake (as *Le Neve* says) it is called *Disca*, in *Suffolk*; though in page 501 it is called *Disce*.†

WILLIAM *of* DISSE,[3]

Was sacrist of St. *Edmund's Monastery* at *Bury*, duly elected; but he continued so but four days, having so great fear upon him that he should not discharge his office well, that all that time he could take no rest, and therefore petitioned Abbot *Samson* that he might resign, who consenting thereto, *Robert de Gravely* was chosen in his place.

WALTER *of* DISSE,[4]

Born here, was a *Carmelite* friar at *Norwich*, one of the most ignorant of all that convent in his youth; at length he turned the reverse, continually applying himself to gain knowledge and learning, in which he so much profited, that he took his doctor's degree in *Cambridge*, with the utmost honour. He was afterwards confessor to *John* Duke of *Lancaster* and *Acquitain*, King of *Leon* and *Castile*, and also to *Constance* his queen;[5] and a great stickler for Pope *Urban*, and the other popes, that were by him and his faction named the Anti-papes, of whom he obtained, through the duke's favour, certain faculties, to be distributed to such as would pray, and pay for them, of which one was, to make all those, whom he thought good, the pope's chaplains, according to form of law, and the custom used in the court of *Rome*; and because such as obtained this favour enjoyed great liberties, (*viz.* to hold as many ecclesiastical preferments as they could get, &c.) many were glad to give largely to be so preferred. Another *bull* gave him power to create fifty doctors, and as many prothonotaries; to reconsecrate such things or places as had been profaned; to legitimate bastards, and such like. In 1387 he was made the pope's legate *a latere*, to preach up the crusade against the anti-pape's faction, granting indulgences to all those that helped or went to those wars, in as ample a manner as if they went against the common enemies of religion, the *Turks*: this he did in *Urban's* and Pope *Boniface* the Ninth's time, with success, and that not in *England* only,[6] but in *Castile*, *Portugal*, *Acquitain*, *Leon*, *Navarre*, *Gascoign*, and several foreign parts;[7] at last he returned to his monastery, in which he died, and was buried *August* 14th, 1404, near the high altar of their church.

† I own I am no ways certain of his original, for Leland doubts whether he was an Englishman, and his name is spelt so very different in old manuscripts, that I can make no inference from thence, though I find him placed under this town in Le Neve's Collections.

[3] Mon. Ang. tom. i. p. 300.

[4] Bale de Scrip. Anglic. edit. Gippeswici. qo. Anno 1588, p. 175.

[5] Hol. vol. ii. 542.

[6] Possevin. Apparat. Sacr. tom. i. fol. 614, et 693. Weav. 806.

[7] He composed the following treatises, and several others.

Lecturam Theologiæ, Lib. I.

Contra Lollardos sive Wiclefitas, Lib. I.

De Scismate, Lib. I.

Sermones de Tempore ac de Sanctis, &c. (see Possevin.)

WILLIAM *of* DISS,[1]

A friar preacher, was confessor to King *Henry* V. with whom he went to *Caen* in *Normandy*, in the sixth year of his reign, where the King hearing of the holy life and frequent miracles of one *Vincent* of *Lagon*, a friar preacher, he sent this *William* to him, who brought him to the King, of whom he was honourably received, *anno* 1417.

JOHN SKELTON, *Rector of* DISS,

Was a pleasant merry poet,[2] so much esteemed for his oratory, as well as poetry, that he was made poet laureat and King's orator.[3] He flourished in the times of King *Henry* VII. and VIII. was rector, and lived here in 1504 and 1514, as I find by his being witness to several wills in this year. I take it that *Skelton* was not only rector, but a native of this place, being son of *William Skelton*, and *Margaret* his wife, whose will was proved at *Norwich*, Nov. 7th, 1512, (*Reg. Johnson*.) That his name was *Skelton* or *Skeltton*, appears from his successor's institution, viz. "1529, 17 *July*, *Thomas Clerk*, instituted on the death of *John Skelton*, last rector." And indeed, though the late Bishop of St. *Asaph*, in his notes to me upon this Hundred, observes, that *Bale*, *Hood*, &c. make him to have been born in *Cumberland*, and though one of both his names was admitted to the reading of the decretals, and seems to have been beneficed in *Somersetshire*, yet he much doubts whether it was the same with our poet, though he was an *Oxonian*, laureated in that university, ordained deacon *April* 13th, 1498, and priest the 8th of *June* following, by *Thomas Savage*, Bishop of *London*, "[Johannes Skelton, poeta "laureatus, London. diac. ad titulum Monasterij de Graceys juxta

[illegible] Pierce Spaldin, Eib. [illegible]

[illegible]

[1] [illegible] Kingdom of Poets Laureatus. [illegible] Doctor Knight's Life of Dean Colet, p. 121. [illegible] the matter of poet laureat in a truer light, [illegible] "It was how the great regard "[illegible] to these studies, "[illegible] their "[illegible], the "[illegible] Mr Wood tells us, in "his account of an [illegible] Grammarian, "Rob. Whittington. In the beginning "of the year 1513, he supplicated the "venerable Congregation of Regent, "under the name and title of Robert "Whittington, [illegible] chaplain, "and [illegible] of the art of the "[illegible]; that whereas he had spent "[illegible] years in the study of the said "art, and twelve years in the grammar "[illegible] boys, it might be sufficient for "him, that he might be laureated. "The supplicat being granted he was "after he had composed [illegible] hundred "verses, which were stuck up in pub-"lick places, especially on the door of "the [illegible] of St. Mary's church) very "solemnly crowned, on his temples "adorned with a wreath of laurel, that "is doctorated in the art of grammar "and rhetorick, 4 July the same year. "And this may discover the errour of "some, who not considering the crown "of laurel as the ensign of a degree, "have been apt to think that a poet "laureat could, as well as of late, had "that title, and appellation without, from "the prince, which it came from the "university, in commencing the degree "of Doctor Grammar, as it came thus "to Bernard Andreas, tutor of Prince "Arthur, to John Skelton, tutor of "Prince Henry, &c."

[2] 1504, the will of Mary Cowper of Diss, "witnesses Master John Skelton, "laureat, parson of Diss, &c." And among the evidences of Mr Thomas Coggeshall, I find the house in the tenure of Master Skelton, laureat.

[3] Lib. Inst. No. 15, 1529, 17 July, Tho. Clerk, instituted on the death of John Skelton, rector.

"Turrim London, ordinatur Diac. per Thom. London, Ep. 14 April, "1498, Presbit. 8 Jun. sequen. [Regr. Savage Ep. Lond.]" *Will. Caxton*, in his preface to his translation of *Virgil's Æneids*, printed in 1490, hath this; "I pray mayster *John Skelton*, late created poete "laureat in the Universite of *Oxforde*, to over see and correct this "sayd Boke."

Mr. *Le Neve* says, that his institution does not appear in the books; which is true, for often those that were collated by the pope had no institution from the bishop, many instances of which in those books occur; but it is certain, from abundance of records and evidences that I have seen, that he was rector several years. *Erasmus* himself gives him this character in his letter to King *Henry* VIII. that he was the light and honour of the *British* learning.[4] He was scholar enough, and no bad poet, unless for himself; for being addicted too much to satire, he created three such enemies as ruined him, both in reputation, liberty, and estate; *William Lilly*, the *Dominican* friars, and Cardinal *Wolsey*; the first of these was that great schoolmaster, the author of our *Latin Grammar*, upon him he reflected as a bad verse maker, to which *Lilly* replied,

Skeltone, dum tibi parare famam,
Et doctus fieri, studes poeta,
Doctrinam nec habes, nec es poeta.

Whilst, *Skelton*, thou to get esteem,
A learned poet fain would seem;
Skelton thou art, let all men know it,
Neither learned, nor a poet.

The *Dominicans* were very obnoxious to his satirical pen, for their vices, and he could not forbear exercising his wit upon them; but they, who would bear no serious reproofs, would much less endure his poetical scoffs; whereupon they stirred up *Richard Nix*, then Bishop of *Norwich*, to call him to an account for keeping a concubine, (though we ought to observe with *Bale*, that she was his wife,) for which the bishop suspended him from his benefice. But these were not his worst enemies, for the cardinal[5] it was that completed his misfortunes. Our poet having inveighed against some of that great prelate's actions, and charged him with too much truth, he prosecuted him so hard for it, that he was forced to take sanctuary in *Westminster Abbey*, where Abbot *Islip* treated him with much respect in his confinement, in which he died, *June* 21st, 1529, and was buried in the chancel of St. *Margaret's* church, *Westminster*, under a stone, with this epitaph;

Johanes Skeltonus, Vates Pierius, hic situs est.

He foretold Cardinal *Wolsey's* downfall; and being charged with

[4] Atlas, p. 335.

[5] Hall's Chronicle, Hen. VIII. fol. 110, b. "The cardinal by his power "legantine, dissolved the convocation "at Paul's called by the Archbishop of "Canterbury, and called him and all "the clergy to his convocation to West-"minster, which was never sene before "in England, whereof Master Skelton "a merry poet wrote,

"Gentle Paule laie down thy swearde,
"For Peter of Westminster hath shaven thy beard."

For this and such like jests it was, that the cardinal prosecuted him so eagerly.

keeping a concubine, and having several children by her, he said, in his conscience he ever esteemed her for his wife, though he did not declare it, because fornication in the clergy was thought a little sin, and marriage a great one.

Mr. *Wood*, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, tells us, that "the generality "saw that his witty discourses were biting, his laughter opprobrious "and scornful, and his jokes commonly sharp and reflecting." His character may be seen at large in *Bale*[1] and *Pitts*, where there is also an account of some of his works,[2] most of which were published this year. [1730.] He wrote also a poem in *English*, called *the Image of Ipocresy*, being a bitter invective against the monks and friars, and some of the great men of that age: Mr. *Le Neve* says that the manuscript was in his own hands, and that he had it out of the *Ishwell-Thorp* library, and that it was allowed to be *Skelton's* own handwriting; it now [1730] belongs to Mr. *West*, who purchased it at Mr. *Le Neve's* auction.

JOHN BRIARS, A. M. *Rector of* DISS.

Was chaplain to *Charles* Bishop of *Norwich*; he published

A Sermon preached at *Palgrave* in *Suffolk*, at the first meeting of the gentlemen and clergy, for encouraging the charity school lately set up there, on *Phil.* iv; 17 edit. *Lond.* 1711.

And also a pamphlet, entitled, *the present Behaviour of Mankind inconsistent with the true Spirit of Charity, which alone can prove available to put an end to our unhappy Divisions*: being a discourse on the 13th chapter 1 *Cor.*

And several poems without his name, inserted in divers *miscellanies*. He was also rector of *Billingford* by *Diss*, where he was buried, *Jan.* 1st, 1728.

ST. NICHOLAS'S CHAPEL.

Besides the parish church, there was a free chapel dedicated to the honour of St. *Nicholas* the bishop, which was built about the

[1] Bale, Scriptor. Britan. fol. 651 Basil. apud Johan. Oporin.

[2] Pitt, de Illustribus Anglia Script. tom. 1. fol. Par., 1619.

[2] Pitts, pleasaunt and profitable Workes of Maister Skelton Poete Laureate to King Henry VIII.

1. The Crowne of Lawrel.
2. The Bowge of Court.
3. Speak Parrot.
4. Edward the Fourth.
   Against the Scottes.
5. The Tunning of Elinour Rumming.
6. Why come you not to Court.
7. Colin Clout.
8. Phillip Sparrowe.
9. Upon a Dead Man's Head.
10. Ware the Hawke.
11. Of three Fooles.
12. On Parliament a Parcy.
13. Epitaph of two Knaves of Dice.
14. Lamentation for Norwiche.
15. The dolorous Death of the Earl of Northumberland.
16. A Parable by William Cornish in the Electe.
17. Against venomous Tongues.
18. Of Calliope.

With several other Poems and Epitaphs.

Printed for C. Davis in Paternoster-row, near Amen-corner, London. Price bound, &c.

He wrote a treatise, as Pitts says, some of which were printed in Queen Elizabeth's time, &c.

Colin Clout, &c.

Chorus de Dys contra Scottes, &c.

Chorus de Dys, contra Cedias, &c.

Ware the Hawke.

Epitaphia Adæ Udersal et Johanna Cook, Scholasium de Dysse.

Henry the VII.'s Epitaph, and that on Mary Countess of Richmond, &c.

time of *Henry* V. by the brethren and sisters of St. *Nicholas* and of *Corpus Christi Gilds*, which then were consolidated.[9] It seems, by the evidences and wills that I have seen, as if these two gilds were ancient, mention being frequently made of them in the time of *Richard* II.; upon their joining together, it shews as if they were rich at that time, for they soon built this chapel, and began a fund to purchase land sufficient to endow it; but though they joined their common stock, yet each, to their dissolution, had a priest that separately belonged to each of them; and all gifts were given as to separate gilds; and the brethren and sisters of each were severally admitted and enrolled. The gildhall was common to them both, being the same that is now standing at the south-east corner of the churchyard, which was granted to the inhabitants, and is now used for the charity-school house.[1] It was at that time well furnished for the merry meetings of the brethren and sisters of those gilds, for I find that, in 1575, here were kept the standard scales and weights for the market; that there then was left to the use of the town, in this house,

1 Caldron.	4 Platers.
1 Brass Pot.	46 Mease of plates.
5 Spits.	40 Mease of dishes.
2 Bowls.	40 Mease of trenchers.
1 Ladle.	9 Dozen of spoons.
2 Trewets.	4 Cups.
20 Salts.	6 Table cloths, &c.

by which we may conjecture what jolly doings there had been formerly. Their chapel stood in St. *Nicholas's-street*, exactly where the house now [1736] stands, between the street that leads down to the steeple, and that that goes on the right hand to the market-place, the chapel yard extending east to the blacksmith's traverse, and no further. This, in the second year of *Edward* the Sixth, suffered the fate of all other free chapels, being then dissolved; from that time it stood in a decaying condition, and was in the Crown, by virtue of the act, until *June* 18th, 1584, at which time the Queen granted "All "that chapel with the appurtenances in *Diss*, in the county of *Nor-"folk*, now in decay, commonly called St. *Nicholas's* chapel, which "was formerly used for the celebrating masses, and other superstitious uses," to *William Croft*, and *John Hallyet*, by her letters patent dated at *Westminster*, the day and year aforesaid, all which they were to hold to them and their heirs, of the Queen and her successors, as of her manor of *East Greenwich* in *Kent*, by fealty only, in free soccage, and not in capite, or by knight's service, paying 3*d.* into the *Exchequer*; they held it until 1595, and then sold it to *Henry Cullyder*, butcher, of *Diss*, and *Robert Hault*, of *Palgrave*, notary publick, and they, the year after, sold it to *William Chambers*, of *Diss*, blacksmith; now [1736] it is in the possession of *Jonathan Walpole*.

THE TOWN LANDS.

This town hath an estate at *Framlingham*, in *Suffolk*, which (as I am informed) is now [1736] let at 56*l. per annum*. It was purchased

[9] Evid. pen. Gardian. [1] Lib. Comp. Gardian.

of *William Kingh*, of *Great Gelemham*, and *Robert Aldred* of *Bressard, anno* 1503, by the hand that the brethren of St. *Nicholas* and *Corpus Christi Gilds* had made, which was, that every brother and sister should pay a certain sum every quarter into the gild chest, to be kept until it should amount to a sum sufficient to purchase lands to endow their stipendiary priest. This was so generally approved of, that few died here without leaving, some more, some less, towards this purchase; and the chief inhabitants subscribed to it, though they were not brethren, nay, several left money to be annually paid by their executors to it for years after their deaths. This by degrees raised enough to buy more than they at first intended, but yet they laid out more than at that time they had, for they bought no less than eighty acres of freehold ground, called *Coldhaugh*, alias *Cockshall*, in *Framlingham*, and *Thomas Cooper*, of *Diss*, yeoman, *Edward Cooper*, *John Lowdale*, and *Thomas Fulser*, of the same, were infeoffed therein: they in 1508 infeoffed *Thomas Shardelowe* and fourteen more, and by an English schedule annexed, declared the uses of the feoffment, viz. "that a bailly or officer, by them or "the moste part or more of them appointed, shall take and per-"ceyve the yerly profites of the seide londes and tenements, and "other the premises comprised within the said deed, therwith an "honest and governable secular preest, by the moste parte of the co-"feoffees to be named, hired and waged competently, yerly to synge "or seye masses and other devyne service, for the sowles of the "brethern and sistern of the gildes and fraternities, of *Corporis* "*Christi* and St. *Nicholas* the bishop, in the parish churche of *Disse*, "within the counte of *Norfi*, by the space and terme of lxxxxix. "yeres, next ensewing the date of the seide present dede, and at "the end of the seid lxxxxix. yeres the seid feoffees their heirs and "assignes, and all manner of persons that then shall be lawfully "seased, or infeoffed in the premises or ony of them, at and for suche "price as they or the most part of them in nombre, canne agree, "shall selle alle and every of the premises with the appurtenaunces, "and with or for the money therof or therefor comyng or growyng, "shall fynde annuelly, an honest governabill secular preest, to synge "for the sowlys aforesaid, or elis with the seid money or londs or "tenementes, and other the premises, shall make further provision for "a competent levying for an honest preest for the tyme being, if it "then may be, by an amortisement, or otherwise as they shall seeme "best, for the moste sewer and longer continuance of the fynding of "the seid honest preest, to contynewe for ever, if it so may be con-"tynued, by the ordour of the lawe, the same preest for the tyme "being, to do the devyne seryyce, and synge for the sowles in "manner and forme above said." When all the feoffees are dead but two, then they to meet again, and those two to name twelve more at least, all which are to be brothers of one of the said gilds, and none of them heirs of the former feoffees. The stipend allowed to each of these priests was, at the Dissolution, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* though at first it was but four marks each; or if they kept one priest only for both gilds, then he was to have eight marks *per annum*, and the overplus was laid out in repairing the steeple, church, and streets, every year. Thus it continued until the second year of *Edward* VI. when it was seized by the statute for dissolution of the gilds, chapels, and

chantries; but the townsmen of *Diss* objected against it, and stood an action with that King; but it appearing that the term of the feoffment was not expired, they could do no good in the affair, and it continued in the Crown until the forty-third of *Elizabeth*, in which year the Queen granted them to *Thomas Mildmay*, for divers years yet unexpired, at the yearly reserved rent of 4*l.* and *Thomas*, son of the said *Thomas Mildmay*, of *Framlingham*, Gent. succeeded his father under that grant, not thinking that the townsmen knew when this term expired; but he was much mistaken in that matter; for the original feoffment and writings (out of which I collected this account) were carefully kept and preserved; and in 1608, when the ninety-nine years of the feoffment were expired, *John Shreeve* and the rest of the townsmen entered upon the premises, ejecting the said *Thomas Mildmay*, and *John Wood*, his tenant, pleading that these lands were settled only for ninety-nine years to superstitious uses, and that during that time the priest had but eight marks, and when there were two, they had but twenty marks yearly, and that these stipends could be no longer than the settlement, which being now out, they entered upon these premises, as the purchase of their forefathers, the then townsmen, and would employ them (as lawfully they could do) to the same uses of repairing their church and their streets, as they always did. This they proved by an inquisition, taken at *Hoxne*, in the very year that *Edward* VI. seized it; they proved that it was purchased by the contribution of the townsmen, by the book in which all the contributors names were entered; and in order to prove *John Shreeve's* entry good, they produced feoffments, shewing that the feoffees, in the first feoffment above specified, did infeoff *Thomas Shardelowe*, and others, who in 1534 infeoffed *Reginald Wotton* and *Roger Bird*, priests, and others, and they conveyed it to *Thomas Shardelowe*, *John Baron*, and others, with one *Robert Fuller*, alias *Garblesham*, who was the last surviving feoffee, and died seized thereof, and *Edward Fuller*, his great-grandson and right lineal heir, entered into part of the lands in the name of the rest, and then by deed in 1589 infeoffed *Matthew Wilbye* and *Thomas Shreeve*, which *Thomas* died seized, and *John Shreeve*, his son, entered into the lands as his right, and brought the ejectment. All this being plainly proved, the lands were given by verdict to the town, and in the ninth *Jac.* I. the King, and the said *Thomas Mildmay* and *John Wood*, renounced all right, title, claim, or demand, in the said lands, or in the 4*l.* *per annum* stipend mentioned to go and be paid out thereof. This cost the parish so much, that in 1613 they sold to *George Spaldyng* part of this land, called *Hellbrook-field*, in *Framlingham*, containing ten acres, for 150*l.* with which they paid the charges, and then settled the rest by feoffment to the uses aforesaid, and then made a lease thereof to one *Edward Wickham*.

But though they had such success with this affair, they met with the contrary in relation to the other lands that were under the same limitation in the same feoffment, *viz.* a close called *Chawmpenyes*, in *Diss* and *Frenze*, and three pieces of land in *Disse*, at 18*d.* rent in *Disse*, *Frenze*, and *Skole*; the first piece laid in *Diss*, in *Frenze-field*, and contained three acres; the second piece one acre; the third piece two acres; for it appeared by feoffments, prior to this, that these lands were given without limitation, to find lamps, anniversaries, &c.

for ever in *Diss* church-lee, whereupon *Champeneys* meadow, which at that time was in the hands of the lord of the manor of *Frenze*, under the King's grant, was by arbitration confirmed to him and his heirs, and the other three pieces, which were then in the hands of Mr. *Francis Blomfield*, by the same arbitration was confirmed to him and his heirs, upon his paying 10*l.* to the church-wardens of *Diss*. *Richard Grime* and *Nicholas Hearne*, Esqrs. were arbitrators, their arbitration bearing date *Jan.* 9, 1640.

The lands that were given by *Richard Eaton*, in 1404, to pay the leet fee, or common fine of *Diss* for ever, and to keep his *obit*, &c. were seized by *Edward* VI. and by him granted in 1549 to Sir *Ralph Sadleyr*, Knt. and *Laurence Bennington*, Gent. to be held of his manor of *East Greenwich*, by fealty only; they gave them to *Thomas Cook* of *Norwich*, Gent. and *William Nectan* of the same, who sold them to *Thomas Aldred*, of *Diss*, and others.

1495. Mr. *Thomas Fulcher* gave 2*s.* with which the townsmen purchased three roods of copyhold land on the rectory manor, called *Bell Tere*, in *Diss*, which they took up this year, and settled the profits to be employed to the relief of the poor of honest conversation in the said town.

1601. *Dec.* 25, *Richard Fisher* of *Diss*, by his will obliged *Edward* his son to purchase half an acre freehold in *Diss*, within two years after his decease, and thereupon at his cost and charge to build a house sufficient for the dwelling of two poor people, and afterwards to enfeoff the church-wardens and chief inhabitants therein, who shall have power to place what poor people they please in those dwellings. In 1610 he bought a piece of land in *Dirt-street*, built a house thereon, and made a feoffment according to the will. This house is now [1730] down, and the land is called the *Townyard*.

1616. *John Kettleborough* of *Florden*, in *Norfolk*, Gent. granted to *John Office* of *Wymondham*, saddler, a pightle of two acres in *Roydon*, called the *Gravel-pits*, reserving a free rent of 6*d.* *per annum* to his manor of *Roydon Hall*. This pightle in 1672 was purchased by the town of *Diss*, and is now [1730] their gravel-pits.

1618. *Ralph Chapman* of *Burston*, granted to *James Blomfield*, senior, Gent. and *James* his son, and other feoffees, an annuity of 20*s.* issuing out of his meadow in *Burston* called *Shimpling Close*, abutting upon the highway leading from *Burston* to *Shimpling* north, and upon the procession-way dividing *Burston* and *Shimpling* east, which meadow he purchased of *John Shardelowe*, Gent. the money to be distributed by the chief part of the feoffees every *Christmas-day*, for the relief and comfort of sixty of the poorest householders, most comfortless and distressed poor people of *Diss*, viz. 4*d.* to each, as of the alms gift and donation of the said *Ralph*.

1620. Mr. *Sherman* gave 15*l.* to purchase a close of *William Yeakes*, called *Yeakes's* pightle, which by measure contains four acres and six perches, two acres of which are free, and pay 4*d.* *per annum*; the other two acres are copyhold on the capital manor, and pay 1*s.* 4*d.* quitrent. In 1635 *James Blomfield*, Gent. senior, and *James* his son, and others, were infeoffed to the following use, that its rent should annually be laid out to pay the common fine or leet fee of *Walcote* hamlet in *Diss*.

1636. The townsmen purchased of *Thomas Deynes* of *Carleton-rode*, a parcel of ground in *Cock-street*, with a house thereon, being twenty-seven feet broad at the south end, and thirty-three feet at the north end; this is now [1736] the stall-house on *Cock-street Green*.

1658. *October* 15, *Richmond Girling* of *Old Bokenham*, Gent. by will proved in the Prerogative Court, gave to the poor of *Diss* 11*s.* *per annum* for ever, the sexton to have 1*s.* a year for mending the grave of his late wife; for which payment he tied his houses and lands in *Stradbrook*, which he gave to *Ralph King*, his brother.

1715. *Robert Burton* of St. *Margaret's*, *South Elmham*, Esq. lord of the manor of *Heywood Hall*, gave to his parish a small house, called the *Hopper-house*, lying at the east end of *Diss Moor*, which he also manumised, it being copyhold before it came into his hands. This is now [1736] used as a pest-house.

John Petit of *Diss*, and Mr. *William Burton*, both which were benefactors, are before spoken of.

Mr. *Robert Burroughs* built an alms-house of brick, on the east side of the churchyard, for four poor widows.

Here is a good regulated work-house, which was lately [1736] built by the inhabitants for an alms-house, standing on the *Moor*.

The commons are many, but not large; they are called by the names of *Heywode Green*, *Westbrook Green*, *Walcote Green*, *Cock-street Green*, the *Moor*, (on which the custom is never to put on any sheep, as appears by the town books,) and *Penning's Green*, part of which, time out of mind, (as the Church-wardens' Book informs me,) hath been always inclosed at *May-day*, and so kept until *Lammas*, on which day there is yearly paid to the church-wardens, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent, by those that mow it, *viz.* the tenement *Barter's*, that stands by it, hath always one half of the crop, and pays half the rent, the other half goes by turns to every tenement on the *Green*, *viz.* Mr. *Cason's*, Mr. *Pettoe's*, Mr. *Jubb's* twice, because this is two farms laid into one.

The charity school was erected first[2] at *Palgrave*, in *Suffolk*, in 1711, and two years after removed hither. Mr. *Briars*, rector of *Diss*, preached a sermon, which was published at the first meeting of the gentlemen and clergy for encouraging this school, which he dedicated to *Charles* Bishop of *Norwich*, (whose chaplain he was,) in which it appears that the rector of *Palgrave* began it, at whose request that parish set apart a large room belonging to the town for that purpose, and subscribed with him 10*l.* *per annum* for its maintenance, the neighbouring gentlemen and clergy had then subscribed between 20 and 30*l.* besides casual gifts, which then came to about 12*l.* The school was opened the *January* before. Ten boys of that parish were taught and clothed, six more taught but not clothed. This school is now [1736] kept at *Diss*, where the master hath his dwelling in part of the late *Gild-hall*, and keeps his school in another part: there are now [1736] ten boys clothed and taught.

The grammar school is kept above, in the same house, where the master hath lodgings, and 10*l.* *per annum*; but this is at the voluntary contribution of the parish.

This is a neat compact village,[3] situated on a rising hill, having a

[2] Atlas Norfolk, p. 438.

[3] E papyr. script. anno 1655, pen. Will. Carnell, de Diss, Gen. anno 1728.

large mere of water of about twelve acres on its south part, which they call the *Mere*, whence the *Diss* farthings have a shield wavy for their device; it is encompassed about half round with houses and gardens, which look very pleasantly from the water, but it being almost a standing lake, having only a small run or two into it, and one only out, and all the filth of the town centering here, besides the many conveniences that are placed over it, make the water very bad, and altogether useless, and so foul, that when it purges itself, which it does once a year, it stinks exceedingly, and sometimes the fish rise in great numbers, so thick that they are easily taken; they are chiefly roach and eels. It is very deep; being plumbed, it was found eight yards in the deepest place, which is by the common stathe; the liberty hereof belongs to the lord of the manor of *Diss*, and without his leave no man can keep a boat, or fish, except at his own stathe, where every one can lay in bow-nets, leaps, eel-poles, or any other engines, to catch what fish they can there, without the lord's license. If the passage out of this *Mere* be stopped up, it is of great damage, by overflowing the yards that lie round it; wherefore it is viewed at the *leet*, and if it be not clear, the tanner, to whom it always belongs to keep it so, is amerced, as is the township if they do not keep up the rails at its mouth, for want of which in 1639, a man, as he watered his horses, was drowned, and the town was fined. It is of great use in case of a fire, as was experienced in 1640, when the great fire happened in that street; all the wells and pumps being dry, the town was saved by this water.

The chief streets are *Smith-street*, or *Mound-street*, so called from the *mound* or *hill* that rises the whole length of it; *Tom-street*, or *Mere-street*, which lies along the *Mere's* side; *Dirt-street*, properly enough so called; *Market-street*, and St. *Nicholas's-street*.

The hamlets are *Cock-street*, where the fair is kept on St. *Simon* and St. *Jude*, *Roydon*, *Wolsey*, *Heywood*, and *Westbrook*.

The market is kept weekly on *Friday*, the chief of which consists in the linen-cloth manufacture, for which this market is famous, great quantities of it being sold here; the streets being newly paved is a great ornament, as well as service to the town.

In 1662 there were 400 communicants, and at this time [1736] it contains near 240 families, and near 2000 souls.

It is now [1736] assessed to the King's tax at 230*l.* In the civil wars, during the association, when the publick charges were levied by the month, there were two valuations made of this town, one at 2040*l. per annum*, the other at 2700*l. per annum*, which far exceeds the present real value. It paid 7*l.* for every tenth, when the taxes were assessed that way.

The leet fees for *Diss* and its hamlets now [1736] paid to the capital lord, is 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per annum*.

The following arms have been born by the predecessors of, and are now [1736] born by,

The Rev. Mr. *Edward Bosworth* (see p. 22.)

Mr. *Thomas Coggeshall* (see p. 24.)

Mr. *Thomas Sheriffe* (see p. 25.)

Mr. *John Goodwin*, *or*, three pallets *sab.* on a chief *gul.* three martlets of the field.

Mr. *William Cornell*, gironne of eight *or* and *sab.* a crescent. *arg.*

Mr. *John Burroughs, az.* a chevron between three horseshoes *arg.*

There is lately [1736] put up a mural monument in the midst of the north isle; on which is this inscription:

Near this place lyeth the Body of
JOHN KETT, Gent.
Who departed this life 12 July 1692,
Aged 74 Years.
Also PHILIPPIA his wife,
Who departed this life 17 Jan. 1734,
In the 84 Year of her Age.

Kett's arms are *or,* on a fess between three leopards heads erased *az.* a lion passant guardant *arg*; *crest,* a leopard's head erased *az.*

And thus much of *Diss*; from whence I shall proceed to

ROYDON.

THIS church is dedicated to the honour of St. *Remigius,* who flourished about the fifth century; the dedication day was kept on the first of *October,* being the day of his translation.

This rectory is[4] valued as follows:

King's Books.	*Tenths.*	*Synodals.*	*Procurations.*	*Glebe.*
9 0 0	0 18 0	0 2 0	0 6 8	51 3 0

Pension.	*Norwich and Lincoln Taxation.*
0 3 4	14 marks, besides the pension.

But though the glebe lies in the terrier as aforesaid, yet the real measure, including the site of the rectory-house, does not much exceed forty acres.

In 1603 there were 124 communicants, and now [1736] there are 60 families, and 240 souls. It is now [1736] assessed to the King's tax at 630*l.* 10*s.*; when the taxes were raised by tenths this paid 2*l.* 10*s.* and to the monthly levies during the association, sometimes at the rate of 752*l.* and sometimes 780*l.*

RECTORS.

The rectors that I have met with are as follow:

In 1198, *Richard,* the parson of *Roydon,* granted seven acres of land to *Roger* his son.[5]

[4] Dominus Robertus de Morle est patronus illius; rector habet mansum cum xv. acris terre; estimatio ejusdem, præter portionem xiiii. marc. portio Prioris de Eye in eadem, xxvi.*s.* viii.*d.* procuratio vi.*s.* vii.*d.* sinodalia pro term. Paschæ xii.*d.* pro termino Sancti Michaelis xii.*d.* denarii Sancti Petri xii.*d.*

Thus the Lincoln valuation, to which the Norwich exactly answers, only the Eye portion is valued there at but 15*s.* and is called, Portio Magistri Willi. de Jakele. In Mr. T. Martin's Register of Eye Priory, against this portion are these words, "Solebat valere xl.*s.* his "diebus non valet. i. marc."

[5] Fin. Norf. 10 R. i. No. 176.

1301, 2 *ead. Mar.* [illegible] *Ingleby*, priest, instituted at the presentation of WILLIAM, Marshal of *Ireland*, Knt. guardian to *R[illegible]*, son and heir of Sir *William de Morley*, Knt. deceased.

1324, Ides *December*, *Robert de Lytlby*, deacon. ROBERT DE MORLEY, Knt. patron.

1328, 12 *ead. August*, *Walter Clazer*, priest. Sir ROBERT DE MORLEY, Knt. Marshal of *Ireland*.

1329, 2 *ead. August*, he resigned, and *Robert de Morley*, priest, succeeded. *Ditto.*

1335, 28 *September*, *Robert de Oxnelay*, priest. *Ditto.*

1339, 2 *Feb.*, *William Gray*, of *Strapton*, priest. *Ditto.*

1350, 21 *November*, *Henry Smith* of *Diss*, priest. *Ditto.*

1387, 18 *February*, *John De Farlingham*, priest. THOMAS DE MORLEY, Marshal of *Ireland*.

1412, 20 *April*, *John Hoope* of *Rathele*, priest. ROBERT DE MORLEY, Knt. This rector was buried in the church.

1420, 12 *June*, *Edmund England*, priest; ELIZABETH, widow of *Thomas de Morley*, son of *Robert de Morley*, Marshal of *Ireland*.

1462, *ult. December*, *Edward England*, being very old, resigned to *John Newton*, who was obliged to pay him a pension of five marks a year, during life; MARGARET RATCLIFFE patroness.

1498, 18 *February*, *John Wymbussch*, (or *Wimbusche*,) S. T. D. by [illegible]. He was rector of *Diss*.

1498, 27 *September*, *John Coppin*, priest; Sir EDMUND ARUNDELL, Knt. and JOHANNA his wife.

1499, 4 *May*, *Thomas Quarles*, chaplain, at *Coppin's* death; WILLIAM RAMMESBURY, Esq. in right of ANNA, his wife.

1510, 26 *May*, *Rentinus Lacerton*, priest, at *Quarles's* death. *Ditto.*

1514, 30 *March*, *John Coke*, on *Lacerton's* death, by lapse.

1515, 8 *May*, *Coke* resigned to *Henry Sturges*, reserving a pension for life of 4*l.* a year. The King, as guardian to *Elizabeth Lovell* Lady *Morley*.

John Lud[illegible] succeeded *Sturges*, at whose death.

1530, 8 *July*, *Robert Fordham*, priest, was instituted. THOMAS SOLEMAN, Gent. of *Yarley*.

1572, 26 *February*, *John Cullgner*, clerk, at *Fordham's* death. *Ditto.*

1591, 15 *July*, *John Horner*, A.B. on *Cullgner's* death; WILLIAM KETTLEBOROUGH, patron.

1602, 15 *December*, *Robert Horner*, A.M. on *John Horner's* death; MARY, widow and relict of *John Horner*, clerk, by grant from *Francis Hayers* and *Lawrence Lomax*, Gent.

1637, 4 *December*, *John Dauney*, clerk, A.M. on *Robert Horner's* death; ROBERT BURTON of *Chequerta-mare*, Gent. for this turn only.

1704, 4 *June* the Rev. Mr. *Rocks* and *Sewell*, the present incumbent, at *John Dauney's* death, ROBERT BURTON of *Diss*, Gent.

The enclosure that joins to the south part of the churchyard is called *Chapel Close*, in the midst of which formerly stood a chapel dedicated to the honour of the *Blessed Virgin*, in which was a chantry of three or four priests, daily singing for the soul of Sir

Roberi, son of Sir *Matthew de Morley*, their founder: the foundation deed was produced in the cause between *John* Lord *Lovell*, and *Thomas* Lord *Morley*, about the arms of a lion rampant, which being on this seal, proved that the Lord *Morley's* ancestors had anciently used those arms. This chapel was well endowed; many free lands in *Roydon* were held by paying an annual rent to it; it was dissolved in 1547, and soon after pulled down, and the site conveyed by the Crown to lay hands. It is now [1736] owned by the Rev. Mr. *John Dawney*. It was founded about 1282; but being a free chapel without institution, it is never mentioned in those registers.

The Prior of *Eye*, in *Suffolk*, had the tithes of about 100 acres of land here, given to that monastery by *Odo de Charune*, who gave two parts of the tithes of his land in *Roydon*, in the Conqueror's time, and by *Richard Hovel* of *Reindun*, who gave all the tithes of his lands here; and in the charter of King *Stephen*, granted to that house in 1137, they were confirmed to the monks among their other revenues:[7] and in the register called *Danoun*, which formerly belonged to this priory, and is now [1736] in the hands of Mr. *Martin* of *Palgrave*, I find that the portion of tithes belonging to the monks of St. *Peter* at *Eye*, lying in *Roydon*, were let to the rector at two marks a year, and so continued for some time; until afterwards a perpetual composition was made for the rectors to pay 3*s.* 4*d. per annum.* Thus it continued until the Dissolution, and then the pension went, with the priory, to the Crown, from whence it was granted off, and hath since passed through many hands: it some time was payable to *Catharine*, wife of King *Charles* II. but belongs now [1736] to the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Pyle* of *Lynn Regis*.

Here were several freeholds held of the honour of *Eye*.

In 1355,[8] Sir *Robert de Morley*, Knt. confirmed to King *Edward* III. the advowson of this church, with the chapels annexed, under divers limitations. His seal was a lion rampant, in a shield, circumscribed *Sigillum Roberti de Morley Militis*, notwithstanding which it hath all along passed with the manor.

The Abbot of *Sibton*,[9] in *Suffolk*, had temporals here taxed at 3*s.* being part of their manor called *Friers*, in *Shelfhanger*, which extended hither.

The present building is very ancient, having its nave only standing (the south isle having been a long time in ruins.) It is covered with lead, though the chancel and south porch are tiled; the steeple (which is in a very ruinous condition) is round at bottom, and octangular at top; it had formerly four bells, but being unable to bear them, the parishioners obtained a faculty in 1680, and sold three of them: on that which is left I read this,

Petrus ad Æterna ducat nos Pascua Vite.

[7] Eye Priory Register, in the hands of Mr. Thomas D'Eye of Eye, anno 1636, d. p. 5.

[8] The original in the Exchequer, 1697.

[9] Taxation of the religious, anno 1482.

The chancel seems to have been built by one of the *Fitz-Walters*, about *Henry* the First's time, but which of them it was I cannot learn, though he was buried here, under an arch in the north wall, out of which the stone coffin now standing in the churchyard was taken some years ago, and the pavement, some of which still remains, was adorned with the arms of the *Fitz-Walters*, sometimes in a shield, sometimes on a lozenge, and several others with initial letters of saints names, the letters being all crowned.

In this church was a grid in honour of St. *Peter*, to which *Mary Pecq* gave a lea, in 1488, as others did about that time,[1] among which, one gave a light to set before the tabernacle of the *Blessed Virgin*.

In a north window are the arms of

Ratclif Earl of *Sussex*, *arg.* a bend engrailed *sab.*

Morley and *Kniveet*. In another north window is a broken inscription, which desires the reader to pray for the soul of one *Charnbye*.

The following inscription is cut on a seat:

Hoc Scamnum factum fuit per Ricardum Wayntorth cum suâ propria Pecuniâ, anno Dñi Jung, Anno Domini 1633, atque [illegible] in Loco ubi Parentes ejus antiquitum sederunt, Ætatis dicti Ricardi quinto decimo Martij nitt. præterit. 61.

In the chancel are several stones with inscriptions, some of which are printed in *Le Neve's* Monuments, and some are not; however I shall give you transcripts of them all.

Here lyeth the Body of
John Horner, Preacher of
God's Word in this Par-
ish, which was buried the
30th Day of July,
Anno Dom.
1625.
How long Lord?

This is on a freestone by the altar, and is in *Le Neve*.[2]

Adjoining, on a black marble,

Here lyeth buried the Body of
Robert Horner, Rector of this
Parish, who died July 7th A°
Dni. 1675,
Ætatis 75.[3]

A black marble in the midst of the Chancel has this,

Robertus Horner de Bresingham,
Generosus,
Filius Reverendi Roberti Horner,
Nuper hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris,
Hic Animæ suæ Exuvias reposuit,
Vir Literarum Ornamentis decoratus,
Pietate, Probitate, et summa Charitate,
Eximie præditus
Obiit 4to Die Decembris, A°. Dni. 1708.
Ætatis 62.[4]

Regr. Gelour.
Vol. 1. p. 48

[1] Ibid, vol. 1. p. 110
[4] Ibid, vol. 11. p. 224

Another black marble:

Subter
hoc Marmore jacent
Corpora,
Henrici Deyns Generosi, qui
Obijt tertio die Aprilis,
A° Dni. 1691. Ætatis 61.
Simul et
Elizabethæ Redrich, prædicti Henrici
Socrus, et Relicta Henrici Redrich,
M. D. quæ obijt 8vo. Maij
A° Dni. 1688 Ætatis 68.
Flens posuit Conjux et Filia.[5]

On a small monument over the altar,

Ad Pedem hujus
Monumenti se-
pulta jacet Ma-
rtha Horner Uxor
Roberti Horner.

And on a stone on the ground, under it, is this inscription,

Here lyeth
the Body of
Martha, the Wife
of Robart Horner,
Clerk, who died
October the 26th,
Anno Dni. 1662.
Ætat.——
Here lyeth Margaret the
Wife of John Dawney, Clerk,
Who died the 3d of Sept.
1691, aged 61.

Deynes, impaling three cocks.

Here lyeth the Body of Han-
nah, the beloved wife of Tho.
Deyns, Gent. and one of the
Daughters of Clement Rolf,
Gent. deceased, who was here
Buried the 15th Day of October,
1663.
To mourn for her 'twer Sin,
Rejoyce yee rather,
For she hath gain'd an
Everlastinge Father.

Here alsoe resteth the Body of the
aforesaid Thomas Deyns, who dyed
the 27th Day of November, Anno Dom.
1675.

[5] *Le Neve*, vol. iv. p. 122.

On the south side of the chancel, in the churchyard, is an altar tomb, covered with a black marble, having the arms of

Burrough, (see p. 18,) with a label of three, impaling,

Camell, (see p. 18,) with his crest, viz. a boar's head couped. The inscription (composed by Dr. *Camell*) is as follows:

Lector,
Juxta hunc Tumulum Exuvias invenies,
ROBERTI BURROUGH,
ROBERTI et MARIÆ BURROUGH, de Diss in Com.
Nort. Gent. Filij Natu maximi,
Parentum Spem, Amicorum Desiderium,
Præclusit Mors heu! minis immatura,
Obijt Collegio SSTæ. Trinitatis apud Cantab.
14 die Decemb. Anno { Domini { 1723.
{ Ætat. { 19.
Filio dilectissimo placide obdormiunt
PARENTES AMBO,
Charissimæ Conjugis Conjux Ille amantissimus,
Unionem conjunctissimam Mors ipsa vix,
Et ne vix quidem separabat,
Præivit enim Ille 28° die Jan. Anno { Dni. { 1727.
{ Ætat. { 52.
Consequitur Illa, 6° die Mar. { { 46.

Monumentum hoc Sepulchrale Pietatis
Et gratitudinis Ergo GULIELMUS,
Filius eorum Natu minimus
Mœrens posuit.

This village joins to *Diss* on the east, to *Brisingham* west, *Shelfhanger* north, and the county river south; it hath now [1736] two manors only, though formerly it had three, all which were in one in the Conqueror's time, and was then two miles and an half long, and two miles broad, and paid 9*d*. *Danegeld*. It was held by *Letric*, son of *Bose*, a thane,[1] or guard of the Confessor's, and was afterward given by the Conqueror to *Ralph de Bello-fago*, or *Beaufo*, of whom it was held by *Hugh* at the time of the survey.[2]

It after came to

HUBERT DE RIE, who had it in 1146, and died in 1174, without male issue, leaving his barony of *Rhie* divisible between his daughters *Isabella* and *Alixa*, the first of which was married to *Geffrey de Chester*; and at his death, to *Roger*, son of *Hugh de Cressi*, who paid a fine of twenty marks and twelve paltreys to King *John*, for marrying her without license, upon which the King revoked the seizure that he had made of all his lands in *Norfolk*, and elsewhere;

[1] (Legm. Regis.) This is sometimes rendered a thane, or nobleman, sometime a freeman, sometimes a guard of the King's.

[2] Domesd. fo. 215.) Terra R. de Bellofago.

H. Dice dim. Regedone ten. Letric. Hanc Bose Legmus Regis pro man. modo tenet Hugo. tunc et post x. vill. m. v. tunc et post xii. bor. mo. xi. semp. i. ser. semp. ii. car. in dom. et ii. car. hom. xlv. xxx. por. et iii. ac. pratis. Semper ii. Equi in Anla. semp. vi. an. tunc xl. por. mo. xxx. tunc lx. ov. m. xxx. capr. et vi. soc. de xxvi. ac. terre. tunc et postea i. car. m. dim. Semp. val. xl. x. quar. in long. et vi. in lat. et de Gelto ix. *d.*

it appears that he had for his part seventeen knights fees and an half, though the other part of the barony seems to have been the head, several of these fees being held of it.

In the first of King *John*, *Robert Fitz-Roger*, a great baron in *Northumberland*, gave 300 marks for *Aliva*, the younger daughter of *Hubert de Rhie*, to marry to his nephew; and in the thirteenth of the same King, *John Marshal*, the nephew, answered for seventeen fees and an half of that barony; in the ninth of King *John* he had obtained a grant in fee of the office of Marshal of *Ireland*, and had livery of it in the seventeenth of that King. He died in 1234,[8] *Aliva* his wife surviving him, who, by the death of *Isabell de Cressi*, her sister, was heiress to the whole barony of *Rhie*; and agreeable to this, in the record called *Testa de Nevil*, it is found that

Roger de Cressi held one fee in this town, of *Walter Fitz-Robert*, and that

Matthew de Morley held another fee, which was formerly *Robert de Morley's*, of *Aliva Le-Marshal*, as of her barony of *Rhie*, of which it was ever after held. It was this *Robert* that, in 1253, had a grant of free-warren to this manor, which was allowed in *Eire*, in 1285. At the death of *Matthew* aforesaid it descended to

Sir William de Morle, Knt. who died before 1304, for in that year *William Marshal*, of *Ireland*, presented as guardian to

Robert, son of Sir *William de Morley*, Knt.; this *Robert* afterwards married *Hawise*, sister and heiress of *John*, son of the said *William Marshal*, whereby the barony of *Rhie*, the marshalship of *Ireland*, and all the inheritance of the *Marshals*, came into the *Morley* family. *William Marshal*, the father, died about 1313, and *John*, his son, in 1316, *Ela*, wife of the said *William*, then surviving. Upon this match it was that the arms of *arg.* a lion rampant *sab.* double quevee, came to be quartered, and often born, by the *Morleys*, it being the arms of *Roger de Cressi*, whose inheritance went to the *Morleys*, as is before observed. This *Robert*, in 1326, settled the manor on

William de Morley, his son, for life, and *Cecily*, daughter of *Thomas Bardolf*, his son's wife, and their heirs, as part of the jointure of the said *Cecily*, with remainder, for want of such heirs, to *Robert de Morle*, his son, and his heirs male. *Cecily* outlived her husband, and enjoyed it; but for want of heirs, it descended to the aforesaid

Robert de Morley, Knt. Marshal of *Ireland*, who, in 1361, settled it (with his wife *Cecily's* consent) on Sir *Thomas Felton*, Knt. for life; but he lived not long; for in 1386 the said *Cecily* was lady; and in 1387

Thomas de Morley, son of *Robert de Morley*, Marshal of *Ireland*, was in possession, who, in 1416, died seized, and left it to

Elizabeth, his widow, for life; after to

Margaret, his daughter and heir, then one year old; she afterwards married

Thomas Ratclyff, who, in 1487, died seized, leaving it to

Jeffrey Ratclyff of *Framesden*, in *Suffolk*, Esq. his son, who was then nine years old; and dying in 1504, without heirs male, the manor came to his three daughters coheiresses:

[8] Dug. Bar. vol. i. p. 600.

ELIZABETH, then aged fifteen years, who was married to *Christopher Spelman*.

ELEANOR, the second, then thirteen years old, married to *Thomas Lovell*, junior, of *Lodell*.

JOAN, the third, then nine years old, afterwards married to *John Sturgeon*[1] of *Cranwich*.

ELIZABETH died the 10th of *December*, 1518, leaving *Elizabeth*, her daughter, then thirteen years old, who afterwards married *Edmund Dethick* of *Bishamwell*.

ELEANOR died a widow, in 1518, leaving *Elizabeth*, her daughter, who held her third part in 1521; in 1533, she was married to *James Pargetor*.

In 1540,[2] THOMAS SHERMAN of *Yarlay*, Gent. purchased one third part of *John Sturgeone*; and in 1553, another of *James Pargetor*, and the same year

WILLIAM KETTLEBURGH, Gent. purchased the other part of *Edmund Dethick*, and *Elizabeth* his wife, so that *Sherman* had two thirds, and *Kettleburgh* one; and thus it continued till 1586, at which time the courts then kept had two homages, one for this manor of *Roydon Hall*, and the other for *Tuft's* manor, which was joined to it; they extended into *Roydon*, *Diss*, *Brisingham*, and *Shelfhanger*. It went in these families till about 1000, and then the whole was purchased by

EDWARD HAVERS, who was succeeded by

JOHN HAVERS, Gent. of *Shelfhanger*, who left it to

THOMAS HAVERS of *Thelveton*, his son, from him it came to

WILLIAM HAVERS, Esq. then to

THOMAS HAVERS, who died in 1697, and it descended to

WILLIAM HAVERS, Esq. his son, who sold it to

Mr. ROBERT BURROUGH of *Diss*, at whose death it came to

MARY BURROUGH, his wife, who gave it to

WILLIAM, her youngest son, who, in 1733, sold it to

Mr. PHILIP DYKES of *London*, the present lord. [1736.]

The *leet* belongs to the hundred, the *leet fee* being about 2s. 5d.

The ADVOWSON was always appendant to the manor, till Mr. *William Barrough* of *Diss* severed it, by selling it to

Mr. EDWARD CHAPELLOW of *Diss*, clerk, who is the present patron. [1736.]

THE CUSTOM OF THIS MANOR is, to the eldest son it gives dower, and the fine is at the lord's will. The site of the manor of *Roydon Hall*, and the demesnes adjoining, are freehold, and were sold off about 200 years since, being now [1736] the estate of Mr. *John Dazney*, clerk.

GISSINGHALL MANOR.

Which was so called from a family of that name, the ancient lords thereof, and was originally in two parts, one of which belonged to the honour of *Eye* and the other to the abbey of *Bury*; that belonging to *Eye*,[1] was held by *Edric*, the ancestor of *Robert Malet*,

[1] Pet. Lin. Hil. A. 38 H. 8, No. 76.

[2] (Domesday, fol. 275.) Terra Roberti Malet. Dice Dim. Hundr. In Roydon et post val. [illegible] sol. dimid. [illegible] Ubi homo Edrici commendavit [illegible] terre modo tenet Godefridus. Semper dimidia car. et [illegible] pro dim. [illegible] sol. [illegible] The original of the town's name seems,

lord of that honour in King *Edward's* days, and by one *Walter* in the Conqueror's time; the other was given to *Bury* abbey in 962, by *Thurketel* the *Dane*.[2]

After it came to the abbey, they held it till the Conqueror, and then it was held of them by *Fulcher*,[3] being of the yearly value of 20s.

It was soon after joined to the other part, but was always held of the abbey, as that was of the honour, and

WILLIAM DE GISSING, in 1174, owned them both; from which time to 1579 it passed with the manor of *Gissinghall* in *Gissing*, to which place I refer you.

In 1579,[4] ARTHUR HEVENINGHAM of *Heveningham*, Knt. was lord; in

1590, ANTONY REVE had it, who this year sold it to

WILLIAM KETTLEBURGH, Gent; in

1600, JOHN KEMP of *Flordon* kept his first court; in

1602, ROBERT KEMP, Gent. his son, kept his first court; and in

1612, JOHN KETTLEBURGH, Gent. held his first court; he sold it to

JOHN PYKARELL, Gent. in 1618; he left it in 1649 to

JOHN PYKARELL, Gent. his son; in

1707, JOHN PYKARELL of *Cringleford*, Gent. was lord, who left it to his son,

JOHN PYKARELL, Gent. the present lord. [1736.]

The site of this manor, also with the demeans, are freehold, and were sold from the manor about 150 years since, and is now [1736] in the possession of Mr. *Richard Waynforth*.

The CUSTOM OF THIS MANOR is *Borough English*,[5] that is, the copyhold falls by descent to the youngest son; the fine is arbitrary; but in all things else the tenants do as they please.

TUFT'S MANOR

Was erected after the Conqueror's time, it being then, as it is now, [1736] included in the manor of *Roydon Hall*; in 1272 it belonged to

SAMSON, son of *Roger*, who was son of *Reginald*, son of *Jeffery* of *Reidun*, who lived in the time of *Henry* II.; this family bare for their arms, chequy *arg.* and *gules*, a cross, and sometimes a bend *az.* sometimes *ermine*.[6] It came about *Henry* the Third's time to

by the modern spelling, to signify the King's down, or hill; by the ancient spelling it appears to be, the down or hill by the water, and this is most likely, its situation answering exactly to it.

[2] Regr. Album, fol. 22.

[3] (Doms. fo. 181.) Terra Abbatis de Sancto Eadmundo. Dice dim. Hund. In Ragheduna tenet Fulcherus de dominio, car. terre quod tenuit S. E. (Sanctus Edmundus) semp. ii. vill. et vii. bor. et i. car. in dominio, et ii. car. hom. et ii. ac. prati. et v. soc. de xxi. ac. prati. Semp. ii. car. et i. runc. et ii. an. et v. por. et xii. ov. val. xx. sol.

[4] From the Court Rolls.

[5] Burgh English or Borough English, is a customary descent of lands or tenements, whereby in all places where the custome holdeth lands or tenements descend to the youngest sonne, or if the owner have no issue, to the younger brother; and the reason for this, as Litleton sayth, is, for that the youngest is presumed in law to be least able to shift for himself. MINSHEU.

[6] Chauncy, Antiq. Hertf. fol. 413.

WYDO DE VERDUN, lord of *Brisingham*, in this family it continued some time. It was owned by

WILLIAM ROOS towards the latter end of the 13th century, and soon after it fell into the great manor again.

It was held of the barony of *Rhie*, which shews that it was a part of the great manor at first granted to some younger branch of the *Merley* family.

The site was granted from the manor along with *Roydon Hall*, and is now quite destroyed; the old moats still go by the name of *Tuft's Hall Yards*.

BRISINGHAM MANOR

Extends into this town, and hath so done ever since the Conquest; for we read that there were then four *socmen* that had five acres of ground valued in that parish.*

FILBY'S MANOR,

In *Brisingham* and *Roydon*, was joined to *Boyland* manor in *Brisingham*, for which reason I shall treat of it in *Brisingham*.

The *Gifts* to this parish are small, *viz.*

Two acres of copyhold land, held of *Gissinghall*, given long before 1577, as appears from the court books.

About 1669, *William Kettleburgh*, Gent. gave 20*s.* *per annum* to the poor, to be divided by the church-wardens, where most need shall be; and there is a small house, now [1756] the sign of the *hart*, with a garden thereto adjoining, tied for the payment of it, the overplus of which is the estate of Mr. *John Dawney* aforesaid.

Mr. *Robert Horner*, who died in 1708, gave the freehold close called *Fuller's*, joining to the east side of the rectory garden, for ever to the rector, on condition that he preaches an annual sermon on *Good Friday*, and distributes 40*s.* *per annum* to clothe four poor widows of *Roydon*.

The commons are very small, being called the *Dort*, *Waynforth's Green*, the *Parsonage Green*, and the *Little Green*; in all which they common alone, and intercommon on *Roydon Green*, which joins to *Brisingham* pound.

These ARMS are born by

Mr. *John Pickarell*, lord of *Gissinghall*, in *Roydon*, *sab.* a swan proper, a chief *erm.*

Mr. *Robert Blake*, *sab.* on a chevron *gul.* between three garbs *or*, a de-lis of the field.

Mr. *Charles Deyns*, *or*, two bars in a bordure *sab.*

Mr. *Richard Waynforth*, *or*, a lion rampant *az.* between three hurts. *Crest*, a lion rampant guardant *or*, a hurt in his paws.

The next village on the river joining west to *Roydon*, is,

* In Regadona tan. soc. de v. acr. appreciat. sunt in Brisingham. (Domes. fol. 182.)

BRISINGHAM.

THIS town,[7] about 963, was given by *Osulph le Sire*, and the lady *Laverine*, or *Leofrine*, his wife, to the abbey of St. *Edmund's Bury*, to which it belonged in the Confessor's time, except that part which *Almar* then held of that house, which was almost half the town. This part was a manor also, and held in the Conqueror's time by *Roger Bygod* Earl of *Norfolk*, who was afterwards infeoffed in the other part, by Abbot *Baldwin*, as *Joceline's* Chronicle, in the *Cotton* Library, informs us, to hold it of the abbey, at one fee,[8] and to pay nothing to the ward of *Norwich* castle, because the abbot paid 7*s.* every twenty weeks for the whole town. The capital manor, at the survey, was in the abbot, who had then two carucates of land in demean, and twelve socmen who held sixty acres of land, but could not sell or give it any one without license. In the Confessor's survey, the manor was of 40*s.* value, but in the Conqueror's was risen to 60*s.*[9] The town was then two miles long, and a mile and a half broad, and paid 12*d. Danegeld;* it extended at that time into *Shimpling, Fersfield, Shelfhanger*, and *Roydon*.

In *William Rufus's* time, the earl had the whole town, all which he infeoffed in

WILLIAM DE VERDUN;[1] and it appears from the Black Book of the *Exchequer*, that *Roger Bygod*, father of *Hugh Bygod*, had infeoffed this *William* in six knights fees of his old feoffment, among which, this old town was reckoned at two; and this is the reason that it was all along held of the *Norfolk* family, as capital lords, by the *Verdons*, and all other owners. This feoffment was made about 1100,

[7] The White Regr. fol. 23. Regr. Pinchbek, fol. 324, &c.

[8] Consuetudinary of the Abbey, p. 34.

[9] Terra Abbatis de Sancto Eadmundo. Dice dim. Hund.

Bresingham tenet S. E. (Sanctus Edmundus) semp. pro maner. et pro ii. car. terre. semp. vi. villi. xvi. bord. et ii. car. in dom. et ii. car. hom. silv. xx. por. xii. acr. prati. m° ii. an. xi. por. et xii. soc. de lx. ac. et non poterant dare vel vendere terram suam. semp. ii. car. et dim. silv. vi. porc. iv. acr. prati. Tunc val. xl. sol. modo lx. Ecclesie xv. acr. val. ii. sol. Habet viii. quart. in long. et vi. in lat. et xii.*d.* de Gel. (Doms. fol. 181.)

In Simplinga i. lib. homo et dim. de iv. acr. semp. dim. car. et i. acr. prati. val. xxviii.*d.* In Regadona iii. soc. de v. acr. appretiati sunt in Bresingham. (Doms. fol 182.)

Invasiones. Abas Sancti Edmundi tenet. In Scelvagrava i. lib. homo Algari commend. tantum T. R. E. xii. acr. de Wineferthinc, qui fuit occisus ad bellum Hastinges, postea tenuit abbas in menerium suum Brasincham.* Semp. val. xvi.*d.* sed suus dapifer offert se necisse sicut juditium proportat. (Doms. fol. 297.)

Of the other manor which Almar held, we read thus:

Terra Abbatis de Sancto Eadmundo. Dice dim. Hund.

In Bresingham tenuit Almarus a Sancto Edmundo T. R. E. i. car. terre, m° tenet Rog. Bigot a Sancto semp. i. vil. et iv. bor. tunc ii. car. in dominio. Post et modo i. et dim. tunc et post ii. car. hom. m° i. silv. vi. porc. vi. acr. prati tunc iii. Runc. m° i. Tunc iv. An. modo iii. tunc xx por. modo viii. modo lx. ov et i. soc. de i. acr. et dim. Semp. val. xx. sol.

[1] Page 283.

* This seems to signify, the village of broad low meadows.

or before, for in 1107 this Earl *Roger* died.[1] The next that I meet with was another

WILLIAM DE VERDUN, who lived in 1207, and was succeeded by

BERTRAM DE VERDUN, lord here, and of *Moulton*, in 1212. His son,

WYDO, who is sometimes called *Hugo de Verdune*,[2] in 1211, gave King *John* 100*l.* that he might, with his approbation, marry *Petronilla*, widow of *Henry de Mara*, and have her land.[3] He was lord in 1226, for then the tenants brought a writ against him for surcharging the common pasture. He left it to

SIR JOHN DE VERDUN,[4] Knt. and *Wigona*, or *Dionisia de Verdon*, (for so I find her called in one *feodary*,) and her partners, Sir *John* held one fee, and she another, here and in *Hapeton*, about 1261: in 1270, Sir *John* settled this manor on himself for life, remainder to *Thomas*, his son, and *Thomasine*, his wife; and for want of heirs it was to go to *John*, his other son, who in 1280 inherited on this settlement, and was a ward of the Earl-Marshal's.[5] In 1285 he claimed view of *frankpledge*, assize of *bread* and *ale*, *infangthef*, gallows, and free-warren in all his lands and manors in *Norfolk*, *viz.* *Brisingham*, *Malton Magna*, *Sarlyngham*, and *Reydon*; all which privileges were granted to his father by King *Henry* III. as the charter then produced evidently proved. How long he lived I cannot say, but

JOHN was his son and heir,[6] who, in 1300, held this manor of the Earl of *Norfolk*, at one fee; for which he paid no castle-guard, but was forced to do his homage to *John* Abbot of *Bury*, at his manor-house of *Redgrave*, and pay his relief and scutage, as his predecessors had always done; he died soon after, for in 1302, and in 1306,

THOMAS DE VERDON held, in *Brisingham*, *Moulton*, *Sarlingham*, *Islacton*, *Fibenham*, *Hapeton*, *Shadingfield*, and *Forncet*, eight fees of the Earl-Marshal. He died in 1315, and left them to

SIR JOHN DE VERDON, his son, who in 1328, jointly with *Maud* his wife, levied a fine, to settle *Moulton* and other manors on themselves, for life, and *John*, their son, and his heirs. I have several ancient accounts of this manor in his time, in which it appears, that the Prior of *Blythburgh* had 12*d.* a year paid him out of it, and that it paid 4*d.* *per annum* to the hundred of *Diss*, for the *leet fee*, the lord of the hundred having granted this manor liberty of a leet for that payment, and for suit of the hundred court; which being troublesome, the lord paid 5*s.* *per annum* in lieu thereof. The manor-house stood near *Brisingham* wood, in the hall grounds; the swan-hill, and the large moat still [1730] remaining, plainly shew the site of it. In this seat the *Verdons* had lived many ages, but now Sir *John* removed hence to *Marlesham* in *Suffolk*.[7] I have seen an inventory of the goods left in the house here, dated 1328, among which, several things for the use of the chapel are named, and a poor's box standing at the great hall-door, the custom of that time being, to put in what every one pleased, instead of giving servants, as is usual now.

[1] Fin. divers. Com. 14th John.
[2] Pipe Roll 12th King John.
[3] Cart. 11 H. 3. m. 8.
[4] Fin. Norf. E. 1. L. 1. N. 177.
[5] Pat. Cedule 14 E. 1. Rot. 14, 15. Chauncy's Hertfordshire, fol. 413.
[6] White Register, at the end.
[7] F. A. 35 E. 1.

He seems to have been a man of great hospitality, for he left eighty dishes, seventy-five plates, forty saucers, and twelve cups, to treat his tenants at his coming over. In 1329 he settled *Bricleswerth* in *Northamptonshire* on himself, for life, remainder to his son *Thomas*, and his heirs, remainder to *John*, his second son, and his heirs;[9] and the year following he settled *Brisingham* in the same manner. But in 1344 this fine was revoked, and the manor settled again by him, and *Maud* his wife, on *Thomas*, his grandson, son of *Thomas*, his eldest son, and *Margaret* his wife, remainder to *John*, the second son; he died in 1346, as the Escheat Rolls say, and then, according to the settlement, it came to

THOMAS DE VERDON,[1] his grandson, who died a few months after him, upon which, according to the entail,

Sir JOHN DE VERDUNE, Knt. uncle to the said *Thomas*, and second son to the last *John*, became lord; he held *Brisingham*, with the advowson, of the Earl-Marshal, at two fees,[2] the fee that went off with *Wigona* or *Dionisia de Verdon* being joined again in his time (except those parts of it which were conveyed by her husband and self before his death, *viz.* the fourth part of a fee to *John de Lynne*, and a fourth part to *Walter* of *Brisingham*, both which were to be held of the capital manor.) It seems (though I am not certain) as if this lady after married Sir *Richard Le Brewse*, Knt. for he was lord here in 1315, and in 1326 the Account Rolls of the manor say, that Sir *John Verdon* was at 47*s.* 4*d.* expense for cloth, against the burial of the Lady *Brewse*. In 1335, Sir *Richard Le Brewse* had the moiety of swans going in *Brisingham* fens, and had two carried to him at *Fornham*. He was alive in 1354; at his death it returned to Sir *John*, who had the extent of the manor renewed,[3] from which it appears, that he was capital lord of the whole town, and patron of the church, all which he held of the Earl-Marshal at two fees; the earl held it of the Abbot of St. *Edmund*, and the abbot of the King; the said *John* had view of *frankpledge*, and all other liberties before specified. The manor-house, and three hundred acres of ploughed land in demean, being then valued at 7*l.* 10*s.* which is 6*d.* an acre; thirty acres of wood, valued at 7*s.* 6*d.* *per annum;* forty acres of mowing meadow, worth 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* that is, 10*d.* an acre; nineteen acres one rood of pasture ground, valued at 6*s.* 5*d.* a year; and two windmills at 20*s.* *per annum*, besides the commons lying round the whole town, which, in eggs, hens, and days works, paid to the lord by the commoners, were worth 10*s.* *per annum;* and the lord had twenty acres of fen to dig turf in, worth 5*s.* a year; he had also liberty of free-warren by the King's charter, and a free fishery with all manner of boats and nets, throughout all his manor of *Brisingham*, and through all *Roydon*, as far as *Diss*. To the said manor belonged ninety-four copyholders, who held among them seventy-four messuages, and five hundred and eighty-eight acres two roods of land in villeinage; there were six cottagers in villeinage, and the lord pays yearly 3*s.* in full satisfaction of all suit to the hundred court of *Diss*, and the same extent saith, that *Filby's* manor, and *Boyland* manor &c. were held of him; (but of them in their proper places.)

[9] Fin. Norf. E. 1. m. 176.
[1] Chauncy, 413.
[2] Inquis. Norf.
[3] Regr. Curteys, fol. 52.

This *John* always sealed with the arms of his family.

He stood to the customs and agreements which his father had made, at his going away to *Martlesham*, all which appear from the roll [a] made in his father's life time, in 1340, which begins thus:

"*The Profits, Customs, Services, and Tenures* "*of the Manor of* Brisingham, *made on* "Wednesday *before the Feast of St.* "Dunstan, *in the 15th Year of King* Ed- "ward III. *Anno* 1341.

"*Memorandum*, That all the commoners "upon the commons of this town, both freeholders and copyholders, "pay hens, eggs, and days works with their plough, to the lord, except "those that have liberty of faldage, and that all copyholders are "obliged to have their sheep in the lord's fold, from *Pentecost* to "St. *Martin*." The quitrents (in money) and freerents were 4*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* 1*q.* and 3 roots of ginger, of 1*d.* value; 95 hens justly valued at 7*s.* 2*d.*; 17 capons valued at 1*d. ob.* each; 5 ducks valued at 10*d.*; 530 eggs and more, valued at 3*d.* a hundred; 212 days works in autumn, the workmen to be maintained by the lord, valued at 1*d.* a day; 174 afternoon works in autumn, 1*d.* each, the workmen having no victuals; 25 days work with their carts and horses, and no victuals allowed them, valued at 2*d.* each day; 120 *ale heres*,[b] or as many as will come; 183 journeys at plough, without victuals, if all come in to do their work; and if they do not, they must work half a day for every day of ploughing, the whole valued at 7*s.* 3*d. ob.*; 170 days work and a half in sharing; 174 days work in mowing, every 4 days valued at 1*d.* 15 haymakers to make it, as the mowers cut it, they being obliged to make and mow 59 acres 1 rood; the whole of cutting and getting up is valued at 3*d.* an acre; 54 days to cut and make the lord's wood, and to finish it before *Christmas*; 20 days to pull the lord's hemp; 120 days work of a man and horse, every day valued at 1*d.*; 33 days work of a man, each worth 1*d.* besides days made uncertain, because when they do not plough or cart, they are to do other work as the lord pleases, but there are 220 works more, of half a day each, value certain; 12 chickens one halfpenny each; 41 carriages to carry corn, worth 20*d. ob.*; 100 days work in carting out the muck; 41 days to carry the hay, value 20*d. ob.*; 3 days to cart the timber; 14 loads of hay to be thrashed, valued 2*d.* a load; 14 loads of corn to be thrashed, value 2*d.* each load; 28 days to make hurdles for the fold; 18 to clean and repair the cow houses; and 10 to repair the horses' stalls, all which services were valued at 5*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* 1*q.*

By this account we may see the difference of the value of things then and now [1716] in what a servile condition the copyholders were, and how grand the lords must be, who had all works done without any expense.

[a] The Extent or Composition Roll.

[b] These were general cutting days, whether the tenants used to go or not, as they pleased, and had their name, because the lord used to treat them well with provisions and ale.

This being as perfect an account as I ever saw of any manor, I could not omit inserting it, and do not doubt its being acceptable to some, though I must own, to others it may seem useless; however, certain it is, that the quitrents of the manor have remained to this day according to this composition.

In 1349, Sir JOHN,[6] and *Maud* his wife, settled it on *Adam de Buketon*, parson of *Yardele Hastyng*, and *Ralph de Crophull*, parson of *Harpol*, their trustees, to the use of themselves for life, and then of *Edmund* their son, and *Jane* his wife, and their heirs, upon which settlement they inherited; for afterwards this Sir *John Verdon*, their father, married a second wife, *viz. Isabell*, one of the daughters and heiresses of Sir *Thomas Vise de Lou* of *Shelfhanger*, Knt. on which *Isabell*, in 1365,[7] he settled *Martlesham*, *Stansted*, *Swiftling* and *Newbourne*, *Saxlingham* and *Multon* manors, and *Shelfhanger* and *Waketon* advowsons, all which he entailed on themselves and their heirs, remainder to *Symon Symeon* in fee, for divers uses; but by this settlement they descended to

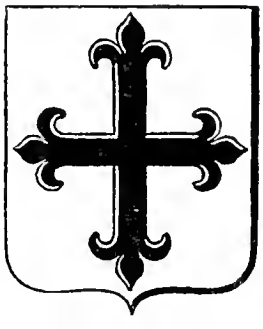
ISABELL,[8] their only daughter, married to Sir *Imbert Noon* of *Shelfhanger*, in whose possession they were in 1391.

As to *Brisingham*, that reverted, for want of heirs, from *Edmund de Verdon*, and *Jane* his wife, to Sir *John Verdon*, their father, who died about 1392, leaving

MARGARET, his only daughter by his first wife, his sole heiress,[9] who was lady here in 1396, and lived with her mother-in-law at *Shelfhanger*, at whose death, according to the uses in the settlement,[1] the manor of *Stansted*, the manor and advowson of *Chetbury*, *Stagenhoe* manor in *Hertfordshire*, *Verdon's* manor in *Clipston*, this manor, and others, came to

Sir JOHN PILKINGTON, in right of *Margaret* his wife, who was widow of Sir *Hugh Bradshaw*, and daughter and heiress of Sir *John Verdon*; but *Moulton*, *Shelfhanger*, &c. went to the *Noons*. In 1399 they settled this manor on themselves and the heirs male of the said *Margaret*, remainder to *Elizabeth*, daughter of the said *Margaret*, by Sir *Hugh Bradshaw*, her first husband.

This family[2] took its sirname from a town which they were lords of in *Lancashire*, where they were possessed of a great estate, as is proved by the Escheat Rolls in the Tower, and in particular by a grant of free-warren to this very Sir *John Pilkington*, in all his manors in that shire, in which twenty at least are named; and there it is said, that this Sir *John* was grandson and heir to *Roger de Pilkyngton*, to whom that liberty was first granted in 1290, as being son of *Roger*, the son of that *Roger* to whom the grant was made. They always bore these arms.



In 1401, Sir JOHN,[3] in an inquisition then taken, is said to hold

[6] Fin. Norf. 24 E. 3. L. 4, inter numer. 87, 88.

[7] Fin. divers. Com. 4 E. 3, L. 6, N. 14.

[8] See Shelfhanger.

[9] Accounts of the Manor.

[1] Chauncy, fol. 413.

[2] Fin. divers. Com. 1 H. 4, L. 22, N. 22.

[3] Inquis. 3 H. 4.

Brisingham manor of *Thomas Mowbray* Earl-Marshal, (who is now under age,) at two fees and a half quarter, one fee and half quarter of which formerly was *Richard de Breuse's*, of which *John Lancaster* now holds a fourth part, which formerly was *John de Poylond's*,[1] though its relief was charged at half a fee; it was then held of *Fornet* manor, and the lord paid to Sir JOHN HOWARD, for his part of the fishery by the Fen Common, 3s. 4d. a year. In 1405, the manor was let for seven years, at 24*l. per annum*; the fishery in *Reydon* for 30s. and that in *Brisingham* for 50s. more. This Sir JOHN died about 1405, leaving

MARGARET, his widow, in possession,[2] who this year settled it on *Edmund* and *Robert Pilkington*, Esqrs. in trust that she should enjoy it during her life, and at her death it should go to Sir *John Pilkington*, Knt. her eldest son, their brother, and to his heirs; and for want of such, to the said *Edmund* and *Robert* in tail, remainder to *Elizabeth*, daughter of *William Bradshaw*, Knt. This *Margaret* lived to a great age, and died in 1430, leaving the manor, according to the fine, to

Sir JOHN PILKINGTON, Knt. her eldest son, who had it till 1447,[3] and then dying without issue, it went to

EDMUND, his next brother, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas Roothe*, Knt. at whose death

Sir THOMAS, his eldest son, inherited; he married *Margaret*, daughter of *Richard Harrington*, and in 1459[4] he and *Margaret* his wife, *William Harrington*, Knt. and *Elizabeth* his wife, and *Arthur Pilkington*, levied a fine of the manor and advowson, 20 messuages, 600 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 50 of wood, and 6*l.* rent, by which, quit of the heirs of *Elizabeth*, it was settled on Sir *Thomas*, remainder to *Roger Pilkington*, his brother, remainder to *Arthur Pilkington*, then to *William Harrington*, then to *John*, son of *Robert Pilkington*, Esq. This Sir *Thomas*, in 1450, was admitted one of the Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*; he was very stedfast to the *Yorkists*, and all along in those civil wars took part with *Edward* IV. and suffered much for it. After the death of that King, and of *Edward* V. and *Richard* III. he was one of those who joined with the Earl of *Lincoln*, Earl of *Kildare*, Lord *Lovell*, Sir *Thomas Broughton*, and other *Lancashire* gentlemen, on the behalf of *Lambert Simnell*, the counterfeit *Plantagenet*, and fighting on his side at the battle of *Stoke*, near *Newark*, in 1487, was there slain;[5] whereupon all his lands were forfeited to the Crown, and the year following were granted to *George* Lord *Strange*,[6] son of *Thomas Stanley* Earl of *Derby*, and to his heirs male, *Stagenhoe* in *Hertfordshire*, the seat of the *Pilkingtons*, and this manor, being among them. But notwithstanding this, in 1494 inquisitions were awarded into *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, as at the death of Sir *Thomas* aforesaid, in which it was found that

Sir ROGER PILKINGTON, Knt. was his son and heir, who in the mean time had got his father's attainder, and the grant made to the Lord *Strange* reversed, and now he inherited his paternal estate; he

[1] Accounts Rolls of the Manor.
[2] Fin. de vers Com. H. 6, L. 5. N. 115.
[3] Fin. de vers Com. temp. H. 6, L. 1,
[4] Chauncy's Hertf. 1. 413.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Inc. 26 H. 6.
[7] Rot. Par. 4 H. 7. Pars unica

married *Alice*, daughter of Sir *John Savage*, Knt. He it was that began to rebuild *Brisingham* church and tower, though he lived not to see them finished. At his death, his estate was divided among his six daughters, *viz.*

MARGARET, married to *Thomas Pudsey.*
CATHERINE, to *John Atlow*, or *Atthow.*
ALICE, to *Edmund Saltmarch.*
ELIZABETH, to *William Huntley.*
MARGERY, to *Henry Pudsey.*
JOAN, to *John Daniel* of *Daresbury*, in *Cheshire*;

each of which had a sixth part of the manor and advowson, in right of their wives; but for want of accounts of the separate descents of the daughters, I cannot exactly trace every part; but thus much I find in the ancient court-copies, and other evidences,[1] that

In 1546, JOHN FUTTER of *Stanton*, in *Suffolk*, was lord of two parts, who, in 1550, purchased another part of

Sir RICHARD SOUTHWELL, Knt. who had it of

THOMAS, son of *William Huntley*, Gent. by which he became lord of a moiety; he bought one of his first parts of

HENRY CHITTING, and *Bridget* his wife, daughter and heiress to one of *Pilkington's* daughters.

In 1543, THOMAS WIAT, Esq. son and heir of *Thomas Wiat*, Knt. had a part.

JOHN FUTTER left his three parts, or moiety, to

ROBERT, his son, who made several settlements of it in 1561, to divers uses, on

FRANCIS BOLDERO and EDMUND WISEMAN, who conveyed it to

THOMAS ANDREWS and WILLIAM PHELLIPS, who settled it on

BARTHOLOMEW KEMP. But notwithstanding all this,[2] when the title came to be inspected, in order for sale, some flaw or other was found, so that *Wiseman* and *Boldero*, who purchased it of *Robert*, were forced to have a new recovery, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord-Keeper, being sole feoffee, in whom the title was entirely vested. As to the other parts,

THOMAS,[3] son of *John Daniel*, sold his to

CHRISTOPHER COE, Gent. in 1528;[4] in 1535,

JOHN ATLOW sold his to

WILLIAM SKIMSBER; and in Sir *Peter Leicester's* Description of *Cheshire*, it is said that

Sir RALPH LEICESTER of *Toft*, in 1561, sold a part to

FRANCIS BALDERO and EDMUND WISEMAN, which was settled on

Sir NICHOLAS BACON, in order for sale, as all the parts were. How *Coe's* and *Skimsber's* passed I cannot tell; but upon recoveries suffered, they were also vested in

Sir NICHOLAS, and by him sold, with the advowson, to

THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk*, and his feoffees, *sc.* Sir *Nicholas Le Strange*, and Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, Knts. and *John Bleverhasset*, Esq. who kept their first court here, the 10th of *Feb.* 1564; the style of which ran thus:

"The first general court-*baron* and *leet*, of the noble Prince THO-"MAS Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl-Marshal of *England*, *Nicholas Le*

[1] Ped. Fin. Mich. 1 E. 6, N. 241.
[2] Dyer's Reports, p. 220.
[3] Ped. Fin. Mich. 20 H. 8. N. 60.
[4] Ped. Fin. Pasch. 27 H. 8, N. 27.

" *Strange*, *Richard Fulmerston*, Knts. and *John Bleverhaset*, Esq " trustees to the use of the said Duke, by virtue of a feoffment made " by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Knt. Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of " *England*, *Thomas Andrews*, *Francis Baldero*, and *Edmund Wise-* " *man*, Esqrs. after their purchases of the several parts of this manor " and advowson, of *Robert Throgmerton*, *William Norreys*, *Ralph* " *Leycestre*, Knts. *Thomas Fressham*, *Henry Lumleys*, Esqrs. and " *Robert Futter*, Gent."[5]

In 1570, the Duke leased it to THOMAS KITSON, Esq. who kept court in his own name, by virtue of his lease.

1574,[6] WILLIAM DIXI, Esq. and *Thomas Canterell*, Gent. assigns of *Thomas* late Duke of *Norfolk* for ten years to come, kept their first court here, in the style of which it appears, that the manor was entailed as follows:

On PHILLIP HOWARD, Esq. eldest son of the said Duke, otherwise called *Phillip* Earl of *Surrey*, and his heirs male, remainder to his brother, *Thomas Howard*, Esq. and his heirs male, remainder to *William Howard*, Esq. another brother, and his heirs male, remainder to *Henry Howard*, Esq. another brother, and his heirs male, remainder to the right heirs of Earl *Phillip*; and for want of such, to *Margaret Howard*, his sister, and her heirs.

In 1578, THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk* kept his first court, upon whose attainder it was forfeited to the Crown, and

The QUEEN kept court here, she granted it to

WILLIAM CECIL, Knight of the Garter, and others; whether to the use of the *Howard* family, or no, I cannot say; however, certain it is, that it was in

PHILLIP Earl of *Arundell* and *Surrey*; and, upon his attainder in 1580, was seized again by the Queen:

From which time it remained in the Crown till the first of *James* I. when

THOMAS, son of the said Earl, was restored to his honour and estate; and in that year, the King, by letters patent dated *June* 17, restored the manor and advowson to

THOMAS Lord *Howard*, and *Henry Howard*, to each a moiety.

In 1625, ROBERT CAVENDISH of *London*, Esq. trustee to *Henry* Earl of *Arundell*, mortgaged this manor and advowson, and the tenements *Irland* and *Rowes*, to Sir *Thomas Penruddock* of *Hale*, in *Southamptonshire*, Knt. and Sir *Henry Bedingfield* of *Oxburgh*, in *Norfolk*, Knt. with divers other large estates, which were afterwards sold; but those being insufficient to pay the debts, it was afterwards intefoffed in

JOHN DIXI, alias *Ramsoye*, of *Wickmere*, in *Norfolk*, and other trustees, in order to pay the rest, which *John* left his brother's son, *John*, his heir, who, in 1660, at the request of *Henry Howard*, second son to *Henry* late Earl of *Arundell*, absolutely granted and released to

Sir WILLIAM PLAYTERS of *Saxlee*, in *Suffolk*, Knt. and Bart. and Sir *Richard Onslow* of *West Clandon*, in *Surrey*, Knt. and their heirs for ever, among others,) this manor and advowson, to the intent that they should take the debt absolutely on themselves, with the title, and soon after, the debt being paid, it was conveyed to

[5] Court Roll.

[6] Court Roll, among the evidences of the Duke of Norfolk, anno 1728.

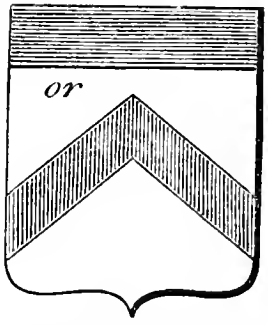
The Duke of *Norfolk*, in which family it hath ever since continued; *Charles Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl-Marshal of *England*, being lord and patron at this time. [1736.]

BOYLAND MANOR

Belonged to *Alsius* in the Confessor's time, and was in the Conqueror's hands at the survey, being by him committed to *Godric's*[7] custody, and was then very small.

It was after in the Earl of *Norfolk*, and by him united to the great manor, and so continued till the first Sir *John de Verdon*, about 1240, conveyed it to *Walter* of *Brisingham*, to be held, by him and his heirs, of the manor of *Brisingham*; this *Walter* left it to *William* of *Brisingham*, his son, and he to *Walter* of *Brisingham*, his son,[8] who, with *Margery* his wife, sold it, in 1268, to Sir *Richard de Boyland*, Knt. from whom the manor took its name. The *Brisingham* family were of good account, and had large possessions here and in other places, as I find by several evidences. *William*, son of *Walter* of *Brisingham*, lived in 1259; *Richard*, son of *Rose* of *Brisingham*, in 1332; *John*, son of *Robert* of *Brisingham*, and *Joan* his wife, in 1349; all considerable owners in these parts.

In 1268, WALTER of *Brisingham* sold to *Richard de Boylond*, one messuage and a carucate of land, in demesne, in *Brisingham*, *Roydon*, and *Shelfhanger*, with all their homages, services of freemen, and villeins, reliefs, &c. (for money,) and 80 acres of land, that the said *Richard* granted to the said *Walter* and *Margery*, in *Pulham*, being all the land he had there. These arms were always born by the *Brisingham* family, though there were two younger branches that bore different coats, *viz.*



Sab. two wings conjoined and elevated *arg.*

Arg. three mullets *sab.* between two bendlets engrailed *gul.*

And according to this conveyance, I read in *Curtey's Register*, fol. 52, that

RICHARD DE BOYLOND, Knt. held a messuage, 60 acres of land, 5 acres of wood, 1 of marsh, &c. of *William*, son of *Walter* of *Brisingham*, and the said *Walter* holds them of *John de Verdon*, by the service of a third part of a fee, and one arrow, *per annum*, and the said *John* holds it of the earl, the earl of the Abbot of *Bury*, and he of the King.

This Sir RICHARD was a very great man in *Edward* the First's time, being justice-itinerant in this county, and owner of many great lordships and estates, but how acquired we may easily judge, for Mr. *Weaver*[9] informs us from *Stow*, and other historians, that he being one of the commissioners for the government of the kingdom in the absence of *Edward* I. was, at the King's return, found guilty

[7] Dim. Hundret. de Dice. Terr. Regis quam Godricus servat. (Domesd. fol. 39.) In Bresingaham vii. liberi homines Alsi comend. de xxx. ac. terre: tunc iii. car. post et modo ii. silva. vi. porc. et ii. acr. prati.

[8] Fin. Norf. lig. ix. No. 152.

[9] Page 367.

of manifest corruption in the administration of justice, and fined 4000 marks for his intolerable extortions. After this he retired hither, where he built a noble seat, surrounded with a large moat, which he continued round the orchards, park, and all his lands, the remains of which may be seen at this day, [1736.] but his greatest work was that subterraneous vault, or arch, now remaining, commonly called the CONDUIT, which was made with a double design, both for bathing and for a continual supply of water to these moats. It is situate about half a furlong SW. from the house, and is very remarkable, being arched over very strong, ceiled very smooth, and paved at the bottom; the mouth of it is about three feet wide, but when you enter beyond the rubbish which is thrown in, a man may fairly walk upright, it goes in a straight line about 30 or 40 rods in length, and near the further end is a large well, exceeding deep, beyond which there is a wall, and there the straight line of the vault ends. This well continually overflows, so that the water runs about a foot deep the whole length of the vault, occasioned by its outlet being almost stopped up with rubbish, or else it would not run above two or three inches in depth. When you have entered this vault about four rods, there are two mouths of other arches, one on the right hand and another on the left, from which the water continually flows into the great arch, so that the three currents have one discharge only; what is in these two I know not, for though the mouths seem large, the arches are not big enough for one to enter. Right over the well, in the close, is a hill, raised (as I take it) to determine the place where the well is; when the water runs out, it comes directly into a square bath, over which there was lately a bathing-house of brick, with a summer-house joined to it, the ruins of which still [1736] remain. Out of this the water runs into such another square bath, which was designed as a common one, it being never covered; from this is a small conveyance, which seems to have been arched over formerly, that leads directly into the moat that surrounds the orchard. Whether this water was heretofore remarkable for any medicinal virtue I know not, but if not, am apt to think that this overflowing spring induced him to settle here, a spring of any kind being very rare in this part, there being little water for use, but what comes from ponds and moats, which might be the reason he bestowed such a cost on it. The water is very cold, and in the extremity of frost never freezes, though the motion is but little. The people that come to see this place have pulled down most of the ruins, to throw into the vault to hear the sound, which is very great, and continues long. The meadow is called the *Conduit Meadow*, and is part of the estate of the Duke of *Norfolk*. [1740.]

In 1285, he had a charter[1] for free warren in all his demesnes here, and in *Withy* in *Norfolk*, and *Chedeston* in *Suffolk*; about this time he added to the manor divers lands and tenements in this town, which he purchased of *Robert*, son of *Roger Le Bretun*, and had them settled on himself, and *Maud* his wife, and their heirs, all which[2] are specified in the deed enrolled in the King's-Bench. I am apt to think that Sir *Richard* was son of *Roger de Boyland*, and *Alice* his wife, which *Roger* was dead before 1256, for

[1] Cart. 4 E. 1.

[2] Plit. Trin. 13 E. 1. Rot. 8.

then[3] *Alice* was his widow; she lived some years after,[4] being buried in the church of the *Carmelite* friars at *Norwich*, which was not founded till 1268. In 1295, Sir *Richard*, jointly with his second wife *Elen*, daughter of *Philip de Colvile*, had this manor, with others in *Northwalsham*, *Tivetshall*, *Wilby* and *Ringstead*, and lands in *Osmondeston*, *Hemenhale*, *Tasburgh*, *Wackton*, and *Gissing*; and JOHN[5] was his son and heir, twenty-four years old, who soon after succeeded; and, in 1314, settled it[6] on himself and *Emme* his wife, and their heirs, with the lands that belonged to it in *Roydon*, *Shelfhanger*, and *Winfarthing*. He had a brother named *Richard*,[7] who, in 1307, was lord of *Shotisham*: in 1321 he sealed with a knight on horseback, holding a shield with his arms thereon; he left it to

Sir RICHARD DE BOYLAND, who, in 1340, held it at a third part of a fee, jointly with *Maud de Boyland*, his mother-in-law. I have a deed in 1350, to which he is a witness: at his death it came to

Sir JOHN BOYLAND, of *Boyland Hall* in *Brisingham*, his son and heir, who died without issue male, leaving only one daughter, *Maud*,[8] married to

JOHN LANCASTER, senior, Esq. of *Brisingham*, who was of a good family in this country; *William Lancaster*, Esq. was a tenant of this manor in 1378. This *John* was seized of it in 1401, holding it at the fourth part of a fee, but was charged at half a fee for his relief; he added to it by purchasing *Filby's* manor, and uniting it to this, as he did the tenement *Irland's* and all the services thereto belonging, which was of his own inheritance, all which, at his death, he left to

JOHN LANCASTER, Esq. of *Brisingham*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter and coheiress of Sir *John Braham* of *Braham Hall* in *Catiwade*, in *Suffolk*, Knt. He by his last will, dated the 20th of *Nov.* 1469, willed to be buried in St. *John's* church,[9] in *Brisingham*,[1] leaving the manor to

ELIZABETH, his wife, for life, with the manor of *Heywood Hall* in *Diss*, and all the lands thereto belonging in *Reydon*, *Shelfhanger*, *Fersfield*, and *Burston*, all which *John Lancaster*, senior, his father, had settled on Sir *Simon Felbrigge*, Knt. *Gilbert Debenham*, and other trustees, to the use of his will; and at the death of *Elizabeth*, the aforesaid premises were to descend to *William*, his eldest son, except *Filby's* tenement in *Brisingham*, and *Roydon*. *John* and *Henry*, his sons, were to have all his share in *Boyton Hall* manor, in *Capel* in *Suffolk*, with lands there, and several towns thereabouts; and after the death of *Elizabeth* his wife, and *William* his son, they were to have *Filby's* tenement, and his part of the manor of *Braham Hall* in *Catiwade*, to them and their heirs. *Elizabeth* lived till 1478, and then died seized of this,[2] and of a tenement, and 14 acres

[3] Plit. Assis. 41 H. 3. Rot. 35, dors.
[4] Weaver, 805.
[5] Esc. 24 E. 1. N. 60.
[6] Fin. 8 E. 2. L. 2. N. 138.
[7] Cartular. de Metyngham penes T. M. Gent.
[8] MSS. Herne.
[9] I suppose in the chapel that belonged to his manor, and was at the east end of the south isle, the lattices of which were pulled down by license, when the seats were new made in 1638. Petition of the Inhabitants, penes me.
[1] Regr. Jekkys in Archiv. Regr. Norwic. Pt. 2da, fol. 180. a.
[2] Court Rolls.

held of *Fersfield* manor, called *Rose's*, and of the tenement *Irland's* in *Fersfield* and *Brisingham*, with all its services; and *William Lancaster* of *Boyland Hall* in *Brisingham*, was her son and heir. It seems she married one *Cator* for her second husband, for by that name she is found to die seized.[1]

This WILLIAM first married *Elizabeth*, daughter and coheiress of *William Notheam* of *Suffolk*, Esq. and after her death, to[2] *Eleanor*, widow of *Henry Noon* of *Shelfhanger*, Esq. daughter of *Derby* of *Cheshire*, who survived him, and after married to *Robert Wyngfield*, Esq. whom she survived; and dying in 1500, was buried by *Henry Noon*, her first husband, in *Shelfhanger* chancel. By her he had no issue; by his first wife he had one daughter, named *Benedicta*, who married

EDWARD BOLTON, Esq who had two sons,

WILLIAM BOLTON of *Boyland Hall*, to whom he gave this manor, with *Irland's* and *Rose's* tenements, and all their rents and services in *Fersfield*, *Brisingham*, *Raydon*, and *Shelfhanger*, by will dated 15th *July*, 1528. To *Thomas*, his other son, he gave *Heywood Hall* manor in *Diss*, and *Winfarthing*, which went off with him, as in that manor at large. This *William* married *Elizabeth*, sister and heiress to *William Carson* of *Carleton* in *Norfolk*, clerk, by whom he had

FRANCIS BOLTON of *Barston*, Gent. who was lord here in 1571.[3] He married *Anne*, daughter and heiress of *John Pykarell* of *London*, and *Anne* his wife, daughter of *John Fyfield* of *Essex*, by whom he had

EDWARD BOLTON, who dying without issue, the manor and tenements aforesaid descended to his four sisters, *Ruth*, *Elizabeth*, *Susan*, and *Judith*.

JUDITH married *Edward Rochester* of *Thetford*, Gent. whose son *Richard* joined with *Eustace Tirrel*, Gent. who married another, and the other sisters and their husbands, and sold it to

PHILLIP Earl of *Arundell*, who was possessed hereof in 1583, together with *Rose's* and *Irland's*. At this time the site of this manor, with the demeans, whereof part was in the park of *Kenninghall*, was let to the keeper of the old park, for his dwelling, and so had been ever since 1571, before which time it was hired by the *Norfolk* family, if not mortgaged to them by *William Bolton*, and *Elizabeth* his wife, though there was no title completed till now; from this time it continued in the *Norfolk* family, the present duke being now lord. [1736.]

MIDDLETON'S MANOR IN BRISINGHAM

Had its beginning in 1276, when *Wigona de Verdon* and her partners held it, together with lands in *Hapeton*, at one fee; this soon returned to the capital manor, except those parts which her partners held, of which

JOHN DE LYNN[4] had a fourth part of a fee, and

JOHN DE BOYLAND had another fourth part, which was forced

[1] Escheat Rolls 20 E. 4. No. 20.
[2] Lib. Cage Regr. Norwic.
[3] Lib. MSS. Herald. pen. T. M.
[4] See *Fersfield Manor*.

to pay a relief, as half a fee, it being charged with the relief of that part which was *John de Lynn's*, whose part came from him to a branch of the

BRISINGHAM family, but not that which had the part afterwards *Boyland's*, for it remained in that family till it went to three heiresses, married to

HENRY BAILLE, PETER DE MAYNERS, and DAVID CUMYN, as an inquisition of all the knights fees in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* informs me: I take them to have been the heiresses of

THOMAS DE BRISINGHAM, to whom King *Edward* I. for his great services, gave divers lands in *Normandy*. In *Edward* the Second's time,[7]

HUGH DU POOL of *Brisingham* seems to have had it; and in 1321,

THOMAS DU POOL,[8] his son, who left it to

HENRY DE LA POOL, his son, who, in 1331,[9] levied a fine of this manor, which at that time consisted of 9 messuages, 218 acres of land, and other great parcels in *Brisingham*, *Lopham*, *Fersfield*, *Shelfhanger*, and *Roydon*, together with the advowson of *Shelfhanger*, by which it was settled on *Henry* and *Margaret*, and their heirs, in tail. In 1338[1] they had aliened it to

WILLIAM DE MIDDLETON of *Brisingham*, and *Isabel* his wife, and *John Howard* and others; and it seems as if this *Isabel* was their daughter and coheiress, and had this part settled on her, as the other part of their estate seems to be on her sister, that married *Bosville*. However, by an inquisition, 20th *Edward* III. it is plain that

WILLIAM DE MIDDLETON held it for life, by the fourth part of a fee, and that he was to pay no relief, because it was charged on *Boyland's* part, which was to pay 45*s*. for both, as half a fee; thus it continued to 1359, and then[2] the said *William* and *Isabel*, and all other parties concerned, joined in a fine, and conveyed it absolutely to

MARY DE BREWSE Countess of *Norfolk*, and her heirs, at which time the extent of it was 118 acres of land, 4 of meadow, 24 of wood, 20 of pasture, and 60*s*. rent, lying in *Bresingham*, *Shelfhanger*, *Disse*, *Winfarthing*, *Burston*, *Roydon*, and *Carleton* by *Bokenham*. This *Mary* was widow of *William de Breose*, or *Brewse*, lord of *Brembre* in *Sussex*, second wife to *Thomas de Brotherton* Earl of *Norfolk*; she afterward married Sir *Ralph Cobham*, Knt. was daughter of *William* lord *Roos*,[3] and died in 1361; but how this manor went till 1392,[4] I cannot say; but in that year

RALPH or ROBERT DE CHAMPAYNE, and BEATRIX his wife, sold it to

Sir ROBERT BARNEY, Knt. and others, and his heirs. In 1401

Sir JOHN HOWARD, Knt. had it, as appears by his letting the fishery belonging to it, lying by the *Fen Common*, to Sir *John Pilkington*, Knt. then lord of the capital manor. In 1425

[7] Inquis. 20 E. 3.
[8] Carta pen. me.
[9] Fin. Norf. E. 3. Li. 1, No. 236.
[1] Plita. Term. Trin. A° 13 E. 3.
[2] Fin. Norf. E. 3, Li. 5, No. 160.
[3] Vincent against Brook, p. 344.
[4] Fin. Norf. R. 2. L. 2. No. 34.

Sir JOHN CYRMONELL,[1] by his will, proved *March* 30, gave every one of his executors 10 marks, to be received out of the profits of the two parts of his manors of *Bresingham*, &c. after which I find nothing of it more, so that it shews as if it was purchased by *Pilkington* of these executors, but the certainty of it I dare not avouch, though well know that some way or other it was now united to the capital manor.

FILBIE'S MANOR

Had its site in this parish, though half of its lands and rents were in *Roydon*; it was part of the great manor till the first Sir *John Verdon* gave it to his

CHAPLAIN, who left it to his son

BRUCO; soon after it was in the

MORLEYS, lords of *Roydon*, who held it of Sir *John Verdon*, lord of *Brisingham*, by the annual payment of 2s. and 20s. scutage; and in them it continued till

Sir ROBERT DE MORLEY gave it to

THOMAS, son of *Matthew de Morley*,[2] who was of a younger branch of this family; *Thomas* and his heirs were to hold it of Sir *Robert* and his heirs, by the service of 5*d.* a year, to be paid over and above the old services, and 6*d.* a year for ever to the church of *Roydon*, to find a candle burning there; and the said *Robert* held it of *Brisingham* manor, by the services aforesaid: at this time the demeans were 30 acres, and there were several copyholders and cottagers belonging to it. From this family it went to the *Filbies*.

JOHN DE FILBIE was lord in 1335, and paid 3 roots of ginger, or 4*d. per annum*, to the capital lord of *Brisingham*, in lieu of all services. In 1460

JOHN LANCASTER, who was lord of *Boyland* manor, had purchased all that part of this manor that laid in *Brisingham*, and joined it to his manor of *Boyland*; but the part that laid in *Roydon* in 1480

RICHARD SELLERS[3] held of the manor of *Gissinghall*, by the service of 4*s.* 6*d. per annum*, which was soon after purchased by *Lancaster*, and joined to *Boyland*, with which it continued, till

JOHN LANCASTER, junior, of *Brisingham*, Esq. gave it by will to

JOHN LANCASTER, Gent. his younger son, who, in 1521, sold it to

WILLIAM BOLTON, Gent. and so it was joined again to *Boyland* manor, with which it continues at this day, though the demeans are sold from it. [1736.]

THE PRIORY MANOR

Was taken out of the great manor in the beginning of *Edward* the Second's reign, when

Sir JOHN DE VERDON granted to the Prior of St. *James* the Apostle, of *Old Bokenham*,[4] and the convent there, divers lands, tenements, rents, and services, of the fee of the said *John*, in the town of *Brisingham*, all which the King licensed, the prior, convent,

[1] Regr. Hyrmynge, par. 2da, fo. 13.
[2] Regr. Curteys, fo. 52.
[3] Rot. Cur. de Gissinghall.
[4] Mon. Ang. tom. ii. fo. 274.

and canons there, to purchase of him, after which he confirmed them to that house, together with an acre of turf land in the Fen which *Richard*, son of *Robert de Scenges*, gave them.

The value of this manor in 1479[1] was 31s. 5d. ob. in quitrents, besides the demeans; the whole temporalities of the prior here was taxed at 26s. as appears by a taxation of the revenues of the religious in 1425.[2]

It continued in this house till its dissolution,

From which time it remained in the Crown till 1557,[3] when

PHILLIP and MARY, by their letters patent, granted it to

THOMAS GUYNOS of *Lynn Regis*, Esq. and WILLIAM MYNSY of *London*, Gent. to be held by fealty only in free soccage, as of the manor of *East Greenwich* in *Kent*. In a few years time they sold it to[4]

ROBERT and FRANCIS BUNTOS of *Fybbenham*, in *Norfolk*, and they, in 1566, to

EDMUND HOWARD of *Palgrave*, in *Suffolk*, he, in 1561, to

THOMAS HOWARD of *Burston*, who, in 1604, left it to

ROBERT HOWARD of *Burston*, his son, who, with his brother, *Thomas Howard* of *London*, Gent. conveyed it to

ROBERT HOWARD of *Fybbenham*, his son and heir, this *Robert*, *August* 24, 1614, sold it to

THOMAS HOWARD of *Burston*, his brother, whose daughter and heiress married Mr. *Doice*, she in her widowhood passed it to the *Bringlows*,

Mr. JOHN BURSCOT, being the last male of that family that enjoyed it, whose daughter married

Mr. ROBERT OSGOT of *Kenninghall*, the present lord, who now [1736] hath the whole manor, and part of the demeans:[5] the other part, called *Prior's Lands*, lying at *Crogate* in *Fersfield*, and *Brisingham*, were sold from the manor by the *Burtons*, and are now divided into parcels, some being held by Mr. *John Edwards* of *Wintarthing*, and others, by divers persons. [1736]

For the series of the priors who were lords, see under *Bokenham Priory*.

THE CUSTOMS OF THESE MANORS

are as follow, viz.

The *fines* are at the lord's will, and the copyhold descends to the eldest son; the tenants have liberty[6] to pull down and *waste* their copyhold houses, to fell and cut down wood and timber on the copyhold, without license, and to plant and cut down all manner of wood and timber, on all the commons and wastes against their own lands, by the name of a *freeboard* or *outrun*, and to dig clay and turf, and cut furze and bushes, on all the commons.

The Church is dedicated to St. *John* the Baptist, and had 15 acres of land belonging to it at the Conquest; it is a rectory, to which belongs a manor called

[1] Lib. Compot. Prior. de Bokenham, MSS. per Mich. Kant, Armig.
[2] MSS. per J. Anstis, Gart. to 15. a.
[3] Quallete, MSS. to 20.
[4] Autog. penes me.
[5] Cart. per J. Edwards, [illegible].
[6] See Fersfield, under *Tenures*.
[illegible] *Bryan Gent.*

THE RECTORY MANOR,

The *customs* of which are the same as the other manors, except this, that the tenants cannot waste or pull down their copyhold houses without license. The glebe or demeans, in *Edward* the Third's time, were 40 acres, and in 1651, 51 acres and a half, but much being granted to be held by copy of court-roll, they are now reduced to about 20 acres. The *patronage* always hath, and now continues with the capital manor.

King's Books.	*Tenths.*	*Synodals.*	*Archd Procur.*
15 0 0	1 10 0	0 2 0	0 7 7 *ob.*

Norw. and Lin. Taxa.
24 marks.

1301, 2 cal. *Febr. Thomas Hickelyng* was presented.

1302, 2 cal. *Nov.*[1] *Bogo de Cnovile*, alias *Cucaville*, accolite, THOMAS DE VERDON, patron.

1316, 4 non. *Febr. Thomas of Oxford*, priest; ALICE DE HANONIA Countess of *Norfolk*, for this turn, as guardian to Sir *John Verdon*.

1330, 7 cal. *Apr. Thomas de la Pole*, clerk; Sir JOHN VERDON, Knt.

1350, cal. *Dec. John de Clipstone.*[2] *Ditto.*

1351, cal. *Aug. Robert de Clipstone*,[3] priest, at the resignation of *John de Clipstone*. *Ditto.*

1359, 4 *Febr. Ralph*, son of Sir *Ralph de Crophill*, Knt.; Sir JOHN DE VERDON, lord of *Bricklesworth*.

1411, 29 *May*, He resigned in favour of *John de Crophill*, clerk. *Ditto.*

1411, 4 *Aug.* this *John* resigned, and the aforesaid *Ralph de Crophill*, accolite, succeeded him. *Ditto.*

1442, 21 *June*, *Ralph* changed with *John Twentimark*, for *Warsop* in *Yorkshire*. *Ditto.*

1361, 31 *July*, *John de Roneeby*, priest;[5] Sir JOHN VERDON, Knt.

1408, 17 *Aug. Robert de Rokyngham*, accolite. *Ditto.*

1408, 17 *Nov. Richard Farthingho*, priest; Sir JOHN PYLKINGTON, Knt.

1422, *Richard Waldegrave.*[6]

1457, 12 *May*, *John Hatton*; THOMAS PYLKINGTON (*Scutifer.*)

1457, 17 *Octob. John Topcliff*, canon (I suppose of *Old Bokenham*;) JOHN PASTON, Esq.

[1] He had also a medietY of Shelfanger.

[2] This John de Clipstone was instituted in 1350, cal. *Decem.*, being an accolite only, and very young, he had a dispensation from the bishop for his non-residence, with license not to be obliged to take deacon's or priest's orders, on condition he was ordained subdeacon within a year after his institution, and that at the end of every year he should certify the bishop what progress he made in his study, and of the regularity of his life and conversation. He changed this rectory, with this Robert, for Brinton in Lincoln diocese.

[3] One of both his names was Prebendary of Litchfield about this time

[5] One of both his names was Rector of Harlow in Essex 1361, and Prebendary of Brampton, in the church of Lincoln, in 1371.

[6] He died in 1447; his will is in Regr Betins, fo. 44.

1461, 19 *March, Nicholas Nabbe,* chaplain. JOHN PASTON, Esq.

1477,[2] 4 *May, John Nabbe,* accolite on the death of *Nicholas;* THOMAS PYLKINGTON.

1482, *Thomas Bulcoke,* on *Nabbe's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1493, 18 *Sept. Thomas Smethurst,* priest, on *Bulcoke's* death; ROGER PYLKINGTON, Esq.

1506, 20 *Apr. Henry Tayleour,* on *Smethurst's* death; Sir RICHARD ASHTON, Knt.

1539, 23 *Nov. Thomas Bleverhasset,* A. M. MARGARET PUDDESSY, widow, the eldest of the daughters and heiresses of *Roger Pylkington,* Esq. deceased, true patroness of this turn.

Thomas Briggs,[3] clerk, on whose deprivation in

1554, 28 *July, William Storme,* priest, was instituted; ROBERT FUTTER, Gent.

1557, *Octob.* 27, *Storme* resigned, and *Thomas Goodwyn,* LL. B.[4] succeeded. *Ditto.*

1564, 24 *May,* Sir *John Bardolph,* clerk; SIR NICHOLAS BACON, Lord-Keeper.

1569, 3 *Dec. William Houlden,* M. A. Bishop, by lapse.

1570, 22 *Jan. William Pecket,* clerk, on *Houlden's* resignation; THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk.*

1579, 3 *Feb.*[5] *William Pecket;* PHILLIP Earl of *Surrey.*

1618, 1 *May, Edmund Baker,* A. M. on *Pecket's* death; EDMUND GOODEN, by grant of the turn, from *Anne* Countess of *Arundell,* and *Thomas* Earl of *Arundell.* He died in

1667, and the 17th *Febr. Francis Tilney,* A. M. was presented by WILLIAM CAMELL of *Diss* in *Norfolk,* by grant of this turn.

1715, 23 *Sept.* The Rev. *Humphry Clayton,* A. B. the present [1736] incumbent, was presented, on *Francis Tilney's* death, by WILLIAM CLAYTON and THOMAS DWYER, clerk, patrons for this turn.

The following religious persons had *temporalities* here, which were thus taxed in 1428.[6]

The Prior of *Kersey's* at 12*d.*

The Abbot of *Sibton's* (being part of *Frier's* manor in *Shelfhanger,* that extended hither) at 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Prior of *Bokenham's* at 26*s.*[7]

[8] Beside these, the Prior of St. *John* Baptist's *Commandry* of the *Hospitalers* of St *John* of *Jerusalem* at *Kerbrook* had an annual payment of 1*d.* out of 7 acres of land lying in *Thweyt* hamlet in *Fersfield* and *Brisingham,* which was held free of that house by the said payment, 3 acres lying in *Longland* in *Fersfield,* and 4 acres in *Oldfield* and elsewhere in *Brisingham* and *Fersfield.* This land is now [1736,] owned by FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD, clerk.

The CHURCH here was much decayed, as should seem by the

[2] He died intestate, and was buried here. Regr. Gelour.

[3] Before the Dissolution, he was a preaching friar of the convent in Norwich, and was deprived by Queen Mary for being married.

[4] He was Official to the Archdeacon of Norfolk and lived much at Matishall.

[5] He obtained a union at the same time to hold Fersfield; he seems to be a son of the first William.

[6] Taxat. Relig. fo. 30 b, 40 a

[7] 26*s.* in the Lincoln, and 20*s.* in the Norwich taxation.

[8] Cart. pen. me.

re-building the present fabrick, which was begun by Sir *Roger Pilkington*, Knt. lord of the manor, whose arms are cut in stone over the west door of the tower, quartering the arms of *Verdon*, on the other side of which is a single coat of some benefactor to the building, which was also in the church windows, though now lost, and is, *arg.* a chevron *gul.* between three eagles legs erased *sab.*[1]

But though it was begun by him, he lived not to see it finished, for it was not perfected till 1627, as the date on the north side of the nave (still remaining) discovers to us. Among Mr. *Le Neve's* papers I find, that against the north wall of this chancel, at the upper end thereof, was a fair raised monument, once adorned with two fair portraitures, and escutcheons of brass, but now all reaved, with the epitaphs, he observed that the inhabitants told him, it was a knight of the family of the *Pilkingtons*.[2] And in Mr. *Justis's* book it is said, that there is a fair *monument*, having its brasses taken away, erected for a *Pilkington*. Now I take it, that this Sir *Roger Pilkington* and his wife were buried under it, the tradition still remaining that it was the tomb of the builder of the church; it is now [1736] taken down, and the top stone laid level with the floor, that it might not hinder the uniformity of the altar rails, the steps of which half cover the stone.

The building is very neat and uniform, having a nave, two isles, and south porch, all covered with lead; a fine lofty square tower, with a tunable ring of five bells; the chancel is tiled, which was not rebuilt with the church, it being much more ancient. Here are but few stones, and those that had brass are all disrobed. In the windows the following coats still remain, *viz.* In the south isle, the arms of *Bury* abbey, and *arg.* three pallets *gul.* on a bend *sab.* three estoils *or*. In the north windows of the nave are *Verdon's* arms; and in a north-isle window, *Cressi*, or *Morley*. Those that follow are now lost, *Scales* and *Howard*, *Brotherton*, *Ufford* and *Beck*, *Vesey*, *Segrave*, the *East Angles*, and St. *George's*. In the chancel are the following inscriptions:

On a black marble; the arms and crest of

Tilney, *arg.* a chevron between three griffins heads erased *gul.* *Crest*, a griffin's head.

Sub hoc Marmore,
Humatur Corpus,
Vir Venerabilis,
Francisci Tilney, A. M. hujus Ecclesiæ,
Septem plus et Quadraginta Annis,
Pastoris indefessi,
Obiit,
13 Septembris,
Anno { Salutis 1715,
{ Ætatis 81.

On a freestone.

Francis Tilney, son of Francis Tilney,
Cler. and Elizabeth his Wife, buried June
the 10 Anno Dm. 1682.

[1] I read a coat like this born by the Brays. [2] E. 26. fo. 24, b.

Adjoining,

Here lyeth the Body of
Elizabeth, the wife of
Francis Tilney, Clerk,
Daughter of Thomas Read
of North Cove, Esq. who died
Apr. the 23. 1691.

John Lancaster, junior, Esq. was buried here, with several of that family, whose *memorials* are all lost.

1569, *Henry Symonds*,[2] buried in the church, gave 20*s*. to the poor, and died possessed of a good estate here; he had purchased the site only, and two closes, of *Philby's* tenement or manor, from *Boyland* manor.

1623, *William Houching* paid the usual fee of 6*s*. 8*d*. to the church-wardens, for burying his father in the church.

1626, *John Blomefield*[3] paid for his father's being buried in the church, and a grave-stone laid, 12*s*. to the church-wardens; the stone is now gone. [1736.]

TWO GILDS

Were kept in this church, the one dedicated to St. *John* the Baptist, the other to St. *Peter*; a fair book of their accompts and lands is still in the church chest, out of which I learned the following particulars: that in 1531, St. *John's Gild* had a stock of 30 cow beasts belonging to them, which they let out at 1*s*. a year each; that the town-house, standing on the north side of the churchyard, was their *Gild-hall*, one room of which they reserved to hold their gild in, and the other they let; that there were above 20 bretheren and sistern on their bead roll, their hall, when the gild was dissolved in 1547, it was vested in feoffees for the use of the poor; they had a chaplain retained, to pray for them and for all their bretheren and sistern, living and dead, for which they paid him a salary of 30*s*. a quarter. In 1518, Sir *Wylyam* was their chaplain, who was continued to this time. In 1527, *Thomas Clerke* of *Wisbech* left them a legacy of 10*s*. and this year Sir *Henry Tayleor*, rector of *Brisingham*, was admitted a brother; they annually chose two *Gild-holders*, who were to receive all the money at the *church-ales*, the *plough-lode*, and the *gilds*, at some of which they received between 3 and 4*l*. besides the legacies that were left them. In 1541 they bought a pair of chalices: every year a great many brothers and sisters were added to them, and it is plain they were not a poor society; for, before 1517, they had purchased divers grants from the following societies, that all the bretheren and sistern of this *gild* should be partakers of the following pardons, which was the reason of the great increase of this above the other *gilds*, *viz*.

"The pardoun of the beyds, pardonond by the *Priour* of the "*Chartur-house* of *Mount-grace*, for every of our *Ladies-sawter* said "ower 26000 years of pardon.

"The pardun of the beads at the *Chartur-house* of *Schene*, for saying "our *Ladies-sawter* is for every word in the *Pater-noster*, *Ave*

[2] Regr. Ponder in the Bishop's Office. [3] Church-warden's Book in the Chest

"*Maria*, and *Crede*, 24 days of pardon, as often as the aforesaid "*Sauter* is said, and is twyvyl years of pardon.

"The pardon of the beads at *Sion*, saying out *Ladies-sauter*, "every *Pater* and *Crede* 500 days of pardon.

"The pardon of the *Cross Friers* besyde *London Tower*, 500 "days of pardon."

ST. PETER'S GILD

Was a less society, and having no hall, it was kept at the *Gild-holders'* houses; they had two pieces of land, each containing one rood, the first of which lies in St. *Peter's Grove*,[5] and was given, about 1463, by *John Goche*, a brother of the gild, who also gave the other piece which lies on the west side of *Garbroad*, both these at the Dissolution, were vested in feoffees for the use of the poor, and are freehold. They had a chaplain also, the same, I suppose, that St. *John's Gild* had, for I find one only named at once, *viz.* 1826, *Robert Agar*, chaplain; 1390, *Robert Wade*; 1401, *John Copping*, 1441, *Stephen Hubbard*.

1407, *Henry Goman*, chaplain, by will gave an *antiphonal* of 5 marks to the church.[6]

1417, *Robert Wode*, chaplain, was buried in the churchyard; he gave vj.s. viij *d.* to the high altar, and xx.*d* to the poor.[7]

1506, 2 *Apr. Thomas Smetherste*, rector here, made his will, which is a very remarkable one, as not having one superstitious bequest in it, the substance of which is; that what God gave him he bequeathed as follows: "I commend those things which are "*Cæsar's* to *Cæsar*, the *earth* to the *earth*, and those things which "are GOD'S to GOD; that is my *soul* to *Christ*. And I will, that all "the poor that come to my burial have as much money, distributed "among them as my circumstances will allow, at the discretion of "my executors; and if I have defrauded any one, so that he can in "conscience say, I ought to recompence, I will that recompence be "made him. I give to Sir *Richard Beeston*, parish priest of *Roydon*, "for his constant and true friendship 6s. 8*d.* and one of my gowns; "and I make Sir *James Smetherste*, my brother, executor."[8]

In 1478, *John Catour* was buried in the church,[9]

BENEFACTORS TO THE BUILDING OF THE CHURCH, besides the principal ones, were,

St. *John's Gild*, which gave 25s. for free-stone.

Richard Mehtlielie of this town, who, in 1505, gave by will to St. *John's Gild*, 3s. to St. *Peter's*, 20*d.* and 6 marks to buy lead, and lay it in the churchyard for the use of the church.[9]

In 1517 there was a gathering in all the neighbouring towns, for to finish the rood.

[5] It is so called from this piece of land being in it.

[6] Regr. Hyrning, in Offic. Eps. Norwic.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Lib. probat. Test. R. ix. 344. in Offic. predict.

[9] Regr. Gelour.

[9] His Will, in my collections.

TOWN LAND AND GIFTS.[1]

The town-house formerly belonging to St. *John's Gild*, standing over against the north west end of the churchyard, is copyhold on the rectory manor, pays 4*d*. quitrent, and is used for the dwelling of two poor families. [1736.]

One rood of land in *Peter's Grove*, and another rood in *Garbroad*, lying on the west side thereof, are freehold; and in 1600 were dooled out, and let at 7*s*. *per annum* to Mr. *Futter*: the row next *South* or *Church-field*, stands on the rood in *Garbroad*; these are in the estate late Mr. *Salter's*, now Mr. *Robert Martin's* of *Thetford*, and are settled on the poor. [1736.]

1632, *Henry Russels* gave 10*l*. to the benefit of the poor.

Mr. *Tirrel* gave 10*l*. and the parish had 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. out at use, of divers gifts; the town gave 4*l*. out of their stock, and sold a piece of town land which laid in *Baldryes*, with another piece in *Winosalls*, for 20*l*. to Mrs. *Frere*; these two pieces were freehold of *Gissinghall* manor, held at 9*d*. *per annum*, and were given in *Edward* the Fourth's time, by *Robert Kyrkebi*, and *John Gooch*. This they expended about paving, seating, and adorning the roof of the church, and carving the stools, what remained being kept for town stock.

A new pulpit and desk were made, and the altar railed in.

In 1638, the inhabitants petitioned the Bishop, that, Whereas the village of *Brisingham* grew very populous, and the parish church was large and neat on the outside, but much unbeautified within, the pavement and seats being decayed, and others wanting addition, the parishioners sitting in no order, the font standing in an obscure place behind one of the pillars, &c. that they might have license to do all things convenient, for the beauty of the church, and decent placing the inhabitants therein; upon which there was a commission to four neighbouring clergymen, who viewed it, and certified, that at the east end of the south isle, there was a sort of chapel parted from the church, in which the family from *Boyland Hall* used to sit, which they thought ought to be removed, and another place assigned to that family,[2] which was done accordingly. After this, it was certified that *Edmund Salter*,[3] A. M. had been a great instrument towards this work, and had laid out above 40*l*. in building the 14 upper pews of wainscot, for which they allotted the highest seat in the church, on the north side, to be annexed to his house for ever,[4] which was confirmed by the Bishop's Faculty; in which seat this is cut on the wainscot: *Quatuordecem hæ supremæ Sedes, extructæ fuerunt impensis Edmundi Salter Clerici, Anno Domini*, 1674.

In 1644, *Apr*. 7, Capt. *Gilley* was paid 6*s*. by the town for viewing the church, to abolish superstitious pictures, and immediately

[1] All relating to the lands and gifts, from evidences in the Town Chest, and in my own collections.

[2] *Viz*. The upper seat on the south side of the church.

[3] I cannot find he was ever in priest's orders, or had any benefice; his letters of deacon's orders are dated 19th Sept. 1624, when he was ordained by Nicholas Bishop of Ely, in Downham-Market church; he lived and died here, and is buried under a coffin stone in the churchyard, opposite to the chancel door.

[4] Mr. Robert Martin of Thetford now owns the estate. [1736.]

after, *John Nun* was paid for two days work for taking down glass and pictures about the church, and filing the letters off the bells,[1] and it is plain that here were many effigies and arms, for the glasing of the windows after this reformation came to 2*l.* 6*s.* But though several of them were lost, some were preserved, and put up in the *Hall* windows, as the emblem of the *Trinity*, St. *John* the Evangelist, St. *Catharine*, the Holy *Virgin*, and St. *Margaret*, together with the arms of *Verdon*, and *Pilkington*, and *Bohun* Earl of *Northampton*, *arg.* a*z.* on a bend *arg.* three mullets *sab.* between two cottises, and six lions rampant, *or*; all which (except the last coat) are now put up in the east chancel window, at the expense of the present rector. [1736.] This church suffered much in these times, for in 1664, 54*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* was raised by rate to put it in order, and to buy it ornaments, of all which it was spoiled.

About 1608 the town purchased, of the widow *Lanham*, certain lands called *Le Holmes*, with the stock that remained of *Baldric's* land which was sold, and 10*l.* of the town money; 3 roods of it (in two pieces) lie upon *Fersfield* manor, and pays 6*d.* lord's rent, and 1 acre on *Brisingham*, which pays 4*s.* *per annum*. It is now let at 39*s.* *per annum*. [1736.]

The town close lying against *Brisingham* great common, heretofore called *Chedbury Close*, is freehold, and is let at 2*l.* 10*s.* *per annum*; this hath belonged to the church many ages even before 1400.

The town-house, in which two poor families dwell, [1736,] standing on the east side of the great common, was erected about 1630, by the inhabitants, upon a piece of their common.

Matthew Walter of *Blyford* gave 20*s.* *per annum* to the poor. (See his Will, under *Fersfield*.)

Mr. *John Wedham*, late an inhabitant here, obtained leave of the inhabitants, to enclose a cartway that led into the grounds at the east end of his orchard, and to make it a footway only; in consideration of which, he settled 40*s.* a year; 3*s.* 4*d.* of which to be distributed the first Sunday in every calendar month, in bread to the poor, and tied his estate in *Brisingham* for the payment thereof; it is now owned by Mr. *John Prentice* of *Botisdale*, and is called *Wedhams*. [1736.]

Elizabeth, widow of Mr. *John Barker*, rector of *Fersfield*, by will dated *June* 18, 1728, gave to the rector of the parish of *Brisingham*, and the church-wardens there, who should happen to be so, at the time of her decease, 2 acres of land called *Round Meadow*, and one tenement, and 2 acres and 20 feet of land, and half an acre of marsh, copyhold on *Brisingham* manor, lying in the said town, all which they are to hold to them, and the longest liver of them: and when all three are dead, the next rector and church-wardens to be admitted, to the use and trust following: that after the deduction of charges, the profits shall be by them applied, in the teaching of as many poor children (whose parents are settled inhabitants of *Brisingham*) above eight and under ten years old, in reading, writing, spin-

[1] 1644, Apr. 7. Paid to Capt. Gilley, 6*s.* for the viewing the church, for abolishing superstitious pictures. Paid to John Nun for 2 days work, for taking down glass and pictures about the church, and the letters about the bells, 19*s.* 10*d.* Lib. Comp. Card.

ning, and other work, and learning the Church Catechism, as the produce will pay for, the said rector and church-wardens being tied to keep plain fair-written accompts, in a bound book, which shall be produced to the minister, church-wardens, and overseers of the poor of the parish of *Fersfield*, or to any one of them, within one week after notice given, which notice must be on a Sabbath day, immediately after divine service, and sermon is ended; and if the accompts be not produced in the time, the whole is forfeited, and vested in the minister, church-wardens, and overseers of *Fersfield*, to the same uses; and further, the rector, church-wardens, and their successors, are tied to agree with all that shall hereafter occupy the premises, that they shall have no manner of commonage on the great common of *Brisingham*, but that the right of commonage which belongs to this tenement shall be laid to the new built house and lands called *Ten Acres*,[6] for ever, especially on that part of the common which comes down to the same lands; and the said tenement, as an acknowledgment that it hath no right, shall pay 1*d*. yearly, if demanded; and for want of such bargain, the lands are forfeited to *Fersfield* rectory and church-wardens, and if they fail performing it, then to be forfeited to the heir at law for ever. And in another clause concerning the *Ten Acres*, is this: "*Item*, I give unto my kinsman, "*Francis Tilney* of *Stradbrook*, in the county of *Suffolk*, barber, "all my lands, tenements, houses, and outhouses in *Brisingham* and "*Fersfield*,[7] with all and every their appurtenances, now in the "occupation of *John Fisher* only, upon condition that the said "*Francis Tilney*, and all other owners of the said premises, shall "keep up the altar tomb, now erected over my dear deceased hus-"band, on failure of which, my will is, that the church-wardens of "*Fersfield*, shall seize upon the same, and pay themselves, what "moneys they shall be out of in repairing and beautifying the same, "together, with all their charges."

The town also receives 2*s*. a year from the blacksmith's shop at the Cross-ways.

The vestry on the north side of the chancel was demolished in 1658.

The bell that hung between the church and chancel, in 1618, was run into the fourth bell.

In 1549, the cross was pulled down, and the materials sold, as was all the church plate, (except enough to make a new cup,) with a vestment, rochet, cross-cloth, and altar-cloth, but in Queen *Mary*'s time, they bought a new rochet, and procession book in *English*.

About this time the *Buts* were made, and the town ordered to find a foot arms.

This town, as appears from ancient evidences, notwithstanding the common received opinion to the contrary, was most field unenclosed; for at all times, great number of licenses were granted the tenants to enclose their lands, and vast numbers of them in *Henry* the Seventh's time, when it seems they completed the whole, and

[6] She erected a tenement on the said lands.

[7] The premises here tied, are the new built house and lands, called *Ten Acres*, which are all freehold, and the altar-tomb is in Fersfield churchyard, on the south side of the chancel, under which, in a vault, she and John Barker, late rector of Fersfield, her husband, are buried.

this is the reason that all the highways and lanes in this and the neighbouring parishes are measured into the lands that lie against them.

The manors that extended into this town, besides what lie therein, are *Fersfield*, *Roydon Hall*, *Gissinghall* in *Roydon*, and *Frier's Manor*, in *Shelfhanger*, and the rector of *Shelfhanger* hath a small parcel of glebe here.

THE COMMONS

Are very large, and so they were always, for in an Extent in Sir *John Verdon's* time, it is said, that the town is surrounded with common, the names of which, at this time, [1736,] are *Boyland Green*, *Whitehouse Green*, *Piddock's Green*, the *Great Common*, with *Aldwood Green*, and *Jay's Green* now joined thereto, *Roydon Green*, the *Fen Commons*, *Derby's Green*, *Winley Green*, and *Thwayt Green*.

Boyland Green is so called from *Boyland Hall*, which stands on the west side of it, and anciently was appropriated to be fed by the tenants of that manor only, and is now [1736] fed by the towns of *Brisingham* and *Shelfhanger*, who are intercommoners here; between these towns there was a long contest, *Shelfhanger* claiming common of *vicinage* on this green, *Whitehouse Green*, *Piddock's Green*, and the *Great Green* or common; which contention lasted several years, till at length, upon *Brisingham's* proving their driving the commons solely, and always making the *Shelfhanger* people pay as trespassers thereon, they were adjudged to *Brisingham* only, except this *Boyland Green*, on which they were to be intercommoners, having proved, that they had about 6 acres of land in their parish, at the north end thereof, divided by a run of water; but the drift of this green also was given to *Brisingham* only: all the Evidences of it[8] are in the hands of the town, with many more ancient ones, that would have set forth their sole right in a more clear manner than any they produced; and in particular the ancient Extents of this manor prove, that these commons were fed by the tenants of *Brisingham* only, in right as well of their freehold, as copyhold messuages, lands, and tenements, with all manner of cattle, at all times of the year, exclusive of all the tenants of *Roydon* and *Shelfhanger*, and all others, except the Abbot of *Sibton*, who by grant of Sir *John Verdon*, then lord, and his tenants, enjoyed common of pasture for 200 sheep, on the *Great Green* of *Brisingham*, paying annually 12*d*. to the lord of the manor, and his annual alms to the poor of the parish; this right is now [1736] enjoyed by the Duke of *Norfolk*, as belonging to *Frier's* manor in *Shelfhanger*, which he had with the abbey of *Sibton*, at the Dissolution, and the tenant that now occupies it with *Shelfhanger Hall*, to which it is now [1736] joined, pays bread annually on St. *Thomas's* day to the poor here, in lieu of the abbot's alms. The lord granted several of the tenants liberty of *faldage* hereon, and to drive the common sheep into their grounds to improve them. *Boyland Green* contains about 35 acres, *Whitehouse Green* about 20 acres, *Piddock's Green* somewhat more; the *Great Green* or *Common*, contains about 500 acres, *Aldwode Green* is that part of the *Great*

[8] The verdict was exemplified, anno 5to Annæ Regin. Term. Hil. Rot. 457. The Case is reported, but I have not yet seen it.

Green that extends from the *Round Pightle* to the road that enters *Piddock's-lane*, and contained about 20 acres, and is now [1736] laid to the *Great Green*, as is *Jay's Green*, which is that part lying from the *Round Pightle* to *Fersfield* way, on which the tenants of *Fersfield* have an absolute right of intercommonage; but it being with this limitation, that their cattle must have a follower, it is disused, as not being worth the while. On the *Fen Commons* there are no intercommoners, nor on *Derby's Green*, which is a small place, of not above 2 acres, and had its name from *John de Derby*, whose house stood against it in 1379. The *Fen Commons* are large, one was called *Walstrete Common*, and the other the *Freth*; *Roydon Green* is a small one, and is so called, because *Roydon* intercommons there, as *Fersfield* does on *Winley Green* and *Thweyt Green*, on both which each parish hath *drift*.

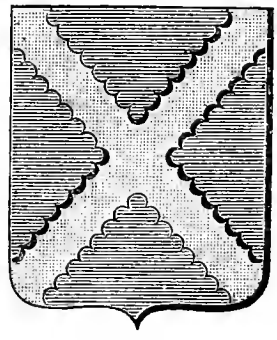
In this parish lived one Mr. *Harrison*, who was a curious collector of *Roman* coins, of gold, silver, and copper, from *Pompey* the Great to *Honorius* and *Arcadius*; his collection was sold by his son, to Sir *Symond D'Ewes* of *Stow Langetot*, in *Suffolk*, Knt. He was a very curious person, and lived in the house in which *Robert Kent*, senior, now dwells, [1736,] which was adorned in a very odd manner. In the parlour stood the effigies of a man which had a speaking trumpet (put through the wall into the yard) fixed to his mouth, so that upon one's entering the room it used to bid him welcome, by a servant's speaking into the trumpet in the yard: on the parlour door you may read the following distich, in brass capitals, inlaid in the wood:

RECTA, PATENS, FELIX, IESUS, VIA, JANUA, VITA,
ALPHA, DOCET, VERBUM, DUCIT, OMEGA, BEAT.

And on the staircase door is a brass plate, with a circle engraved thereon, equally divided by the twenty-four letters, and this distich, in capitals of lead, inlaid in the wood:

DIFFICILIS, CELS----SERA, PORTA, OLYMPI,
FIT, FACILIS, FIDEI, CARDINE, CLAVE, MANU.

In 1364, *John Spilwan* held lands here, which family always sealed with a cross flore in a shield, circumscribed *Sigillum Johannis Spilwan de Brisingham*; they were a family of good account in this country, though I do not find them owners of any manors.



The *Boyland* family always bore these arms.

Mr. *William Piddock* of *Brisingham* bears chequy *or* and *az.* on a pale *sab.* a woman's breast distilling drops of milk *proper*.

In 1603, it was returned that there were 160 communicants in this parish, which hath now [1736] near 70 dwelling-houses, and about 400 inhabitants. It used to pay 3*l.* 14*s.* for every tenth.

Parliament valuations under the associations were 1150*l.* and 1104*l.* the present [1736] valuation being 1093*l.* 10*s.*

The *Leet Fee* paid to the lord, was 20*s.* but the *leet* being dropt, there is no *fee* paid.

Having no more to say of this place, I shall proceed to Fersfield.

FERSFIELD

Is bounded on the east and south by *Brisingham*, on the west by *Lopham*, on the north by *Kenninghall*, the hundred of *Diss* extending to the utmost limits of this parish, and no further.

I find the name of it very differently written, as *Fersevella*, *Fersessella*, *Ferefeud*, *Fairfeud*, *Fairvill*, and *Fersfell*, all which seem to signify, a Fair Fee, or Village.

One part of it was very early in the Abbot of St. *Edmund's Bury*,[a] being given about 963, along with *Brisingham*, by *Osulph Le Sire*,[1] and the Lady *Laverine*, his wife, and was valued with that manor in the Confessor's and Conqueror's surveys, this fee being not mentioned in *Doomesday*, under *Fersfield*, it is evident it must be included in that manor, with which it was infeoffed by Abbot *Baldwin*,[2] soon after the Conquest, in

ROGER BIGOT Earl of *Norfolk*, and that it was so appears from an ancient manuscript of that abbey, now in Lord *Cornwallis's* hands, in which it is said, that Earl *Roger* held three fees of that abbey, one in *Norton*, one in *Brisingham*, and one in *Fersfield*, for which he paid nothing to the guard of *Norwich* castle, the abbot being answerable for 7s. every 20 weeks. And in the same book[b] it is found, that the fee in *Brisingham* was held of the Earl by *John de Ferdon*, that in *Fersfield* by Sir *Robert de Bosco*, (or *Bois*,) and that in *Norton* by *Richard de Cham*; the fee in *Fersfield*, at the death of Earl *Roger*,[3] who died in 1107, went to WILLIAM,[4] his son and heir, and from him to

HUGH BIGOD, his brother and heir,[5] who infeoffed

Sir WILLIAM DE BOSCO in it in the time of *Henry* II.[6] whose heir,

Sir ROBERT DE BOSCO, held it in 1165; it was near one half of the town, and was ever after held of the Earls of *Norfolk*, who held it of the Abbot of St. *Edmund's Bury*.

The other part belonged to *Alsius*, a *Thane* (or nobleman) of *Edward* the Confessor's; the demeans being valued at two carucates; it was then an extensive manor, part of *Burston*, *Brissingham*, and *Shampling*, belonging to it. The manor with the *Berewic*,[c] and that

[a] Alb. Regr. f. 28.

[1] Cronica Jocelini in Bib. Cot. Jocelyne was chaplain to Abbot Sampson, and collected his Chronicle of the Knights that held of that abbey, for the abbot's use.

[2] He lived in the Conqueror's time, and soon after infeoffed almost all the knights that held of that house. Alb. Reg. to. 92. Reg. Pinchbeck, fo. 116.

[3] Lib. Consuetud. Sancti Edm. MSS. p. 34.

[4] Ibid. p. 105.

[5] Dug. Bar. vol. 1. fo. 132, 3.

[6] In the 12th of Hen. 2, he certified, that he had 12½ knights fees, of the old feoffment, and 35 of the new, he died in 1177. Dug. Bar. vol. 1. fo. 133.

[7] Lib. Rub. Scaccarij. Lib. Nigr. edit. per Herne, A° 1728, fo. 283.

[b] Carta Comitis Hugonis Bygod. Hoc est Scriptum Comitis Hugonis, quos tenet in capite de Rege de veteri feoffamento, quos Rogerius Bygod pater suus tetavit, s. Will. de Bosco 1 mil. et dim. et ipse comes Hugo de novo tenuit Will. de Bosco 1 mil. et dim.

[8] Terra de Nevil.

Part of a manor, that lies in another town.

part in *Burston* that belonged to it, was then valued at 60*s.*[1] but by the Conquest was risen to 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and all that belonged to it was then valued at 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of which the freemen paid 100*s.* 8*d.* It was at the survey two miles long, and one broad, and paid to the *Danegeld* 7*d.* being at that time in the King's hands, under the management of Earl *Godric*, and the *soc* and *sac* of all the freemen in the hundred, that held less than 30 acres,[2] belonged to it.

Thus it passed with the Crown some time, but was after given to the *Bygods*, then Earls of *Norfolk*, to be held at one fee; and

ROGER BYGOD infeoffed

Sir WILLIAM DE BOSCO in it, as *Hugh* his son afterwards did in the other fee, so that he had the whole town,[3] except a wood, and 19*s.* 4*d.* rent belonging thereto, which had been held a long time by the Earl of *Arundell*; but the jury knew not how, or of whom, this part that Earl had from the Crown, before the *Bygods* had the town; this also afterward came by purchase to the *Boises*; *William du Boys* aforesaid, at his death, left the whole town, manor, and advowson to

Sir ROBERT DE BOSCO of *Fegrfeud*, Knt. his eldest son and heir,[4] who in 1165, held it of the Earl-Marshal at two fees; his wife's name was *Isolda*, who brought him a manor, held at one fee in *Denton*. This Sir *Robert* at his death left

GILBERT DE BOYS, Knt.[5] his eldest son and heir, who married, and had an only daughter, called *Joan*; he died in 1249, at which time it appears that she was married to *William de Bovile*, who inherited, in his wife's right, all the lands and tenements of the said *Gilbert*, except the manors of *Fersfield*, *Garbaudesham*, &c. which descended by entail to

Sir ROBERT DE BOSCO of *Fersfeud*, Knt. second son of *William*, and next brother to *Gilbert*, as heir male of the family, all which lands and tenements the said *William* and *Joan* held till 1256, and then Sir *Robert* purchased part of them; and in 1285,[6] he purchased all the remainder of the estate belonging to the *Bois* family, being

[1] Terre Regis quam Godricus servat. Dim. hund. de Dice.

Fersevella tenuit Alsius Tegnus Regis E. (Edwardi) pro ii. car. terre. semper v. bordar. tunc et post iii. serv. modo i. semper ii. car. in dominio. tunc i. car. et dim. hom. post et modo i. In Borstuna i. Berniuita de i. car. terre pertinens in Fersevella. semper ii. villan. et i. bordar. tunc dim. car. in dominio. post nichil m° dim. In Fersevella xiii. socman, lx. acr. terre semp. iii. car. In eadem. iii. liberi homines Alsi T. R. E. lxxx. acr. terre et iii. bordar. Tunc et post iii. car. m° i. et dimid. In Borstuna xi. liberi homines Alsi T. R. E. de xxx. acr. terre, semp. i. car. et i. acr. prati. In Bresingaham vii. liberi homines Alsi commend. de xxx. acr. terre tunc iii. car. post et m° ii. silva. vi. porc. et ii. acr. prati.

Fersevella cum Berniuita et Borstuna tunc valuit lx. sol. post vii. libr. et vi. sol. et viii.*d.* inter censum et consuetud. modo valet xii. libr. et vi. sol. et viii. blanc. et de his xii. libr. dant liberi homines c. solid. et vi. et vii.*d.* Habet Fersevella viii. quart. in longo et iv. in lato, et de Gelto vii.*d.* In Simplinga i. dim. lib. homo de iv. acr. terre. In Fervella jacet soca et saca t. r. e. de omnibus qui minus habent quam xxx. acr. De illis qui habent xxx. acr. jacet soca et saca in Hundredo. de Winferthinc quando Radulfus forefecit habuit eam. (Domesd. fo. 38, 39.)

[2] Invasiones (sc. Galteri de Cadomo in Fervesella i. libr. homo Alsi commendat. cum iv. acr. quem tenuit Will. Malet, die qua fuit vivus et mortuus, et Galterus modo (tenet) de Rege, sed Rob. Malet contradic. se necisse usque ad diem quo fuit inbreviatus. Tunc ar. ii. bov. modo. i. val. viii.*d.* (Domesd. fo. 299.)

[3] Testa de Nevil, per Will. Mariscal. Junr.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Plit. de Jur. et Assis. 41 H. 3, Rot. 33.

[6] Plita. de Jur. et Assis. apud Norwic. Hillar. 14 E. 1 Rot. 38 in dorso.

two carucates of land in *Fersfield*, *Brisingham*, *Lopham*, and *Kenynghale*, for 500 marks, and for the payment thereof he mortgaged all the manors, lands, &c. that descended to him, with those that he had purchased of them in *Fersfeud*, *Garbaudisham*, *Denton*, *Newton*, *Bakenton*, *Brokys*, &c. with whom *John Le Bretun*, and *Godfrid de Beaumond* were bound, and tied all their lands in *England* for payment thereof; so that by this purchase all the estate of *Gilbert*, his eldest brother, was vested in him. He was a man that purchased much, for besides this, he bought the manor of *Burston*,[1] in this hundred, and several other lands in divers adjacent towns. In 1285,[2] he had the following privileges allowed in *Eire* at *Norwich*, to his manor of *Fersfield*, viz. a *pillory*, assize of *bread* and *beer*, *view* of *frankpledge*, *waif* and *stray*.[3] He married *Amy*, (*Amicia*,) widow of *Thomas Hastyng* of *Gissing*, and suing for her dower, recovered, and had the manor of *Gissing* settled on her for life. Sir *Robert*[4] died in 1298, seized of *Fersfield*, then valued at 10*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* *per annum*, of which there is a fine *extent* in the Escheat Roll, in which the Great Wood, or Home Wood, from which the family first took their name, is mentioned; he is found also to be seized of a manor in *Denton*, another in *Burston*, and of *Garboldisham*, &c. and

ROBERT, his son and heir, was then thirty years old, to whom he left all his manors, &c.[5] except an eighth part of *Fersfield*, or a quarter of that fee, which was held of *Bury* abbey, which he gave to

JOHN DE BOIS, his second son: this *John* built a new hall upon it, married a wife named *Katerine*, and settled in it, calling his part

THE MANOR OF NEW HALL,

Which name he himself is called by in several Evidences, and in particular, in the *Nomina Villarum* of the ninth of *Edward* II. in which *John de Nova Aula*, or *New Hall*, is said to hold a manor here. He lived to 1335, and dying without issue, his manor reverted to the great manor again.

THE ADVOWSON OF FERSFIELD,

And 40 acres of land there, was given to *William de Bois*, clerk, third son of the said *Robert*; he was first rector of *Fersfield*, afterwards of *Garboldisham All-Saints*, and after that, vicar of *Coneythe-Magna* in *Suffolk*. In 1303, he granted the land and advowson to

Sir ROBERT, his eldest brother,[1] and by fine settled it on him and *Christian* his wife, and their heirs, with a remainder to *William Carbonel*, if they had no issue. He lived till after 1351, for in that year, by his deed he released to Dame *Alice Howard* all his claim in the manor and advowson, with a remainder to *Robert* her son, by Sir *John Howard*, Knt. and his heirs, and if he hath none, then to remain to the right heirs of Sir *John* for ever.

There were two other brothers, viz. *Nicholas*, who lived in 1299,

[1] See Burst.
[2] Plea. Corone, 14 E. 1 Rot. 14 in dor.
[3] Fin. divers. Com. 34 H. 4, E. 4. c. 3 § 6.
[4] F. c. 27 E. 1 No. 51
[5] Inquis. E. 1.
[1] Fin. E. 1, L. 7, No. 128

whose son, (as I take him to be,) *William de Bosco*, and *Christian* his wife, lived at *Cretyng St. Mary* in 1310, and *Richard*, a fifth son, whose son, *Thomas de Bosco*, in 1330 was presented by Sir *Robert de Bosco*, his cousin, to *Garboldisham*. But to return to

Sir ROBERT DE BOSCO, who succeeded in 1298, being then 30 years old,[4] at which time he had two fees, which formerly were the *Bygods*, one of which was in *Smalburgh*, and the other here,[5] and another in *Fersfield*, held of the Abbot of St. *Edmund*. He married *Christian Le Latimer*, daughter of Sir *William Latimer*, and widow of Sir *John Carbonel* of *Waldingfield*, in *Suffolk*, who was her first husband, by whom she had *William Carbonel*, her son and heir to his father. Upon Sir *Robert's* marriage, he settled this manor upon her for life, which she held some time after his death, for it appears by the Institution Books, that she presented in 1316; and the year after Sir *Robert's* death, which was in 1311, she married a third time, to Sir *Thomas Mose*, Knt. by whom she had a daughter, *Mariot*, married to Sir *William Botevile*, or *Bovile*, Knt. Some pedigrees that I have seen make this *Thomas* (or *Robert Moose*, Knt. as he is called in some deeds) her first husband, but I am certain he was her last, for in 1312, the very year that she married Sir *Thomas*, she presented here[6] by the name of *Christian de Mose*, late wife of Sir *Robert de Bosco*, Knt. He,[7] in 1308, held the third part of the manor of *Carbonels*, in *Waldingfield-Magna*, in *Suffolk*, with the advowsons of that church, and *Chiston*, in dower, in right of the said *Christian*, of the inheritance of *William Carbonel*, on which *William* the manor of *Fersfield* was settled in tail, if they had no issue, as was the manor of *Walton*, and the advowsons. In 1308, they conveyed the manor of *Burston* to this *William* and his heirs. Sir *Robert*, at his death in 1311,[8] was seized of *Fersfield*, *Denton*, *Garboldisham*, &c. leaving

ROBERT DU BOYS, Knt. his only son and heir, then very young, and one daughter, *Alice*. *Christian* his mother was his guardian to her death, and then he became a ward[9] of *Thomas*, Earl-Marshal, Earl of *Norfolk*, who presented here in 1326, the said *Robert* being not then of age:[1] he died a bachelor in 1333, leaving his whole estate to

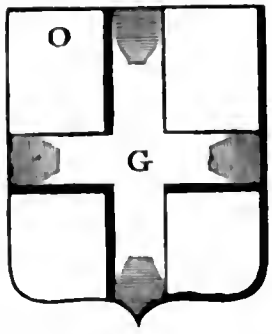
ALICE, his only sister and heiress, then married to

Sir JOHN HOWARD, junior, Knt. who was, upon Sir *Robert's*[2] death, possessed of *Fersfield* and *Garboldesham* manors and advowsons, with *Denton*, &c. She lived to 1371, and at her death left issue by the said *John*, to which the whole inheritance of the *Boises* descended.

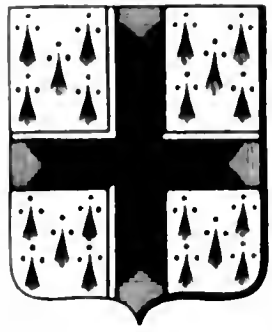
This family, I am apt to think, was at first a branch of the *Bygods*, their arms varying only in *field* and *colour*.

[4] Feodar. Norff.
[5] Esc. 25 E. 1.
[6] Lib. Institut. 1.
[7] Cart. int. Coll. Dewesian.
[8] Esc. 5 E. 2.
[9] Esc 27 Ed. 1.
[1] Esc. 8 E. 3.
[2] Ibid.

BYGOD.



BOIS.



Thomas de Bosco. Sir William de Bosco of Fersfeud

1165, R. de Bosco of Fersfeud, Knt. — Isolda his wife.

1249, Sir Robert du Bois, Knt. — Amice, widow of T. Hastyng of Gissing.

Gilbert de Bosco.

W. de Boyle — Joha. Bois.

Richard. — Thomas, rector of Garboldesham.

1299, Nicholas. — Wm. de Bois of Cretyng St. Mary, and Christian his wife.

William de Bosco, rector.

John de Bosco, or De-Newhall, had no issue by Katerine his wife, died about 1335.

Sir Rob. de Bosco, Knt. died in 1311.

Christian, dr. of Sir Wm. Latimer, widow of Sir J. Carbonel of Waldingfield, in Suffolk, and afterwards mar. to Tho. Mose, Knt. she died about 1313.

Sir John Howard, junior, Knt. — Alice du Bois, sole heiress, died 1371.

Sir Rob. du Bois, a minor in 1311, a Knt. and of age in 1328, died unmarried in 1333.

They surnamed themselves DE BOSCO, or BOIS, from the great wood which joined to their mansion-house, and was not cleared till Queen *Elizabeth's* time; *Bosens* in Latin, or *Bois* in French, signifying a wood. The crest of this family was a buck couchant, *ermine*. The whole generation continually resided here, from *William*, who was first infeoffed in it, to *Alice*, who was the last of that line. They were always a separate family from the *De Boscos* of *Lincolnshire*, or those of *Ingham* in *Norfolk*, which family bears a different coat from this; and because I have no where met with any pedigree of them, I have given you one collected from the Evidences before quoted, and other ancient deeds in my own custody.

In 1371, Sir JOHN HOWARD, junior, Knt. was seized of the manors and advowsons of *Fersfield*, *Garboldisham*, *Brokehall*, &c. in right of his wife. This Sir *John* was grandson to *William Howard* of *Wiggenhall* in *Norfolk*, a Judge in the Court of *Common Pleas*, in *Edward* the First's time, and son of *John Howard*, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to that King. In the tenth of *Edward* III.[1] he was constituted Admiral of the King's whole fleet, from the mouth of the

[1] Peerage, p. 39. Roll of the Arms and names of all the Noblemen and Knights, that were with King E. III. at the winning of Caen and Calais.

Thames northward, being then in great esteem at court, as may be collected from the many favours he obtained: he was with that King at the siege of *Calais*, being then Admiral, and had in pay with him 1 banneret, 6 knights, 36 men of arms, and 35 archers on foot. In 1310,[4] he had the King's letters of protection at his going into *Scotland* with the Earl of *Cornwal*, the King being then at *York*. In 1317,[5] he was Sheriff of *Norfolk*, and upon his second going into *Scotland*, by the King's order, he made *G. de Ely* his attorney, to account in the *Exchequer* for his office. In 1339,[6] he received 20 marks by action, against Sir *John Segrave* and his servants, for cutting down trees, and carrying away the soil of *Fersfield* manor, under pretence of cleaning the great ditch round his park, (now [1736] called *Lopham Park*.) In 1347, he settled *Fersfield* on himself and wife for life, remainder to *Robert*, their son and heir, and *Margaret* his wife, for their lives, and their heirs;

Sir JOHN UFFORD being sole trustee,[7] and as such was lord and patron.

ROBERT, the son, was of age in 1371, when his mother died, being then married to *Margaret*, daughter, and at length one of the heirs, to *Robert* Lord *Seales*, Knt. Lord *Nucels*; he died before his father,[8] *anno* 1388, the 3d of *July*, so that he was never possessed of the estate, leaving

Sir JOHN HOWARD, Knt. his son and heir, then turned 23 years old, on whom,[9] in 1386, he had settled the reversion of *Fersfield*, *Garboldisham*, *Uphall*, and *Bokenham's*, after his own death, and that of *Margaret* his wife, Sir *John Lovel*, Sir *John Tuddenham*, Knts. *William Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, *John Holkham*, *John Marlere*, rector of *Ilsyngton*, and *Richard de Walton*, being trustees; according to this settlement, at the death of Sir *John Howard* the father, they descended to

MARGARET his widow; and at her death they went to

Sir JOHN Howard, Knt, her son,[1] who was retained upon his knighthood, to serve the King for his life,[2] the 10th of *March*, twelfth Richard II.; he married first, *Margaret*, daughter and heiress of Sir *John Plais* of *Weetyng*, being then above 23 years old, and had a son named *John*, then turned 6 years old, who was heir, after her decease, to his grandfather, *viz.* to *Wetyng*, *Oclee-Magna*, *Benefield*, and *Stanstead* manors and advowsons, with several fees, lands, and a park, in *Alchesley* in *Essex*; the manor and advowson of *Foulmere* in *Cambridgeshire*, and other lands and revenues,[3] all which were held by the third part of the barony of *Montfitchet*. She died in 1391,[4] after which Sir *John* married again to *Alice*, daughter and heiress of Sir *William Tendring*, Knt. and *Catherine Clopton* his wife, upon which marriage he settled this manor and advowson, with *Brokes* in *Suffolk*, &c. on their trustees, Sir *Simon de Felbrigge*, *John de Roehford*, *Michael Beverleye*, dean of *Middelham* college, &c. to the use of himself and *Alice* his second wife, for life, and his heirs; and if he had none, to the use of the trustees' heirs. This deed is dated at

[4] Rot. Scotiæ 4, 5 E. 2.
[5] Madox, Hist. Exch. fo. 661.
[6] Plita. 14 E. 3.
[7] Lib. Inst. 4, 5.
[8] Esc. 12 R 2, No 25.
[9] Cart. 10 R. 2.
[1] Pedigr. Peerage, p. 40.
[2] Esc. 15 R. 2, No. 31.
[3] Fin Pasc. in Scac, 18 R. 2. Rot. 5.
[4] Esc. No. 31.

Fersfield 1308.[1] she died in 1420, and was buried in the south part of *Stoke-Neyland* church, under the same stone with Sir *John* her husband, and by her father, Sir *William Tendring*, leaving to Sir *John Howard* her husband, if alive, the manor of *Stoke-Neyland*, with *Bacon's* manor there, for his life. *Robert Howard*, Knt. their eldest son, married *Margaret*, daughter of *Thomas Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, whose son *John* was the first Duke of this family. Sir *John* did not die in 1400, as Mr. *Weever* hath it, (fol. 772.) for the Escheat Roll in 1432 tells us, that Sir *John Howard*, Knt. then held *Fersfield* of *John Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, of his manor of *Forncet*, at two fees and an half, and in 1435, he made his will, in which he gave *Fersfield*, *Garboldisham*, &c. to his grandaughter *Elizabeth*, then Countess of *Oxford*, and her issue, remainder to *Robert*, his son, by his second wife, and his heirs; and for want of such, remainder to *Henry*, his second son, and his heirs; this was dated *Apr.* 1: he died in 1437,[2] in which year his will was proved, (this is confirmed by the Escheat Roll 16 H. 6. N. 56.) In 1416[3] he had levied a fine of this town and *Brokes*, to Sir *Walter Clopton*, and *William Clopton*, Esq. in order to settle them upon himself, and *Alice* his second wife; and to make it effectual, *John Howard*, Esq. his son and heir by his first wife, in 1408 released to Sir *John* his father, and *Alice*, his second wife, and their heirs, all their right in them, they being formerly settled on *Robert Scales*, and other trustees, in tail, for his use after his father's death; so that by this release, the fee was wholly in his father, who did not settle it as was designed, and therefore he was impowered to give it by will, as he did, to his grandaughter. All the pedigrees, that I have seen, say he died in 1400, grounding their errour on the atorecited place of Mr. *Weever*; but if we consult that author, page 773, where there is a draught of the monument of this Sir *John*, and *Alice* his second wife, we shall find that the mistake was not in the author, for there the inscription is exhibited with an imperfect date, *viz.*

"Orate pro animabus Johannis Howard Militis, qui obijt, Anno 14---
"Et Alicie uxoris ejus que obijt in festo Sancti Luce Evangeliste, 1426.
"Quorum animabus propicietur Deus."

So that in page 772, where he is said to die in 1400, is an errour of the press only, which all having followed in the pedigrees, without any further examination of their author, is the cause that we meet with so many mistakes in relation to this Sir *John Howard*, that we now treat of, and *John Howard*, Esq. his son and heir, by his first wife, who, according to the pedigrees, married *Joan*, daughter and heiress of *Richard Walton*, Knt. (though in a fine levied *anno* 11 Henry IV. she is said to be his sister and heiress,) he died in 1410, before his father, as his will,[4] proved *October* 26, in that year, evidently shews, in which his father and the Countess of *Hertford* were executors. His wife *Joan*, after his death, married Sir *Thomas Erpingham*, Knt. with whom she lived till 1424, and then left *Elizabeth*, her only child, 14 years old, her sole heiress.

[1] Autog. pen. T. Duc. Norff. anno 1704.

[2] Regr. Luffdopham in Prerog. Cant. fo. 84.

Regr. Luffdopham, Cur. Prerog. Cant. fo. 48.

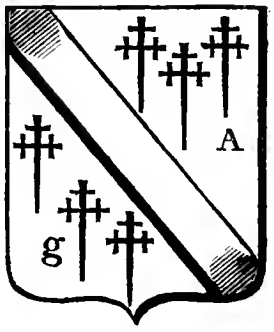
[3] Fin. Norff. 8 H. 4. L. 2, N. 81.

[4] Regr. Marche Cur. Prerog. fo. 170.

This *Elizabeth* married *John Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, and carried the manors of *Fersfield, Garboldisham, Brokehall,* and *Foulmere* in *Cambridgeshire*, with their advowsons, into that family, (together with the inheritance of the *Plaises* and *Waltons*,) all which, by the will of Sir *John Howard*, her grandfather, were entailed on Sir *Robert Howard*, his eldest son by his second wife, if the said *Elizabeth* had no heirs.

But because the branches of this honourable family are very numerous, I shall here shew that branch only through which this manor passed, reserving the complete pedigree for another place.

HOWARD.



Sir John Howard, jun. Knt. son of Sir John Howard, sen. and grandson of Wm. Howard the Judge. — Alice, sister and heiress of Sir Rob. de Bosco, or Bois, of Fersfield, Knt. she died 1371.

Sir Rob. Howard, Knt, died 3 July 1388, in his father's life time, and was buried at East Winch, his tomb to be seen in Weaver, fol. 841, 2. — Margaret, dr. and heir of Rob. Ld. Scales. Knt. Ld. Nucells, buried by her husband.[1]

Rob. Howard, these two, having no issue, they went to Sir John, their eldest brother.

Edm. Howard, on Fersfield and Brokes manors were settled in tail, but

Marga. dr. & heiress of Sir John Plais, Knt. died in 1391.

Sir John Howard Knt. died in 1437, buried at Stoke-Neyland.

Alice dr. and heiress of Sir W. Tendring, buried there, 1426.

John Howard, Esq. died before his father, in 1410. — Joan sister & heiress of Richard Walton, Knt.

Sir T. Erpingham, Knt.

Sir Rob. Howard, Knt, — Margt. Mowbray.

John Vere Earl of Oxford, son of Rich. Vere. — Eliz. Howard, dr. and heiress of both father and mother.

John Howard, the first Duke of Norfolk of this family.

This JOHN[2] was the twelfth Earl of *Oxford* of the *Vere* family, being[3] nine years old at his father's death, which was in 1415; he was knighted by the King at *Leicester*, on *Whitsunday*, the fourth of *Henry* VI. the King himself having received that honour at the hands of his uncle, the Duke of *Bedford*. In 1428, being then a

[1] Mr Weaver calls her Margery in her inscription, it being an easy mistake for Margaret.

[2] Vincent, fol. 406.

[3] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 196.

ward, he married *Elizabeth* aforesaid, without license; but for good paid into the *Exchequer*, he was pardoned that transgression, and before the end of the year, making proof of his age, had livery of his lands. In 1434, he was licensed to travel to the Holy Land, with twelve persons in his company, the year after he went into *Picardy*, for the relief of *Calais*, and doing his homage, had livery of all those lands which, by the death of Sir *John Howard*, knt. in 1437, came to *Elizabeth* his wife. In 1458, he was joined with *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, to treat for a perpetual peace between *France* and *England*; in 1463, he was one of those great men that undertook to keep the seas for three years next following, being allowed the subsidies of *tunnage* and *poundage*, then granted for that service; but when *Edward* IV. gained the crown, the *Lancastrian* party (of which this Earl was one) soon fell; for that King, in the first year of his reign, called a parliament, wherein *Henry* VI. and all his lineage, were disinherited, and this Earl, and *Aubrey*, his eldest son, attainted and beheaded, on the 20th of *February*, 1461,[4] and were buried in the *Austin Friars*, *London*. His estates were all seized, except those which were of the proper inheritance of his widow, all which she retained, and among them these manors and advowsons, which she held in her own right, and name also, till 1472, at which time *John*, her son, (who after was Earl of *Oxford*,) kept St. *Michael's Mount* in *Cornwal* against the King, which made her fear ill measures might be taken against her; and therefore, to secure her estate, and prepare against the worst,[5] she and her feoffees, *William Grey* Bishop of *Ely*, Sir *Thomas Montgomery*, *Gilbert de Bonham*, *Roger Townshend*, and others, infeoffed *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester* (who was fourth son of *Richard* Duke of *York*, brother to the King) in the manors and advowsons of *Garboldisham Howards*, *Fersfield*, *Hoxtyng*, *Foxtrees*, *Knapton*, *Eastwinch*, *Wiggenhall*, and *Litleshale*, in *Norfolk*, and *Chelsworth*, *Eastbergholt*, and *Brookhall* in *Suffolk*; *Fulbourne*, or *Foulmere*, and *Hauxton*, in *Cambridgeshire*, and several others in other counties, by two deeds, one dated the 9th of *Jan.* 12th *Edward* IV. the other the 9th of *Febr.* 13th *Edward* IV. and by this means she enjoyed them to her death, and left them to

JOHN DE VERE her son, who after became the 13th Earl of *Oxford*, Lord *Bulbec*, *Samford*, and *Scales*, Great Chamberlain, and Admiral of *England*, who, after his father's death, adhered to King *Henry* VI. in order to his restoration; and after the loss of the battle at *Barnet*, he entered St. *Michael's Mount* in *Cornwal*, and kept it some time against the King; but being at last taken, he and the Lord *Beaumont* were sent to safe custody in the castle of *Hamms* in *Picardy*, and in the next parliament was attainted, with *George* his brother. But in the second of *Richard* III. being still prisoner in that castle, and observing what hopes of aid *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* had from the *French* and others, in order to gain the crown, he and Sir *James Blount*, the Governor of the castle, and Sir *John Fortescue*, Porter of the gates of *Calais*, got thence, and came to *Montargies*, to the Earl of *Richmond*, who received him with much joy, being a person of great nobility and integrity, and very

[4] [illegible], A. 1457. [5] Claus. 12, 13 E. 4. Hall' Chron. E. 4. fol. 1.

expert in military affairs; when King *Richard* heard that this castle had declared for the Earl of *Richmond* through the contrivance of this Earl, he ordered out part of the garrison of *Calais* to regain the castle, upon which, those within it sent a messenger to the Earl of *Richmond* for more aid, who sent this Earl with a number of expert soldiers, who, by his skilful conduct, drew off those in the castle without any loss; after which he went to the Earl at *Paris*, with whom he came into *England*, and marched to *Bosworth*, where King *Richard* encountered them; and by the prudent conduct of this Earl, the battle in a great measure was gained, and the Earl of *Richmond* crowned by the name of King *Henry* VII. who immediately restored him to his honour and estate. This Earl presented here in 1505. He had two wives; *Margaret*, daughter of *Richard Nevile* Earl of *Salisbury*, and *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *Richard Scroop*, Knt. and widow of *William* Lord *Beaumont*; she enjoyed this manor after his death, and presented here in 1527. Upon his dying without issue in 1512, his estate and honour went to

JOHN VERE, the fourteenth Earl of *Oxford*, only son of Sir *George Vere*, Knt. brother of the last Earl, by *Margery*, daughter and heiress of *William Stafford* of *Frome* in *Dorsetshire*, Esq. the said *George* dying before his brother. This *John* married *Anne*, daughter to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and died in 1526, without issue, leaving all his estate to his three sisters, his coheiresses, of which

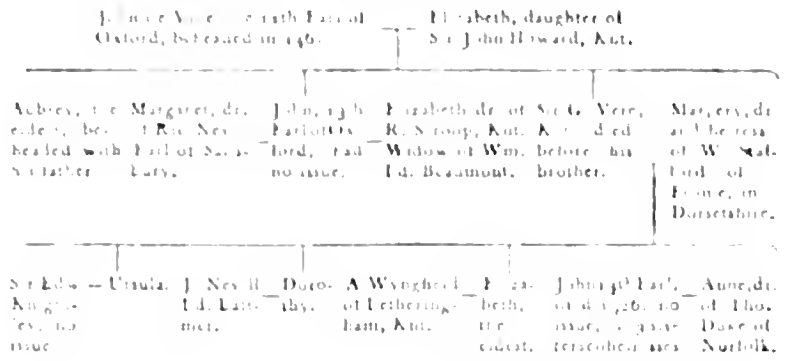
ELIZABETH, the eldest, was married to Sir *Anthony Wyngfield* of *Letheringham*, in *Suffolk*, Knt.

DOROTHY, the second, to *John Nevile* Lord *Latimer*, between which two the inheritance was divided; for

URSULA, the third, married Sir *Edward Knightley*; but having no issue, in 1599, when she died, her part came to the heirs of Sir *Anthony Wingfield*, and the Lord *Latimer*, as the inquisitions at her death testify.

Hitherto the manor and advowson went together, but in 1533 they were divided; for Sir *Anthony Wyngfield* aforesaid, and *John Nevile* Lord *Latimer*, coheirs of *John* Earl of *Oxford*, exchanged the manors of *Fersfield* and *Garboldisham*, with *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, for the manor of *Dalby-Chacomb* in *Northamptonshire*,[6] and settled them on the Duke and his heirs, reserving both the advowsons to them and their heirs; all which was confirmed by parliament, in the 25th and 26th years of King *Henry* VIII. so that now the advowsons of *Fersfield* and *Garboldisham* were one moiety in the *Wyngfields*, and the other in the Lord *Latimer*.

[6] Escamb. inter D. Norf. et al. 25 H. 8.



The moiety that belonged to the *Hyngfields* went from Sir *Anthony* aforesaid, to

SIR ROBERT, his eldest son, who, in 1558, had livery of a moiety of *Hectyng* manor, &c. and in 1595, died seized of a moiety of the advowsons, of *Fersfield* and *Garboldisham*, which advowsons he held jointly with *Katerine* Countess Dowager of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, Sir *Thomas Cecil*, and *Dorothy* his wife, Sir *John Danvers*, and *Elizabeth* his wife, *William Cornwaleys*, Esq. and *Lucy* his wife, daughters and coheiresses of *John Nevile* Lord *Latimer*.[1] Sir *Robert* dying without issue,

SIR ANTHONY WYNGFIELD of *Goodin's*, in *Hoe*, in *Suffolk*, inherited; he died *Dec.* 29, 1605, without issue, and was buried at *Letheringham*,[2] leaving

SIR THOMAS WYNGFIELD of *Letheringham*, his brother, his heir; who, as the Escheat Roll says, was then 50 years old; he died *Jan.* 22, 1609, and was buried at *Letheringham*, leaving

SIR ANTHONY WYNGFIELD, Bart. of *Goodins* in *Hoe* parish, his heir, who died *July* 30, 1638, seized of the moieties of the advowsons of *Garboldisham* and *Fersfield*;[3] but of whom they were held the jury knew not.

SIR ROBERT, his son, succeeded, and was a minor in 1642, and dying soon after,

SIR ANTHONY, his brother, followed him, who left it to

SIR HENRY, his son, and he to his son,

SIR HENRY WYNGFIELD of *Easton*, who sold his estate in 1706 to

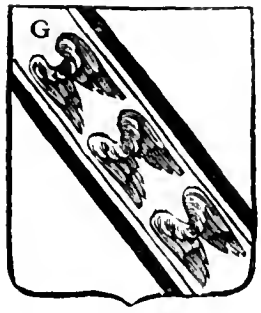
MRS. ANNE WROTH, in trust, for *William Henry* Earl of *Rochford*,[4] who left it to

WILLIAM, his son, who deceasing without issue, the Right Honourable

FREDERICK Earl of *Rochford*, the present [1736] patron, inherited

[1] Escheat Roll 38 Eliz.
[2] [illegible] 4 Jac. part [illegible].
[3] Coles Inquis. vol. v. p. 262.
[4] Peerage, p. 347.

WYNGFIELD.



Sir Anthony Wingfield. — Elizabeth, eldest dr. of G. Vere, Knt. and sister and coheir to John Earl of Oxford.

- Sir Robert died without issue in 1595.
- Sir Antho. died without issue in 1605. — Anne, dr. of W. Bird of Denston, in Suffolk.
- Elizabeth, dr. of Sir Drue Drury of Linstead, in Kent, Knt.
- Sir Thomas died 1609. — Ratcliff, dr. of Sir G. Gerrard, Knt. Mast. of the Rolls, died 1601.

Sir Anthony Wyngfield, Bart. of Easton, died 1638.

- Sir Anthony Wingfield, Bart.
  - Sir Henry, 1676.
    - Sir Henry Wingfield of Easton, who sold the estate in 1706.
- Robert, a ward of King Charles I. who presented here in 1642, by reason of his minority.

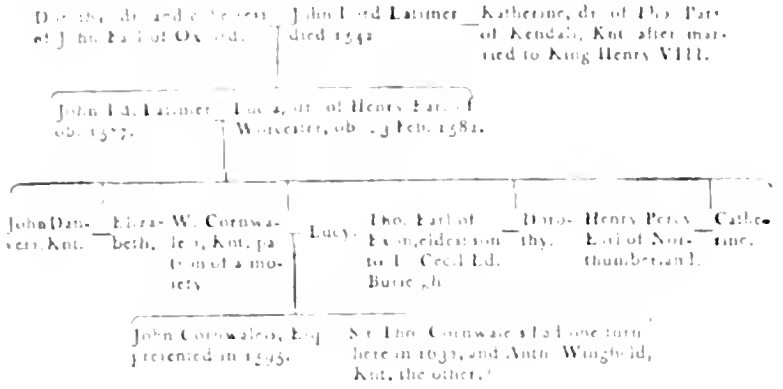
The other moiety went to *John Nevile*, Knt. Lord *Latimer*, who, upon the death of *Richard Nevile* Lord *Latimer*, his father, in 1530, had livery of his inheritance; and upon that insurrection in *Yorkshire*, called the *Pilgrimage of Grace*, he, with the Lords *Scroop*, *Lumley*, and *Darcy*, was made choice of by the rebels, to treat with the Duke of *Norfolk*, General of the King's forces, then advancing against them. He died in 1542, as appears from the probate of his will, leaving issue, by *Dorothy* his first wife,

JOHN Lord LATIMER, though Mr. *Dugdale* makes him the son of *Catharine*, the second wife: but Mr. *Le Neve*, in this Pedigree, says, that it cannot be so, for then the daughters of the last *John* could not have inherited the lands of *Vere*, which came by *Howard*, as *Wiggenhall*, *Midleton*, *East-Winch*, and other great possessions in *Norfolk*, of which *Thomas* Earl of *Exon* was lord, by *Dorothy* his wife: he died in 1577, leaving

Percy, *Cecil*, *Cornwaleis*, and *Danvers*, his heirs, in right of his four daughters, whom they had married,[2] who, at his death, were found to be heirs to all the manors, advowsons, &c. that he died seized of, among which the moiety of this advowson, and that of *Garboldisham*, with the manors and advowsons of *Weeting*, *Midleton*, *Scales-hoe*, *Titleshall*, in *Norfolk*, as heirs of the said *John*, one of the coheirs of *Vere* Earl of *Oxford*; and so it was held jointly by

[2] Esc. 20 Eliz.

them till 1693, as the Escheat Roll of the 28th of *Elizabeth* informs us, with this difference only, that the Earl of *Northumberland* being dead, *Catharine* Countess Dowager, his wife, held her third part for life.



The manor being conveyed, in 1533, to the most noble THOMAS Duke of NORFOLK, and his heirs, he peaceably enjoyed it till the 38th of King *Henry* VIII. In which year, after many signal services both to his King and country, he was suddenly committed to the Tower, through sinister suggestions to the King, and was attainted in parliament the 20th of *January*, with his eldest son, *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*, but eight days before that King's death, and then it was seized by the Crown.

By his will, proved in 1554, in which year he died at *Kenninghall* in *Norfolk*, he bequeathed his body to be buried where his executors thought fit, leaving his estate much impaired, without any fault of his own, having suffered so much by the various ebbs and flows of fortune that he had gone through. After his death,

THOMAS HOWARD, his grandson, son of *Henry Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, who was beheaded *January* 19, 1547,[4] in his father's life time, was fully restored in blood and estate, in the first of Queen *Mary*, *anno* 1553, at which time this manor, among other possessions, was redelivered to him, it having been settled, during its being in the Crown, on the Lady *Mary*, (now Queen,) towards the maintenance of her household, it lying very convenient for *Kenninghall* palace, at which she generally resided after it was settled on her. This *Thomas* in the second of that Queen was made Commander against the *Kentishmen* then in arms; in the first of *Elizabeth* was installed Knight of the Garter, and in the third of that Queen, made Lieutenant General of the northern parts, and six years after, honoured by the *French* King with the Knighthood of the order of St. *Michael*, but on a suspicion that he designed to marry the Queen of *Scots*, he was beheaded on *Tower Hill*,[5] upon the 2d of *June*, between seven and eight of the clock in the morning, *anno* 14th of *Elizabeth*, 1572,[6] being much lamented by all men, for he was a man good to all,

[4] MSS. penes Steph. Norris, Cler.
[5] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. fo. 274, and Stow, fo. 2[illegible]5, to fo. 2[illegible].
[6] Stow, fo. 6[illegible]3
Newcourt's Rep. vol. i. fo. 542.

remarkable for his hospitality, even in those times, when it abounded every where.

The names of the Peers that passed sentence upon him may be seen in Sir *Richard Baker's Chronicle*,[7] and his dying words, as I find them in Mr. *Hare's* Collections, in *Caius* College Library,[8] may not impertinently be inserted here, as they give light to some things that I have met with, which, in all appearance, were wrongfully charged upon this Duke.

The Words pronounced by the said Duke, at his Death on Tower Hill, *the* 2d *of* June, 1572.

"It is no rare thing, good people, to see a man come hither to die, albeit since this Queen's most blessed reigne, I am the first, I pray God I may be the last; it is a hard matter for a man of my calling to use long speech in such audience, either for that audacitie serves me not, or for that coming to such end as I do, fear of death troubleth me, and therefore I beseech you all heartily to bear with me; I will not be long, I will make a short speech, and divide my talk into three parts; and *First*, concerning my offence towards my Prince, wherein something I have to confess against my self, and in something to clear my self; I am not to complain against my Peers, I do acquit them; I have deserved to die. It is not unknown that I have dealt with the Queen of *Scots*, in very great and high matters, without making my Prince privy thereunto, otherwise than I ought to have done; there is one thing which grieveth greatly my conscience, that is, when I was first delivered out of this place, I made my submission, and promised the Queen, never to deal further in the matter, and yet contrary to my promise, I meant and did otherwise, I am sorry for it. It was reported I made a vow, and took a solemn oath, and received the Communion upon it, but that is not true, the other was too much. It was reported also, that I went about to destroy the city of *London*, I take God to witness, I never meant to hurt it, I have dealt with suspected persons, and such as have shewed themselves enemies to this state, specially one whom I will name, to witt, Rodolphi, whom I never talked to but once, and then I liked not his dealings: he shewed me two letters, which he said came from the Pope."

Then said Mr. *Branch*, the Sheriff, "Good my Lord, be short."

He said, "I will be short, I have not much to say; good Gentlemen bear witness, I come not to clear my self: I saw two letters, the one cyphered, and the other de-cyphered, I was charged to confeder with the rebels, I take God to witness, I never did so."

Then the Secondary interrupted him and said, "I pray you, my Lord, go not about clearing yourself, you have been tried as honourably as any nobleman hath ever been in this land, I pray you make haste, the hour is past, it is upon peril of their lives." (meaning the Sheriffs)

"O I pray you" (quoth the Duke) "give me leave a little while.

[7] Baker's Chron. Lond. 1653, fo. 494, 6, 7, 9. [8] E. p. 202.

"I confess my fault; this is my confession. Touching my religion it hath been reported, I have been a Papist, a contederer with Papists, a friend to them, and a maintainer of them and their religion; I take God to witness I am none, nor never was a Papist, since I knew what religion meant, I have had friends, yea and familiar friends, and peradventure servants, that have been Papists, with whom I have borne, but I call God to witness I am none, I utterly detie the Pope and all his religion, and I hope to be saved only by my faith in JESUS CHRIST; and I utterly abhor all men's traditions, and if at any time I did give countenance to any Papist, whereby any good man was offended, or the church, I ask them mercy, there is no man doth allow better of this religion than I do."

Then he was again desired to be short.

"Now" (quoth the Duke) "touching the goodness of the Queen's Majesty, I am much bound to her Grace, I do thank her humbly, for that she hath forgiven me all my offences, and hath prolonged my life so long, you see how good she hath been to me, I have been looked for here long e'er this time, God send her long over you to reigne: she hath promised to be gracious to my poor orphan children, God grant that my death may end all troubles, and if any one of you have any one faction, or two, or three, or more, let him give over and forsake it, many wish and desire divers things, but they know not what they wish, they seek their own destructions: if every man should have his wish, God knoweth how many would repent it, whatsoever they are, the Queen hath promised in my death to forgive all, and I pray God she may live many yeares. I remember well the words of that good father, and holy martyr, *Latymer*: he told the people that for their wickedness God would take away his blessing from them, I pray God the contrary, that your good life may be such, that God may turn away those plagues that he hath threatned. He spake it in an honourable place, in the pulpit, before King *Edward*: yet let not this place discredit my words. I pray God preserve the Queen's Majesty, and that she may live and reign over you many years, even to the world's end, which I believe some alive shall see."

Then he kneeled down, and prayed, and Mr. *Nowell*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, kneeled by him, and wept, with many others; his prayer was to God for continuance of his Truth, and of his Ghospell, and prayed also most instantly for the Queen's most prosperous reigne, and kneeling upon his knees, said two psalms, *viz.* *Miserere*, and *Domine ne in furore*, and in the first psalm, he prayed to build the walls of *Jerusalem* according to the Psalmes. Quoth Mr. *Nowell*, "That is meant of Christ's church:" "I know that well," quoth the Duke, "I mean not the church of *Rome*, not the walls of *Rome*, I abhor it, but I mean the church of *England*, and of all the world wheresoever it be: I have forgotten one thing, I thank thee, O God, that thou hast put me in mind of it, I forgive all the world, and ask forgiveness of all the world, and I protest before God, if I knew any particular man whom I had offended, I would namely ask him forgiveness."

Then he read the other psalm, wherein adultery is mentioned, and when he came to that point, he said, "I would I were as clear

in every thing as that, save in thought, and that is yll." Then he said a Collect, and in the end he said, *In Manus tuas Domine*, in *Latin* and *English*, and then desired the people to pray for him while he yet lived, "For," quoth he, "I look not to have any excuse after my death;" then he embraced Sir *Henry Lee*, and after a few secret words between them, the Duke said to him, "As true a subject as any she hath." Then Mr. *Nowell*, stood up and said to the people; "He desireth you all with one voice to say, *Lord have mercy upon him!* and after that to say no more words, nor to make any shout or skreeking, for troubling him in last visitation."

Then the Duke kneeled down, and Mr. Dean bowed himself toward him, with many embracings, and took leave of each other.

Then the executioner kneeling down desired him to forgive him, and then he requested sight of the axe, Mr. *Nowell* said, "The sight thereof will trouble you;" but he answered, "No, let me see it," but he saw it not, and then he laid his head upon the block, and the executioner said, "My Lord, your head lieth not well."—"O, I will make it lie well," quoth he, and thereto lifting up his body, laid his neck again upon the block, which done, his head was stricken clean off at one blow.

At his attainder the Queen seized on this manor, and kept it some time, and then restored it to

PHILLIP Earl of *Arundell*, eldest son of THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk*, by his first wife *Mary*, daughter and one of the heirs to *Henry Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundell*, the said *Phillip* being then restored in blood; but soon after, several things being laid to his charge he was sentenced to death.

At his attainder the manor was again seized, and by letters patent dated 17th *April*, 1582, the manor-house, lands, and demeans, all which were formerly reserved to the use of the household of the Duke of *Norfolk*, were let to *William Dixe*, and *William Cantrell*, the manor being in the Queen, in whose name the courts were held, as the Rolls shew us; and thus it continued to 1595, when *Phillip* Earl of *Arundell* died in the Tower, leaving

THOMAS HOWARD, his only son and heir, who inherited the manor; for in 1599, 15th of *May*, he conveyed it to his trustees:

EDWARD CARREL of *Hertong*, in *Sussex*, Knt. (whose daughter *Mary* was married to Sir *Phillip Howard*, son and heir of *William* Lord *Howard*, son to *Thomas* fourth Duke of *Norfolk*, by his second wife, which Lord was uncle, by the father's side, to this Earl,) *John Holland*, *John Cornwaleis*, and *Robert Causfield*, Gent. to divers uses. In 1602, the first of King *James*, he was restored to all the estate and honour that his father enjoyed, by which he became Earl of *Arundell* and *Surrey*. In 1611, he was made Knight of the Garter, in 1620, Earl-Marshal of *England* for life, with 2000*l. per annum* pension, and Chief-Justice of all the forests on the north side of *Trent*; and the 16th *Charles* I. 1640, General of the Army raised against the *Scots*; and in respect of his lineal descent from *Thomas Brotherton* Earl of *Norfolk*, (a younger son to King *Edward* I.) was by letters patent bearing date at *Oxford* 6th *June*, 20th *Charles* I. advanced to the title of Earl of *Norfolk*; shortly after which, the wars breaking out, and he grown ancient and unfit

for military service, he obtained leave of the King to travel, which upon going to *Padua* in *Italy*, he died there, *October* 4th, 1646, and was buried at *Arundel* in *Sussex*. He sold a great part of the estate in this county, and leased out other parts, for a long time. In 1664,[1] his trustees aforesaid, with

SIR WILLIAM HOWARD of *Lymington*, in *Devonshire*, mortgaged this manor, with others, for 1800*l.* to

WILLIAM HARVEY of the *Savoy*, *James Gauccardin* of *Edelhunt* in *Essex*, and *Thomas Lyllotte* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq.[2] In 1668, *John Holland* of *Kenninghall*, Esq. *John Gonzales* of *Earlsham*, in *Suffolk*, Esq. and *Robert Cansfield* of St. *Clement's Danes*, *London*, granted to *Joan Hoodsend* of that parish, an annuity of 43*l.* *per annum* out of this manor, for 400*l.* paid by her. In 1670, *John Davis*, Bailiff of the Earl's manor here, accounted for 9*l.* *per annum* quitrent, 9*d.* for the site of the manor and demesnes, *Thomas Brewster* being farmer of the *Lodge*.[3]

In 1679,[4] *July* 13, *Robert Cansfield* of *London*, and the Earl of *Arundell*, leased to *Heneage Finch* of the *Inner Temple* Esq. and *Philip Bell* of *London*, Gent. the manors of *Fersfield*, *Boylands* in *Bressingham*, and *Westerich* in *Thetford*, the site of the priory of the Canons there, and all other lands and tenements of the said *Robert Cansfield*, which the said *Robert* purchased of Sir *Edward Clere* of *Bokenham-ferry*, for ten years, at 600*l.* *per annum*, which lease was turned over to

JOHN DIX of *Wickmere* in *Norfolk*, Esq. and was to continue for 11 years 11 months.

In 1625, 12th *July*,[5] ROBERT CANSFIELD conveyed this manor and *Boyland's*, to

SIR THOMAS PENRUDDOCK of *Hale*, in *Southampton*, Knt. and SIR HENRY BERKINGHEAD of *Orboro*, Knt. and their heirs, in trust, and, in 1629,

THE EARL, jointly with the Lady *Hathea*, his wife, levied a fine and suffered a recovery of several manors, lands, &c. and in particular of *Fersfield* Lodge, and 223 acres of land in *Fersfield*, after which, he vested them, the manor &c. in

JOHN DIXE, alias *Ramsey*, of *Wickmere* in *Norfolk*, Esq. in trust, to pay all his just debts; and in 1637,

JOHN DIXE, brother's son, and heir to the aforesaid *John Dixe*, at the request of

HENRY, son of *Henry* late Earl of *Arundel*, released it to

SIR WILLIAM PLAYTERS of *Soterley*, Knt. and SIR *Richard Onslow* of *West Clandon* in *Surrey*, Knt. and their heirs for ever, in trust for

HENRY Earl of *Arundel*, Lord *Mowbray* and *Maltravers*, son and heir of *Thomas* late Earl of *Arundel* aforesaid, and his heirs. This *Henry* died at *Arundel* in *Sussex*, leaving his estate to

THOMAS HOWARD, his eldest son, who, in 1660, the 14th *Charles* II. was restored, by Act of Parliament, to the title of Duke of *Norfolk*, which he enjoyed during his life, and then, upon his dying without issue, it descended to

[1] Autog. inter. Cart. H. D. Norff. A. 1699. [2] Ibid. [3] Ibid. [4] Ibid. [5] Autog. pen. D. Norff. 1699.

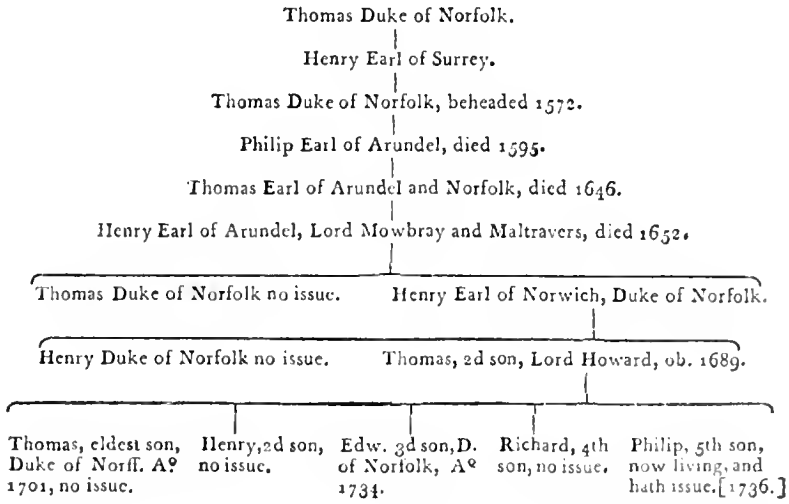
HENRY Lord HOWARD, of *Castle Rising*, Earl of *Norwich*, his next brother, who in 1671 had the Marshalship of *England* limited to the heirs male of his body, at whose death,[5]

HENRY Earl of *Arundel*, his eldest son, succeeded, and was made Governor of *Windsor* castle, upon the death of Prince *Rupert*, installed Knight of the Garter in the first of *James* II. In 1688, upon the landing of the Prince of *Orange*, this Duke being then in *Norfolk*, he immediately declared for him, and brought over that and some neighbouring counties to his interest, for which, soon after his Royal Higness had accepted the crown of these realms, he was sworn of his privy-council, and so continued to the time of his death, *anno* 1701. He left no issue, upon which his honour and estate went to his brother's son,

THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk*, whose father, *Thomas* Lord *Howard*, upon King *James's* withdrawing, went with him into *France* and *Ireland*, from which last place as he returned to *Brest*, he was cast away in 1689, leaving five sons and one daughter, of which this *Thomas*, his eldest son, at his uncle's death became Duke; *Henry Howard*, the second son, left no issue,

EDWARD HOWARD, the third son, upon the death of *Henry*, his eldest brother, is now [1736] Duke of *Norfolk*, and is lord of this manor; *Richard*, the fourth son, is dead, and *Philip*, the fifth, is now [1736] living, and hath issue.

The lord of this manor hath *court-leet* as well as *court-baron*, which was always kept annually, till 1719, at which time Mr. *Bath*, then Steward to his Grace, gave notice that he would keep *leet* no longer, because there was no *leet fee*,[6] from which time there hath been no *leet* kept here.



[5] Peerage, p. 48.

[6] No leet fee, because it was the Conqueror's own manor; the leet never belonging to the hundred, it being granted with the manor and all its royalties, before the hundred was granted from the Crown.

THE CUSTOMS OF THIS MANOR

are as follow:

The fines are at the lord's will, and the copyhold descends to the eldest son; it gives no dower; the tenants have liberty either to erect or pull down houses on the copyhold, at their own pleasure, and to cut down timber on the copyhold, without license, as also to plant and cut down all manner of wood and timber, on all the commons and wastes against their own lands, by the name of an *outrun* or *freebord*, and to dig marle or clay, and cut furze and bushes on the commons and waste.

There were two other small manors, or tenements, in *Thweyth* or *Whart*, a hamlet to *Fersfield* and *Brisingham*, the one was called

ROSE'S,

To which belonged 14 acres, adjoining to the tenement, with other small rents. This was some time copyhold of the manor of *Fersfield*, and by the lord thereof was granted to one *Thomas Rose*, who was owner of it in 1443, and soon after sold it, with all its rents, services, and appurtenances, to *John Lancaster*, junior, Esq. lord of *Boyland*, who united it to that manor.[7]

The other was called[8]

IRELAND'S,

Being originally a part of *Fersfield* manor, which, in *Edward* the Second's time, was granted by the lord, to one *Jaffery* of *Pesenhale*, from whom it was first called *Pesenhale's*, and from him it went to *John* of *Ireland*, from whom it had its present name. This *John* it was that sold several parcels of land, to be held free of his capital tenement, and others by other services, and so erected a small manor, or *free tenement*, as they called it; many of these tenements we meet with in several places, it not being allowed to call these Manors, that were thus erected, though they were such in reality; but wherever we meet with them, they all had their original thus. This also was purchased by the aforesaid *John Lancaster*, and united to the same manor: upon the purchase, it appeared that there was a capital tenement, with 20 acres in demean lying by it, with other lands and woods, lying in *Fersfield* in *Thweyth*, and divers other lands, rents, and services in *Fersfield* and *Brisingham*, all which paid a free rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* *per annum* to the manor of *Fersfield*, of which it was held by homage and fealty, and one suit of court.

From this time they both constantly attended the manor of *Boyland*, and with it were sold to the *Norfolk* family, in which they continued, till *March* the 12th, 1651, when

HENRY Earl of *Arundell*, and his trustees, among other large estates, conveyed to *Anne Henshaw*, widow, and *Thomas Henshaw*, Esq. and their heirs, for ever, all the demeans of the capital manor of *Brisingham*, now called the *Hall* Farm, and *Hall* Grounds, and also

[7] Court Rolls of Fersfield. [8] Ibid.

all that tenement called *Rose's*, with 16 acres of land thereto belonging, lying in *Brisingham* and *Fersfield*, together with all that tenement called *Ireland's*, lying in *Fersfield* aforesaid, with a certain wood lying there, called *Winley Wood*, and two other enclosures called *Marketfield*, with all other the royalties, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, all which were to be held *free*, without any reserved rent whatsoever. The said *Thomas* and *Anne*, *Febr.* 3d, 1656, sold all the estates to

JAMES PERROT of *Ammersham*, in *Bucks*, Esq. and his heirs, and levied a fine of the whole.

May 13, 1724, *James Perrot* of *Northleigh*, in *Oxfordshire*, Esq. and *Henry Perrot*, Esq. his eldest son, and their trustees, conveyed these two tenements, *Winley Wood* and *Marketfield*, with all their rights and appurtenances, to

HENRY BLOMEFIELD of *Fersfield*, Gent. and his heirs; the said *Henry*, by deed dated the 19th of *March*, 1731, conveyed *Winley Wood* and *Marketfield* to

FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD, clerk, the present owner; [1736;] and at his death, bequeathed the two tenements, with all their rights and appurtenances, to

PETER BLOMEFIELD, his second son, who enjoys them at this day [1736.]

THE COMMONS,

In King *Henry* the Seventh's time, were very different from what they are now; for all the *Southfield* was then *Common*, which contained 110 acres by measure, all which was enclosed by the lord, with the tenants' consent, being divided into 8 enclosures, which are now called, *Morecraft*, *Horseclose*, *Claxtonsclose*, the *Great Ground*, or *Southfield*, Upper and Lower *Marketfield*, all now [1736] in the lord's hands, and the two other *Marketfields*, which were sold off by a former lord: in lieu of which, an equal quantity of that which is now called the *Great Common* was laid out, by which means the two greens, called *Fersfield Green* and *Old Green*, were joined together, and laid into one common, that part which is now *forty acres*, being part of *Fersfield Green*, and the part from the *Town Meadow* to *Dow's Close*, being *Old Green*; and thus they continued till *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, in the time of King *Henry* VIII. desiring to make his great park at *Kenninghall*, in which his palace stood, every way complete, enclosed 44 acres of *Fersfield Green* into the said park, because it extended like a harp, as it is said in the Evidences, into it, and very near to his palace: upon this the inhabitants petitioned his Grace for relief, who ordered his bailiff thereupon to assign them other lands, to the full value and quantity of their land enclosed; but it seems this was neglected to be done; for soon after they brought an action, and seized upon their ancient common, which had been thus enclosed, upon which the Duke ordered certain demean lands of his manor of *Fersfield*, and others of his manor of *Lopham*, which joined to the said common, to be laid out to the inhabitants of *Fersfield*, in recompense for the 44 acres enclosed, which lands were called as follow, *viz.* *Newchall Close*, or *Dow's Close*, containing 20 acres, abutting on *Dog-Pond*, west, lying in *Fersfield*, and also another close joining

to the former, called the *Coppice Close*, lying in *Lopham*, both of them lying between *Lopham Park*, south, and *Fersfield Common*, north, and abutting east on *Fersfield Common*, and west on *Dog-Pond*, the other is called *Rushie Pightle*, lying in *Fersfield*, on the other side of the common, on which it abuts north and west, and on the town land of *Fersfield*, south; all which was begun to be laid out accordingly. But it happened at this very time, that the Duke was attainted, and the manor seized into the King's hands, upon which the workmen were stopped levelling the banks, upon this the inhabitants laid the case before the Commissioners for the survey of the manor when it was seized, as appears upon the survey, who took the lands that were to be laid out, to the King's use, together with the enclosed 44 acres, and permitted the inhabitants to enjoy their ancient 110 acres of common, which had been enclosed, and which they had seized again, in lieu thereof, with which all parties were satisfied; and thus it continued till *James* I. when *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, desirous to perfect the park, and to make the demeans of his manor of *Fersfield* as complete as they were before this common was seized by the inhabitants, came to agreement with them in the following manner: That he and his successors should for ever enjoy the 44 acres of land enclosed into his park of *Kenninghall*, for which he should pay all manner of dues, whatsoever, to the parish of *Fersfield*, and should have the same *freebord*, for the use and increase of his game, upon the common of *Fersfield*, without the pales of the said land newly enclosed, as he had upon the commons round his park, and in that part, before it was enclosed, in lieu of which, the said Earl agrees, that the inhabitants shall have, to them and their heirs for ever, all the closes afore-mentioned, called *Rushie Pightle*, *Coppice Close*, and *Dox's Close*, as common for ever; and that the inhabitants shall not pay or be molested in any thing, for that part in *Lopham*, but that the lord of the manor of *Lopham*, for ever, shall answer all things relating thereto, as the lord of the manor of *Fersfield* shall do, for that part in *Fersfield*. And whereas the inhabitants held a piece of ground containing 6 acres, called *Monford's Close*, which was formerly enclosed into *Kenninghall* park, with another small piece of one rood, held of *Brisingham* manor by the rent of 2*d.* a year, the lord confirms the change that had been made, by assigning other lands in lieu thereof, called the *Bottoms*, to the said inhabitants, together with all, and all manner of benefits, privileges, customs, constitutions, and by-laws whatsoever, to the said tenants and inhabitants, or any of their lands, tenements, and hereditaments in *Fersfield* afore said, in any wise appertaining or belonging; upon which, the said tenants and inhabitants yielded up to the said Earl, all their right in the said common, which they had seized, for themselves and their heirs for ever, on condition that the said Earl should in that part of the *Southfield* called the *Great Ground*, lying on the south side of the church of *Fersfield* afore said, to be always unplough-ed, and to be seized and entered upon, at any time by the said inhabitants, for want of performance of any thing in the indentures contained, "that they may remaine, contynue, and be for ever hereafter, "perpetuall, stable, and firme to posterity, for ever to endure."

These Indentures bare date the 20th of Nov. the 8th of *James* I. 1610, and were made between the Right Noble and Honourable THOMAS Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, Lord

Chamberlain of his Highness's household, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy-Council; Lord *William Howard*, youngest son to *Thomas* late Duke of *Norfolk*; *John Cornwaleys* of *Earlsoham*, in *Suffolk*, Esq.; Sir *John Hobart* of St. *Mary Spittle*, Knt.; *John Holland* of *Kenninghall* in *Norfolk*, Esq.; *Robert Causfield* of *London*, Esq.; *Edward Hobart*, and *Robert Hobart*, Gent. brothers of the said Sir *John Hobart*, on the one part: *John Blomefield*, *Agnes Blomefield*, *Samuel Blomefield*, *Roger Seaman*, and others, the townsmen and inhabitants of *Fersfield*, for themselves, and the residue of the said inhabitants, on the other part. To this Indenture hang the following seals; *Arundel*, a lion rampant, quartering *Multravers*, a frette, in the garter. *Suffolke*, in the garter. *Howard*, *Brotherton*, *Warren*, and *Mowbray* quartered. *Robert Causfield*, frette. *William Howard*, a lion rampant. *Robert Hobart*, the arms of *Hobart*. The other seals have no arms.

TWAYT OR WHAIT GREEN

Also belongs to this parish and *Brisingham*, where they are intercommoners, each having a drift; it was appropriated to *Tweyth* or *Tweyt*, a hamlet which belonged to both these towns, and was so called from *Hervey de Tweyt*, who lived in 1340, and had a good estate here, as had his son *William de Tweyt*, and *Robert* his grandson. It now contains between 20 and 30 acres, though it was much larger formerly; for a contention arising between the lord of these towns, and the tenants, concerning the customs of the manors, it was jointly agreed between them, that, upon confirmation of their old customs, and the addition of this new one, *viz.* to waste their copyhold-houses without license, (which, before that time, they could not do,) they should yield up 50 acres of this common, to the lord's sole use, which was done accordingly, and the lord enjoys it at this day, [1736,] it being let with *Boyland Hall* Farm, and is now called the *Cow-pastures*. This was about 1571, soon after the Duke had purchased *Brisingham*. By this addition, the old park of *Kenninghale*, and that late Sir *John Boyland's*, were joined together: and it appears by a lease made some years after, that they reserved a way from *Wait Green* to *Boyland Green* (which joined before this was enclosed.) At this time also it was, that the way which laid in a direct line to *New Bokenham*, from the end of the *Green* (which is now the further end of the *Cow-pasture*) was altered, and the entrance made at the *Great Park* gate off *Fersfield* Common, and so cross the *Park*, into the old way by the *Grove*.

There is no other common but

WINLEY GREEN,

To which *Lopham* park joins, and had its *freebord* on this common; all the parks hereabouts had that privilege, which was to plant whatever bushes and trees they would against the parks, which the inhabitants could not cut, (as they do and always have done, all other trees, bushes, &c. on the commons in these manors,) but were to belong to the lord for the game-keepers to kill their game from, and for to hinder escapes from the park. *Brisingham* are intercommoners here, and each town

hath a ditt, though formerly, it appears, from the Rolls, that each parish had their parts separate, and the ditches are plainly seen to this day. [1750.] The well, or pool, on this common, which divides the bounds, in evidence is called *Roe's* Well, and now *Roe's* Well.

All the evidences concerning these affairs are in my own and the inhabitants of *Fersfield's* hands, with many others in the Chest, from which we learn, that all the trees on the commons that are out of the *freehords* of the lord, or the *outruns* of the tenants, were always taken down and stowed by the church-wardens, for the use of the poor, and that the ponds on all the commons that are out of the *freehords* and *outruns*, are to be kept clean by the inhabitants; that the town found a foot arms; and that the manors of *Kenninghall*, *Shelfhanger*, *Brisingham* and *Boyland's* extended hither, and this manor extended into *Brisingham*, *Roydon*, *Burston*, *Kenninghall*, *Shimpling*, and *Wortham*, a great part of which belonged to the BOISES, and so was granted to be held of this manor, some by bond, and others by free tenures, many of which still remain. [1750.]

THE BENEFACTORS were

JAFFRY ELLINGHAM of *Fersfield*, who, by will dated *Apr.* 18, 1493, commended his soul to GOD, the Blessed Virgin, and all the Saints, and his body to be buried in the church of *Fersfield*, aforesaid, to which he gave a wax candle of a pound weight, to be placed before the image of the Virgin *Mary* there, to be lighted and burnt the whole time of divine service, as long as it will last. He gave also, in honour of the passion of our LORD JESUS CHRIST, a cross of copper gilt, of 40s. price, and a good carpet to lie before the high altar. He also gave 4 marks to build a south porch, and ordered his executors to make a new bell sollar in the church,* like that at *East Herling*, that the procession might go under it while the bells ring. He gave also 5 marks towards building the new bell sollar at *Kenninghall*, and 20*d.* towards a new bell at *Rushworth*, and 4*d.* apiece to the brothers of the college there, to say Mass for his soul. He gave also his messuage and tenement in which he lived, lying in *Fersfield* aforesaid, with all his lands enclosed, and the privileges thereto belonging, together with one pightle enclosed, and half an acre of meadow lying in the common meadow of *Fersfield* aforesaid, to *Margaret* his wife, for life, and at her decease, to the use of the inhabitants of the said town for ever; all which were to be vested in feoffees for divers uses, with condition, that if those uses should fail, (as it hath happened since,) then the clear profits arising from the said premises should be laid out in repairing and beautifying the parish church for ever: and all the rest of his lands he ordered his executors to sell, with these restrictions, that the purchaser should not be a gentleman, nor have any other lands or tenements in the world, and that he or they should live in the houses, and occupy the lands themselves, to the advantage of the parish. *John Caundiche*, clerk, rector, was his supervisor. It was proved the same year, on the 20th of *June*, at *Bokenham St. Martin's* (or *New Bokenham*) before *Bartholomew Northern*, bachelor of laws, commissary to *James* Bishop of *Norwich*, who was then on his

* This was taken down in 1722, when the gallery was built.

visitation at *Bokenham* aforesaid. The probate is now in the Church Chest at *Fersfield*, and is entered in the register called *Awbrye*, in the 3d part, fol. 141. in the Bishop's Office.

The farm is now in feoffees hands, to the use of the church, about which the profits are expended, either in repairing, beautifying, or purchasing proper ornaments to it. It is now [1736] let at 18*l.* *per annum*, and pays a yearly quitrent to the manor of *Fersfield* of 10*s.* 9*d.* a year. The messuage, with 3 acres of land adjoining, 3 acres and an half enclosed, lying in the further close next the common, a pightie called *Hoppin's* of an acre and half, and half an acre in *Billing's* meadow, is copyhold on the said manor, 4 acres called *Penscroft*, and all other the lands thereto belonging, are freehold without any reserved rent; some of the lands have been changed with the Duke of *Norfolk*, an account of which you have with the commons of this town.

In the name of GOD *Amen*, 2 *July* 1589. I *Matthewe Walter* of *Bliford* in *Suffolk*, do make this my last will, &c. my body to be buried in the church yard of *Bliford* aforesaid.

Item. "I geve and bequeathe unto *Margaret* my wief,[1] all my "tenement, landes, meadowes, feedings, and pastures, with the ap-"purtenances, scituate, lying and being in *Blyford* aforesay'd, which "I lately purchased of *Thomas Back*, to hold to her, and her assignes, "during the tearme of her naturall lief; and after her decease, I will "that the sayd tenement, together with all and singuler the above-"resited premises, with the appurtenaunces, and one close lying in "*Holton*, conteyninge eightene acres, which I latelie purchased of "*W. Bonnett*, and also one meadowe with the appurtenaunces, lyeing "in *Bulchim*, in the say'd countie of *Suffolk*, shall ymediately after "the decease of the say'd *Margaret*, my wief, remayne unto *John* "*Parker* my cosyn, and his heires and assignes for ever, upon this "condition, that is to saye, that the say'd *John Parker*, his heyres or "assignes, or anie one of them, shall yearlye and every yeare for ever, "after the decease of the say'd *Margaret* my wief, paie or cause to be "paied unto the pore people of the townes, parishes, or hamletts, "hereafter-mentioned, the somme of ten powndes of lawfull monie of "*Ingland*, in the manner ensuing; that is to saye, to the pore people "of *Farsfield* in the countie of *Norfolk* 20*s.* to the pore people of "*Bresingham* in the same countie 20*s.* to the pore people of *Holton* "in the countie of *Suffolk* 10*s.* to the pore people of *Bliford* afore-"say'd 20*s.* to the pore people of *Halliswortb* 20*s.* to the pore people "of *Blitheburgh* 20*s.* to the pore people of *Bulchim* 10*s.* to the pore "people of *Suthwold* 20*s.* to the pore people of *Reydon* by *Suthwold*, "in the countie of *Suff.* 10*s.* to the pore people of *Wangford* 20*s.* to "the pore people of *Henham* 10*s.* to the pore people of *Uggeshall* 10*s.* "to the pore people of *Stoven* 10. Otherwise if the say'd *John Par-"ker* shall make default of payment, of the say'd yearlie payment of "ten powndes, in manner and form aforesayd, then I will, and my "full mynd is, that all the premises shall go to *Basingbourne Parker*, "brother of the sayd *John*, and if he makes default, then to Mr. "*Francis Braye*, son of Mr. *Saynt John Braye*, under the same limi-"tations." He gives the profits of his lands in *Attleboroughe* and

[1] This Margaret, when he married her, was widow of H. Baker.

Holton, and the lands called the *Oke*, except the annuity that he gave his wife out of them, to his executors for ten years, to perform his will, and then to be sold "to the best price, and the monie thereof "comynge, to be equallie divided, the one half to and amongest my "poor kindred, and the other in deeds of charitie, by the discretion "of my executors. *Item*, I give and bequeath unto *Thomas Morse*, "the son of *Anthonie*, and to his heirs, all that my meadowe or fen "with all and singular its appurtenaunces in *Uggishall*, to have and "to held to him, his heirs and assignes for ever, upon condition, that "he, his heirs, or assignes do yearly and every year for ever, after "my decease, pay or cause to be paied to the poore people of *Uggis-"hall* the sommie of 10s." And for default thereof it is given to *Henry Cronfoot* the younger, and his heirs for ever, under the same limitations; *Nicholas* and *John Walter*, his brothers, executors; *Thomas Morse* of *Uggishall*, supervisor. Witnesses, *Wm. Baker*, *John Neale*, *Wm. Skott*, *Wm. Peters*. It was proved at *Blythebuigh*, before Mr. *Bartho. Stiles*, clerk, surrogate to Mr. *John Mapletden*, Archdeacon of *Suffolk*, the 4th of *November*, 1589.

Margaret, relict of the testator, was buried at *Blyford*, the 22d *June*, 1611, as appears by the parish register.

This legacy is yearly paid to the rector and church-wardens, and is distributed among the poor at their discretion. In 1687, the estate belonged to *Robert Brodwell* of *Westhall* in *Suffolk*, and now [1750] to Mr. *William Cronfoot* of *Beccles*, who pays the money, without any deduction for taxes, these lands being exempted on account of the charity.

In 1595, *John Dalton* surrendered half a rood of land in *Billing's Meadow*, to the use of the inhabitants of *Fersfield* for ever. This was sold by general consent, in the year 1660, and was the very piece that *Billing's Gate* stood on, over which, the road into the meadow (which was then *Lammas* or half-year ground) passed, by which purchase the whole meadow (except the half acre of town land, which *Lingham* gave) was got into one person's hands, who afterward, by consent of all the commoners, upon paying a sum of money to the town's use, enclosed it; from which time it ceased to be opened at *Lammas*, though the meadow on the other side of the lane, at the west end of it, in which there are several owners, still [1750] continues *Lammas*, at which time it becomes *common*, and so continues till the 8th of *March*.

There is also half an acre of land, called the *Town Patch*, which is freehold, let at 10s. 6d. *per annum*, now vested in feoffees, to the use of the church, but by whom it was given I do not find. There is another small piece of ground, which was taken off the common, to build a town-house upon, and another small piece, called *Beck's Yard*, on which a town-house formerly stood.

FERSFIELD RECTORY

Is in the archdeaconry of *Norfolk*, and deanery of *Redenhall*; being under the value of 10 marks, it pays no first fruits, though it does yearly tenths, it being undischarged.[a] It hath a rectory-house, and

[a] All rectories not exceeding the value of first fruits, though they do tenths, unappropriated, and all vicarages, are not exempt, unless they are discharged upon the act. [illegible] in the King's Books, [illegible]

51 acres of glebe, all in the rector's possession at this time, and all tithes are due in their proper kind. [1736.] It paid 12*d.* *Peterpence*, and was taxed at 8 marks in the *Old Valor*. In *the Answers of the Parsons, anno* 1603, *Henry Womack*, A. M. rector, returned his answer, *viz.* that there were 75 communicants in the parish; that he was doubly benificed, holding this, with the vicarage of *Great Ellingham*, in *Rockland* deanery; that Sir *Thomas Cornwaleys* and *Anthony Wyngfield* were patrons by courses.

King's Books.	*Tenths.*	*Synodals.*	*Archd. Procura.*	*Norw. Tax.*
6 6 8	0 12 8	0 1 0	0 5 0	5 0 0

Pension.	*Acres of Glebe.*
0 6 8	51 0 0

The Prior[3] of the priory of the monks of St. *Mary* at *Thetford* (now called the *Abbey*) had two tithe sheaves out of every three, of all the wheat growing on certain lands in this parish, which portion of tithes was given them by *William de Bosco*, or *Bois*, in the 11th century, soon after their foundation, and was confirmed, among other donations, by *William Bygod*, the principal lord of the fee, of whom it was held by the *Boises*; it is called two measures in that deed, but in the Leiger Book of this house, two garbs, or sheaves. This was afterwards, with other revenues, confirmed to them by King *Henry* II. when he was at *Thetford*, in these words, *Ecclesia de Tirevilla*, for *Firevilla*, or *Fersfield*; the rector afterwards came to a perpetual composition with the Prior for this portion of tithes, for which he and his successours were to pay for ever, an annual pension of 6*s.* 8*d.*[4] which is now [1736] paid to his Grace the Duke of *Norfolk*, to whose predecessors the said priory, with all that belonged to it, was given at its dissolution: and this was the only religious house that was ever concerned in this parish, except the priory of St. *James* at *Old Bokenham*, the prior of which held lands here, that were purchased of Sir *John Verdon*, along with the *Priory Manor* of *Brisingham*; all which passed, as that did; and therefore I need only refer you thither. (See p. 62.)

Sir *Robert de Bosco* or *Bois*, Knt. with the consent of *William du Bois*, Knt. his son, and *William du Bois* then rector of *Fersfield*,

[3] Dugd. Mon. Ang. tom. i. fol. 665, 7.

[4] Before the Council of Lateran, *anno* 1215, every lord and owner, (though he was obliged to pay his tithes,) had it in his power to pay them, or grant them to whoever he would, so that they were ecclesiastical persons that received them, to all which arbitrary grants this Council put an end; and from these grants it was, that most pensions had their original, the lord often granting the tithes of his demeans, or every third garb of them, (just as he pleased,) to any religious house that he had a favour for; and in like manner every common owner (with the consent of the lord of whom the land was held, and not otherwise) could grant his tithes, or any part of them, to any religious house or other parish than that in which the lands laid; and to such grants as these it is owing, that oftentimes one parish hath tithes, or a portion of tithes, from another parish, or sometimes an annual sum or pension instead of it, (for there were generally perpetual compositions made for such tithes, which are now called Pensions) though sometimes it continues otherwise to this day; and indeed we find, that a lord when he founded a church in his own manor, generally endowed it with the tithes of all the lands belonging to that manor or fee, in whatever parishes they laid, and this very thing was the foundation of such great intermixtures in many parishes, as we now find.

gave to the *Cluniac* monks of St. *Mary* at *Thetford*, two parts of the tithes of all his demeans in *Fersfield*, which he held in his own hands, namely of all fruit, pease, and beans, the witnesses were, *Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk*, *Rob. de Burneval*, and others.[3]

RECTORS.

Wm. de Bosco, or *Bois*, patron and rector.

1312, kal. *March*, *Wm. Yngreth*, *de Debenham*, priest. CHRISTIAN DE MOSE, formerly wife of SIR ROBERT DE BOSCO, Knt.

1313, 9 kal. *Apr. Wm. de Carlisle*, accolite. *Ditto.*

1316, 4 kal. *Oct. Thomas de Merchstone*, accolite. *Ditto.*

1327, 7 ides *Apr. Rafe de Blakesdone*, priest. THOMAS, Earl-Marshal, Earl of *Norfolk*, son to the King, guardian to *Robert de Bosco*, Knt. deceased, the manor of *Fersfield* being held of the Earl, who, at the death of *Christian*, seized him as his ward.

1326, 18 kal. *Febr. Nicholas de Aschfield*, priest, at the resignation of *Blakesdone*. *Ditto.*

Nicholas Ulton, rector; he resigned, and in

1344, 22 *Decem. Andrew Gylour de Wymbotesham*, priest, succeeded. JOHN HOWARD, Knt.

1352, 25 *October*, *Richard Munch*, priest, at *Gylour's* resignation, who changed with him for the vicarage of St. *Mary Magdalen* of *Wyggenhale*. SIR JOHN UFFORD, Knt.

1358, 4 *July*, *Robert Agaz*, (or *Agar*,) priest, at *Munch's* resignation, who changed for *Blownorton St. Andrew*. SIR JOHN DE UFFORD, Knt.

1381, 15 *June*, *John Grym*, priest, WILLIAM DE UFFORD Earl of *Suffolk*, SIR JOHN LOVELL, SIR JOHN TUDDENHAM, Knts. JOHN HOLKHAM, JOHN MARLERE, rector of *Islington*, and RICHARD DE WELTON, true patrons, by virtue of a feoffment in trust, made to them by SIR ROBERT HOWARD, Knt.

1391, 17 *Apr. John Gate* of *Preston*, priest, at *Grym's* resignation, who changed this for *Garboldisham*. MARGARET, relict of SIR ROBERT HOWARD, Knt.

1405, 12 *May*, SIR *Thomas Kynge* of *Brethenham*, priest. SIR JOHN HOWARD, Knt.

1406, 6 *Apr. John Yutte* (*Gutte* or *Gute*) of *Garboldisham*, priest *Ditto.*

1411, 15 *Febr.* SIR *Thomas Gowthfield* of *Ixworth*, priest. *Ditto.* He was instituted to the parish church of *Fersfield*, with the chapel of St. *Anne* thereto annexed.

1424, 7 *Novem. John Bettys*, priest. *Ditto.*

1477, *Richard Bulle*, or *Boole*, priest *Ditto.*

1493, *John Caundiche*, rector.

Richard Bulle died rector, having taken it again after his resignation

1503, 28 *Aug. Henry Gayton*, rector. JOHN DE VERE Earl of *Oxford*.

1527, 17 *Jan. Thomas Westley*, A.M. on *Gayton's* death. ELIZABETH Countess of *Oxford*.

[3] F. Regr. Priorat. Theford. Bib. Cot. sub tit. Vitel. I. 4

[*To face page* 101.

FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD, Rector of Fersfield, 1736.

JOHN BLOMFILD, Esq. died without issue about 1548; he was descended from Sir Henry Broumflete, *alias* Bromefilde, Knt. who lived in the time of King Henry VI. and was one of those sent by him in 1433, to the council of Basil, at which time he bore the same arms with this John.

HENRY BLOMFILD of Fersfield, Gent.

John Blomefilde of Fersfield, Gent. A° 1581; buried there in 1603. — Agnes, dr. and coheiress of Mr. Nicholas Jolly of Brisingham, and Alice his wife.

1. John Blomefield, LL.B. Fellow of Trinity Hall in Cambr. died without issue in 1626, and made Henry his brother his sole heir.

3. Nic. Blomefield of Kenninghall, from whom the Blomefields of that town descended, which family is now extinct.

4. Sam. Blomefield of Brisingham had issue, but the family is now extinct.

5. Wm. Blomefield of Diss, Gent. whose son, James Blomefield of Diss, Gent. died about 1635, and that family is now extinct.

Anne, daughter and coheiress of Mr. Musket of Brisingham, buried at Fersfield.

Henry Blomefield of Fersfield, Gent. buried there. — Diana, dr. of Mr Benham of Suffolk, buried at Fersfield, ar. a chevron between three de-lisses sab.

6. Tho. Blomefield of Watton, from whom the Blomefields of Watton and East-Dearham are descended.

Bridget, the eldest daughter, married Edmund Wallis of Fersfield, Gent. az. a bend imbattled arg. Anne, the 2d. dr. married John Aldrich of Bedingfield in Suffolk, Gent. or, on a fess vert. a bull passant arg. Elizabeth, the 3d. dr. married Abraham Youngs of Methwold in Norfolk, Gent. arg. on a bend sab. three griffins heads erased of the field, in a border of the second eight bezants. Mary, the 4th dr. died without issue.

John Blomefield of Fersfield, Gent. sometime of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge, died A° 1700, was buried with his wife at Fersfield. — Elizabeth, dr. and heiress of John Peak of Thornham-Magna in Suffolk, Gent.

Henry Blomefield of Brisingham, Gent. buried at Blonorton, he bore a cresc. or, on a cresc. sab. for difference. — Elizabeth, dr. of Wm. Piddock of Brisingham, Gent. chequy, or, and az. on a pale sab. a woman's breast distilling drops of milk proper.

1. Diana married Greg. Fisher of Redgrave, Gent. g. a chief erm. a dolphin in fess or. 2. Anne, married Isaac Newson of Bury St. Edmund's, Gent. az. on a fess arg. three crescents of the field.

2. Henry Blomefield of Fersfield, Gent. now living, A° 1737. — Elizabeth, dr. of Wm. Bateman of Mendham in Suffolk, Gent. sab. three cresc. erm. in a bordure ingrailed arg.

Henry, born in 1736.

1. Style Blomefield of Blonorton, Gent. buried there in 1731, died single.

Richard and Henry, twins, buried at Fersfield A 1701. 1. Eliz. married to John Chatton of Framlingham, no issue. 2. Diana, to Mr. Rob. Batch of Thetford, arg. on a bend gul three bucks heads caboshed or; issue, Eugenia. 3 Susanna, married to the Rev. Mr. Gunby, vicar of Flixton in Suffolk. She left only one dr. Susanna.

John Blomefield, eldest son, died single in his father's lifetime, buried at Fersfield.

Henry died an infant, in 1676, buried there.

Elizabeth, eldest dr. married in 1699, to Rob. Shales of Oxburgh, Gent. gul. six escolops and a crescent in fess arg. after that to John George of Thetford, Esq. arg. a fess gul. between three falcons with their wings expanded az. armed or. In 1714, she married to the Rev. Mr. Anthony Neech, rector of Snitterton and Warham in Norfolk, and dying without issue in 1720, was buried at Fersfield.

Henry Blomefield of Fersfield, Gent. was born in 1680, and was buried at Fersfield in 1732.

Alice, dr. and heiress of Jn. Batch of Lyn Regis, Gent. she died in 1729, Æt. 52, buried at Fersfield.

Mary, 2d dr. married Jn. Denton of Lakingheath in Suff. Gent. arg two bars gul. in chief three cinquefoils sab. after that to Nathaniel Oaks of Snitterton; she died without issue; buried at Snitterton.

Anne, the 3d dr. was baptized 1683, and was buried at Fersfield in 1690.

Sarah, the 4th dr. married Mr. John Wright of Thetford in Norfolk. Sab. a chev. between three de-lisses or, on a chief of the 2d, three de-lisses az. a crescent for difference. She is buried under an altar tomb in St. Cuthbert's churchyard in Thetford, and of many children, had only two drs. that survived her; Sarah, married to Henry Ward of Newcastle upon Tyne, Gent. who hath issue, John; and Hellen, who is still single.

2. Peter Blomefield of Fersfield, Gent. born A° 1715, now single, 1737.

3 John Blomefield, born in 1717, now single, 1737.

1. FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD was born at Fersfield, July 23, 1705, was educated first at Diss, then at Thetford, and from thence was sent to Gonvile and Caius College in Cambridge, April 1, 1724. In 1727, made bachelor of arts, and the 17th of March in that year, was ordained deacon in the church of St. Giles in the Fields, London, by Dr. William Baker, Lord Bishop of Norwich; Oct. 15, 1728, was made a licensed preacher by Dr. Thomas Tanner, then Chancellor of Norwich. In 1729, was ordained priest by the same Bishop, in his private chapel at Norwich, on the 29th of July. On the 29th of the same month was instituted rector of Hargham in Norfolk, at the presentation of Tho. Hare of Hargham, Esq. and on Sept. 13, in the same year, was instituted rector of Fersfield, at the presentation of Henry Blomefield, Gent. his father, and obtained an union to hold both the rectories, which he did till Jan. 28, 1730, when he resigned Hargham.

Mary, dr. of the Rev. Mr. Lawrence Womock, rector of Castor by Yarmouth, and vicar of Buxton, cousin and heir to Dr. Lawr. Womock, late Bishop of St. David's, married at Ashmenhagh in Norfolk, Sept. 1, 1732.

Elizabeth Blomefield born 1708, now single.

Alice, born in 1712, buried at Fersfield the same year.

Hester, born in 1714, now single.

Elizabeth Blomefield, born Octob. 14, 1733, now living.

Alice, born Sept. 26, 1735, died March 21, in the same year; buried at Fersfield.

1532, 2 *Jan.* Sir *William Cotney*, chaplain, on *Westley's* resignation. ELIZABETH Countess of *Oxford*.

1559, 13 *Febr.* Sir *Richard Flynt*, priest, on *Cotney's* death. ROB. WYNGFILDE, Knt.

1579, 29 *Apr.* *John Dalton*, clerk, on *Flynt's* death. HUGH MULLEY, yeoman.

1579, 30 *Dec.* *William Pecket*, on *Flynt's* death.[5] ROBERT WYNGFILDE, Knt.

1595, 19 *Aug.* *Henry Womack*, clerk, at *Pecket's* resignation.[7] JOHN CORNWALEIS, Esq.[8]

1609, 2 *Dec.* *Lawrence Womack*, S. T. B. by resignation.[9] Lapse.

1642, 21 *July*, *Arthur Womack*, A.M. on *Lawrence's* death.[1] The KING, as guardian to *Robert Wyngfield*.

1685, 3 *August*, *John Barker* on *Arthur's* death. THOMAS BARKER, Gent.

1729, 13 *Sept.* *Francis Blomefield*, clerk, the present [1736] rector, was instituted on the death of *John Barker*, at the presentation of HENRY BLOMEFIELD, Gent. patron of this turn.

[6] He had Brisingham also.

[7] He had Great Ellingham.

[8] By grant of this turn from Robert Wyngfield, Knt.; he had a moiety of the advowson, and Sir Thomas Cornwaleis was his brother and heir.

[9] He had Lopham.

[1] He had Quidenham.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Andrew* the Apostle, whose effigies was painted on the wall over the north door, though now whited over. Who was the first founder of a church here I know not, but the present nave, in all probability, was built by Sir *Robert*, son of Sir *Robert de Bosco*, Knt. about the latter end of the 12th century, whose third son, *Hulham de Bosco*, priest, built the chancel, and reserved an arch in the north wall for his own burial, his father, Sir *Robert*, being buried (as I take it) close by him. After this, about 1308, Sir *Robert de Bosco*, eldest son of the last mentioned Sir *Robert*, began to build an additionary south isle, with a chapel at its east end, in which he reserved an arch under the south window for his own grave; but dying in 1311, the work stood some time unfinished, his son Sir *Robert* being a minor, who lived so little time after he came of age, that he also died, in 1333, before it was perfected, *Alice*, his sister and heiress, being then married to Sir *John Howard*, junior, Knt. who finished the work, and adorned the sepulchre of the said Sir *Robert*, his father-in-law, and the windows of the isle, with the arms of his own and wife's family; and indeed I am apt to think that they both were buried in the chapel (which was dedicated to St. *Anne*) at the east end of this isle, for I do not meet with the place of their burial in any author; and by all that I can collect from evidences, they lived and died here. He it was also that built the steeple, as the arms carved in stone plainly prove; the first is a plain cross, being the arms of *Bygod*, from whom the *Boises* had the town; the second is *Bois's* arms single, between which is his own coat, impaling that of his wife, viz. *Howard* and *Bois*. The south porch and belfry were built in 1494, with money given by *Jeffery Ellingham* of *Fersfield*, for that use, as may be seen in his will (p. 90.)

It is a small building, but in good repair, the nave, chancel, and south porch being tiled, and the south isle leaded; the steeple is square, and hath but two bells, though it had three till the second was spoil'd by a tempest about 80 years since, together with the steeple, which is now [1736] supported by iron cramps. Part of its metal was sold in 1708, towards repairing the church, which was then new

paved, together with the chancel, at the charge of Mr. *John Barker*, then rector, and *Elizabeth* his wife, by whom the chancel was new roofed at that time; she gave also a new set of clothes for the desk and pulpit, of purple velvet, with a neat purple cloth carpet, wrought with gold, and a cushion for the pulpit, of the same, with cushions to lay round the altar rails, and a large cedar chest to lay them in, on the lid of which are the arms of *Tilney* impaling *Read*, being the arms of *Francis Tilney*, rector of *Brisingham*, her father, and his wife, daughter of *Thomas Read*, Esq. her mother, under which is written,

Hâc, Lector, Cedri Clausâ conduntur in arcâ,
Vestimenta quidem Consecrata Deo.

At the step of the altar lie two black marbles, thus inscribed,

FELGATE, *az.* two fesses *arg.* between six mullets *or*, 3, 2, 1. *Crest*, a griffin seiant *gul.* its wings elevated *or*, its body pierced through with a broken spear:

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY OF
PHILLIPA FELGATE THE WIFE OF MR. WILLIAM
FELGATE OF LONDON SKINNER WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 18TH OF JANUARY
1645.
Etate sue 62.

FRERE, *gul.* two leopards faces in pale, between as many flaunches *or*. *Crest*, an antilope's head erased *arg.* out of a coronet *G*.

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE
BODY OF ANNE FRERE WIFE
OF MR. THOMAS FRERE CITE-
ZEN & SKINNER OF LONDON
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE 25 OF JANUARY: 1643
AGED: 29 YEARES.

On a small black marble in the altar rails,

HERE LIES BURIED
HENRY BLOMEFIELD GENT.
WHO DIED NOV: THE 3D
1670.
ANN HIS FIRST WIFE
LIES AT HIS RIGHT HAND
AND DIANA HIS SECOND
AT HIS LEFT.

On the back side of the screens is this,

The
Father
The Word and
The Holy Ghost,
And these Three,
Are one. 1. John 5. 7.
Three in One. Luke 3. 21. 22.
One in Three. Gen. 1. 2. Io: 1, 3.
Is Unity, in Trinity. Iohn; 15. 26.

Under an arch in the north wall, about two or three feet from the east end, lies an effigies of a priest in his habit, carved in stone, having had four priests kneeling in their surplices by him, two on each side. This lying level with the floor, had contracted moisture, and began to decay very much; and therefore, in order to hinder its decaying further, I caused it to be taken out of its place, and the whiting, with which it had been washed over, to be scraped off cautiously; upon which, I discovered the colours with which it was first adorned, and found that the large stone on which he lies was green, representing the earth; his head lies on a pillow, and that on a cushion, both which were red, the cushion being flowered with silver, and the pillow with gold; his feet lie on a buck couchant *ermine*, which is the crest of the BOISES; his gown was black, his cassock red, gilt all over, in imitation of embroidery, and powdered all over with *ermine*; round his waste is a girdle, which was green, buckled with a black buckle upon his breast; from the neck to the girdle was the complete arms of the BOISES, which may still be seen in two of the chancel windows; the circumscription was in *French*, the letters being only painted on the stone which he lies on, and is all lost but these words, ----: KI: -------: AVERA: ----. However, we are not at a loss to know who he was, for from the arms and crest it is plain he was a *Bois*, from the habit, that he was a priest, and from the arch that he lies in, (which must have been made when the chancel was built, as any one upon sight of it must own,) that he was builder of the chancel; so that it can be nobody but *William du Bois*, priest, rector here, who, when he built the chancel, reserved this place for his own interment. He afterwards resigned this rectory, and was instituted to *Garboldisham All-Saints*, which he resigned some years after, for the vicarage of *Great Conerth* in *Suffolk*, of which place he died vicar, about 1352. At the removal of the effigies I found it was joined in the midst, and hollow, being full of burnt coals, which were put there to suck up the moisture, and keep the stone dry, that its colours might not be injured. I had it raised above a foot high from the ground, and painted in its original colours, causing this inscription to be put on a plate, and fixed to the wall:

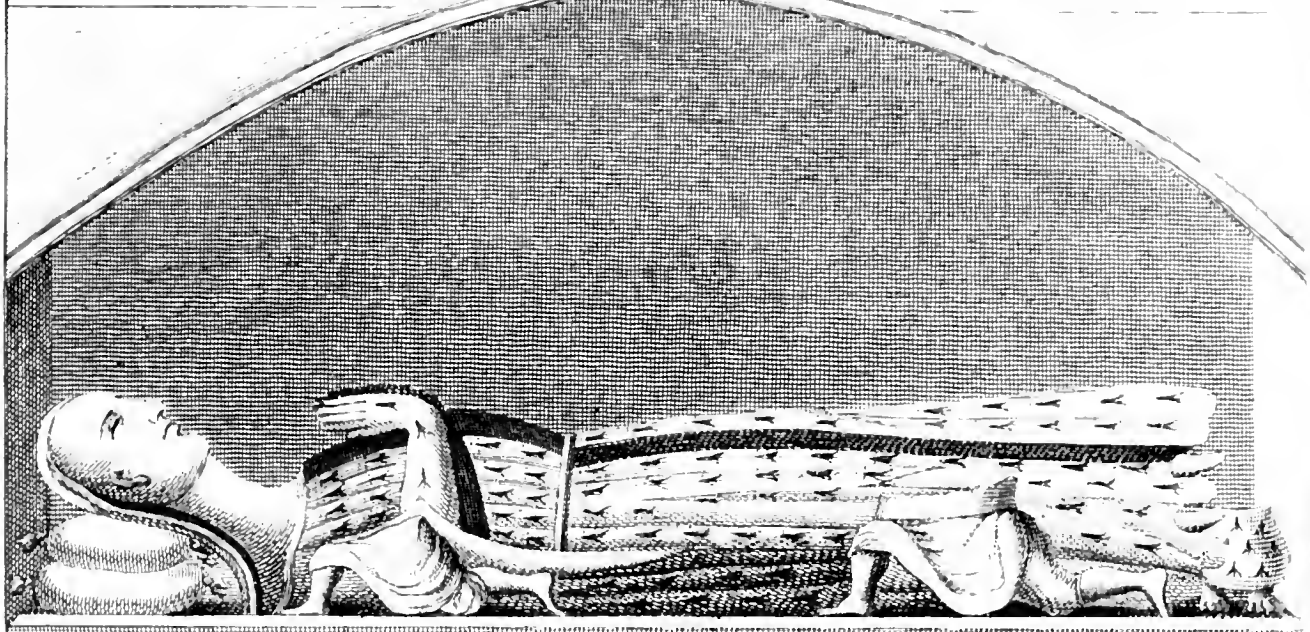
> "*William du Bois*, Priest, Founder of this Chancel, Patron and
> "Rector of this Church, and of *Garboldisham All-Saints*, Vicar of
> "*Great Conerth* in *Suffolk* third Son of Sir *Robert du Bois*, Knt.
> "and Brother to that Sir *Robert*, who lies buried in the South Isle;
> "He died about 1352."

Upon the ground, close to the arch, lies a large raised coffin-stone, with a cross on three grieces, the monument, perhaps, of his father; both which are here presented to your view.

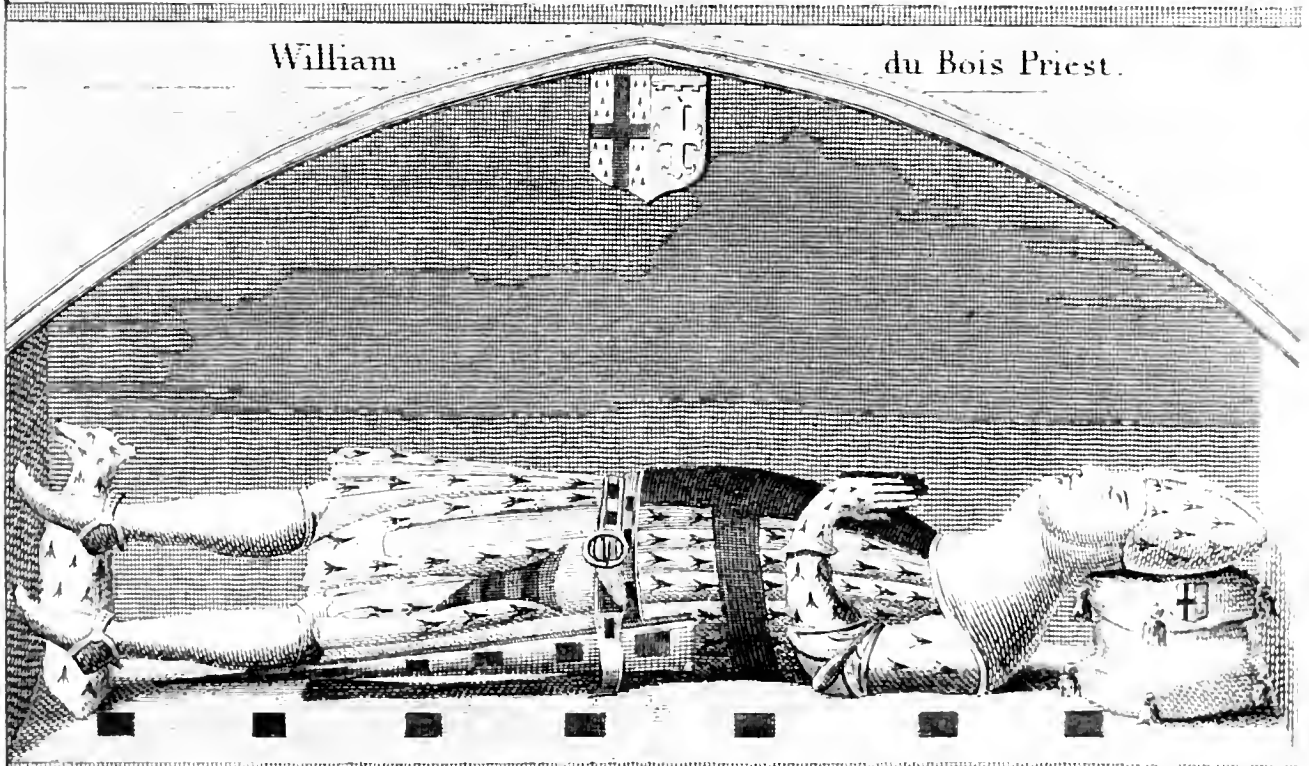
There are two stones in the chancel disrobed of their inscriptions, but never had any arms or effigies.

On the south side of St. *Anne's* chapel, in the south isle, under the window, in an arch in the wall, lies an effigies of a knight, armed cap-a-pie, cut out of one piece of oak, which being in a dirty condition, I had it taken out and washed very clean, and upon removing it, found it hollowed and filled as the former, with burnt coals: the plank on which it lies was painted green, with flowers, grass, and leaves: the effigies is EXACT SIX feet, and proportionable in all parts; a sword hangs on

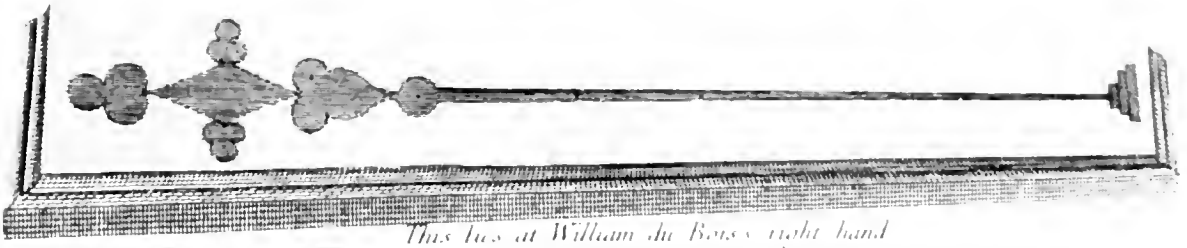
In the Church of Fersfield in Norfolk.



William du Bois Priest.



Sr. Robert du Bois Knight died in 1511



This lies at William du Bois's right hand

a belt by his side. Under the head was a board, having on it, when I first took it up, the arms of *Bois* and *Latimer* very perfect, and in *Latimer's* coat was a label of three, *arg.* which very plainly proves who he was that was buried here. The colours of the arms scaled off in two or three days, after they were exposed to the air, for which reason I had them painted on the pillow under his head. His helmet and gauntlets were powdered with *ermine*, and every other folding of his military cassock, which hangs down lower than his armour, was the same, it being the field of his own coat; the other foldings were *gul.* the field of his wife's; his feet rest on a buck couchant *arg.* spotted with *ermine*, being his crest. His armour was mail, gilt all over with gold, and on his breast-plate was his perfect coat, *erm.* a cross *sab.* His head lies on a pillow painted with red, and flowered with silver, and that lies on a cushion painted as of green velvet, flowered with gold, with which his spurs are covered; several embellishments were gilded on a cement, and let into the wood in several places, on his belt, sword, and spurs, and on the edge of the plank that he lies on, and then covered with glass, but most were defaced: those that remained were, a man's head cooped at the neck, with leaves in his mouth, a spread eagle, a dog meeting a hare, a dog fighting a lion, a bull tossing a dog, and a lion couchant, with an eagle standing on him, picking out his eyes; all which seem to intimate, that the deceased delighted chiefly in war, and rural exercises; but on a very large one that came off the edge at his feet, was a representation of a building with arches, under which were two hands joined, holding up a book, to signify (as I take it) his founding this isle. The inscription was on the edge. After removing the seats that stood before it, I caused it to be painted in the same colours, as near as could be, and added this inscription:

"Sir *Robert du Bois*, Knt. Son of Sir *Robert*, and Grandson of
"Sir *Robert du Bois*, Knt. Founder of this Isle, Lord of this Ma-
"nor, and Patron of this Church, died in 1311, aged 43 Years.
"He marry'd *Christian*, Daughter of Sir *Wm. Latimer*, Widow of
"Sir *John Carbonel*, of *Waldingfield* in *Suffolk*, by whom he had
"Sir *Robert* his only Son, who died unmarried in 1333, and *Alice* an
"only Daughter, who married Sir *John*, son of Sir *John Howard*, Knt.
"and carried the whole Estate of the *Bois's* to that Noble Family."

The windows of the isle, and in particular the east window of the chapel, were formerly beautifully adorned with paintings on glass, of the Twelve Apostles, the Blessed Virgin, and St. *Anne* her mother, to whom the chapel was dedicated. She had a famous image standing in it, and a large *gild* kept to her honour,[2] to which most that died, in this and the adjacent towns, generally gave something, and often left money to find wax candle, and lights, continually burning before it. From this place processions were usually made to a well or spring about 60 yards from the north gate of the churchyard, at the foot of the hill, which is still called *Tann's* Well, being a corruption for St. *Anne's* Well. There was a separate chaplain that served here from

[2] 1326, Sir John Verdon, lord of Brisingham, gave a quarter of wheat to St. Anne's gild at Fersfield.

1476, John Byllyng of Fersfield, gave his best ram to this gild.

1505, Richard Midleditch of Bresingham, gave 20*d.* by will to it.

1506, 24 Jan. Thomas Harlyng, priest of Hopton, gave 20*d.*

its foundation, to 1414, and then it was united to the parish church, the rector being obliged to find a chaplain, which from this time was removeable at his pleasure. I meet with but few of their names. In 1477, Sir *William Manuel* served here, and at his going off, Sir *Reginald Cooper* succeeded. The windows were glazed by Sir *John Howard*, knt. whose effigies remained in the east window when Mr. *Weaver* published his book; (see fol. 801;) and it is very plain from the arms about it, (which were preserved in the pedigree of the *Howards*,) that it was that Sir *John* who married *Margaret*, daughter of Sir *John Plais*.

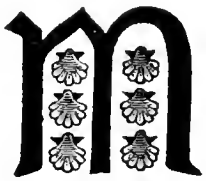
The first coat being HOWARD impaling CORNWALL, *arg.* a lion rampant *gul.* in a bordure ingrailed *sab.* bezante; the arms of his great grandfather and grandmother.

The second is BOIS and LATIMER; his grandmother being a *Bois*, and her mother a *Latimer*.

The third is HOWARD quartered with PLAIS, being his own and wife's coat.

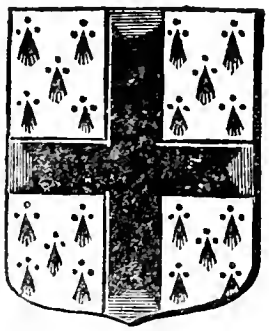
The fourth is CLIFTON impaling HOWARD; the coat of *Margaret Howard*, his only daughter by *Plais*, who was then married to Sir *Constantine Clifton*, knt.

And as a further memorial of him, we find that every window is still [1736] filled with the following letters; the first is a J and an H joined, with *Howard's* arms in it, for *John Howard*. The second an M with six escalops in it, to signify *Margaret Scales*, his mother.

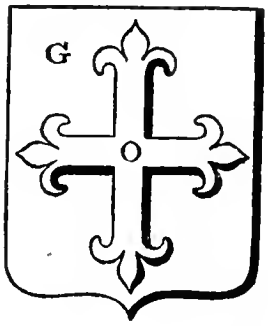


In the windows are the following arms, all which now [1736] remain, except the two last, which are gone, as also the arms of *Ufford* and *Beck* quartered; *Howard* impaling *Spencer; Howard* impaling *Plais; Clifton* impaling *Howard; Morley, Courtney* with a label *az.* impaling *Scales; Shardelowe, ermine* a cross *gul.* impaling *Scales;* and there still remain these impaled coats, *Ufford* and *Scales, Howard* and *Scales, Bois* and *Latimer,* though they are somewhat broken. The lion rampant is collared *az.*

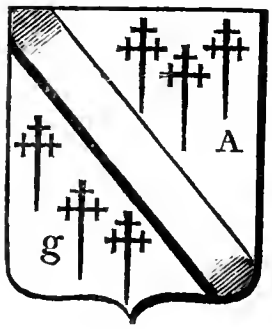
BOIS.



LATIMER.



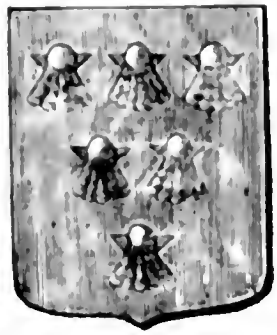
HOWARD.



HOWARD. CORNWAL.

UFFORD.

SCALES.



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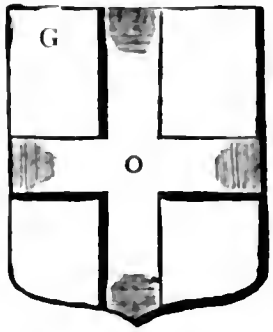
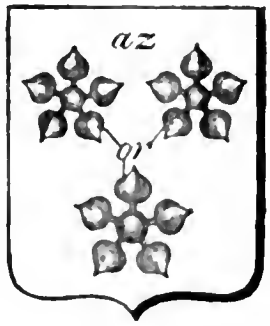
BYGOD.



BARDOLPH.



In the nave, at the entrance of the chancel, lies a black marble thus inscribed:

To the Memory of
MR. WILLIAM FLOWERDEW
of *Fersfield*,
who died February the 12th 1731.
In the 43d Year of his Age,
And of Lawrence & Catherine,
Two of his Children, who died
In their Infancy.

This Stone is placed by
Martha Flowerdew his Widow,
In Testimony of her Love and
Affection.

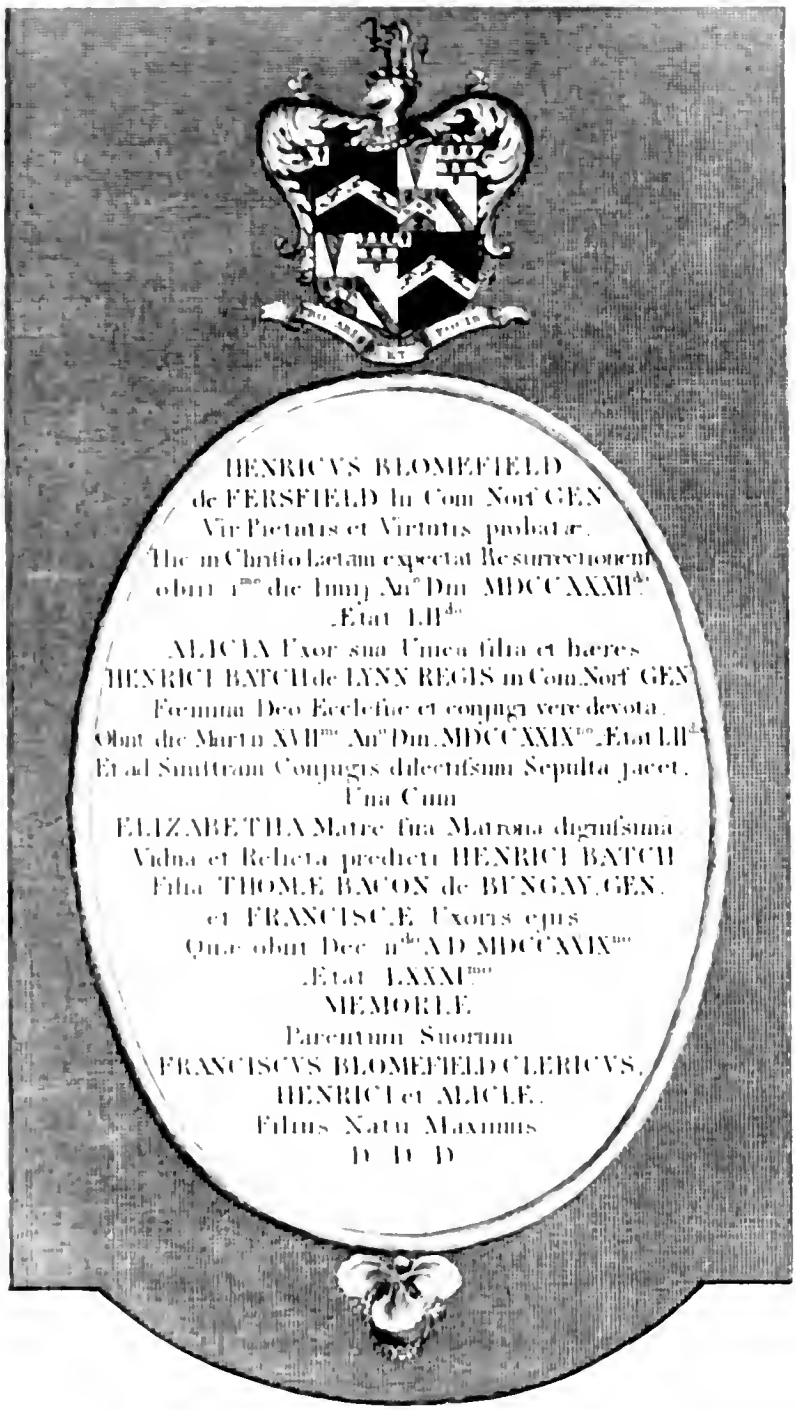
On another stone in shape of a coffin:

John Father of
Jeffry Ellingham,
Died A° 1478.

He willed to be buried here, and gave 6 marks to repair the church; to the altar 3*s.* 4*d.*; to St. *Anne*, mother of the mother of God, 2*s.*; to keep up the common torches of the town, 12*d.*; to the friars preachers at *Thetford*, x*s.*

Before the pulpit lies a large stone, having had a plate of brass on it formerly, which being lost, the townsmen had the following inscription cut upon the stone:

JEFFRY ELLINGHAM,
of Fersfield, died A° 1493,
Who by will, dated the 18th Day of April
in the same year, gave
4 Marks to build the South Porch,
And his tenement and all the lands
thereto belonging, lying in
Fersfield, to divers Uses expressed
in his will, with this clause,
That if such uses should fail,
(as it hath since happen'd)
then the clear Yearly Profitts
of the same are to be laid out
in repairing, beautifying, and
adorning this Parish Church
for ever.


HENRICVS BLOMEFIELD
de FERSFIELD in Com Norf GEN
Vir Pietatis et Virtutis probatæ.
Hic in Christo Lætam expectat Resurrectionem
obiit 1mo die Iunij Anno Dni MDCCXXXII
Ætat LII
ALICIA Vxor sua Vnica filia et hæres
HENRICI BATCH de LYNN REGIS in Com Norf GEN
Fœminæ Deo Ecclesiæ et conjugi vere devotæ.
Obiit die Martii XVIImo Anno Dni MDCCXXIX
Ætat LII
Et ad Sinistram Conjugis dilectissimi Sepulta jacet.
Vna Cum
ELIZABETHA Matre sua Matrona dignissima
Vidua et Relicta predicti HENRICI BATCH
Filia THOMÆ BACON de BUNGAY GEN.
et FRANCISCÆ Vxoris ejus
Quæ obiit Dec 11 AD MDCCXXIX
Ætat LXXXIIIII
MEMORIÆ
Parentum Suorum
FRANCISCVS BLOMEFIELD CLERICVS,
HENRICI et ALICIÆ.
Filius Natu Maximus
D D D

MRS. ELIZABETH
BATCH, WIDOW
DIED DECR. THE 2d.
1729, AGED 81
YEARS.

ALICE
WIFE OF HENRY
BLOMEFIELD, GENT.
DIED 17 MARCH. 1729
AGED 52
YEARS.

HENRY
BLOMEFIELD
GENT. DIED JUNE THE
1st 1732, AGED
52 YEARS.

Against the south wall, to which the grave of the said *Henry* joins, is a *mural monument* of white marble, having the crest, arms, and quarterings of *Blomefield, viz.*

BLOMEFIELD, *sab.* on a chevron *or*, three broom branches *vert*, budded *gul.*; on a canton of the second, a spear *sab.* embrued, broken in the truncheon.

Crest, a demi-tiger *az.* the mane and tail *arg.* holding in his paws a sword proper, broken in the blade. *Motto*——PRO ARIS ET FOCIS.

JOLLY, *arg.* on a pile in point *vert*, three sinister hands of the field.

MUSKET, *arg.* two bars between six leopards heads *gul.* 3, 2, 1.

PEAK, *vert*, on a chevron between three lions heads erased *or*, three croslets *az.*

BATCH, *arg* on a bend *gul.* three bucks heads caboshed *or.*

Persons buried in the Church without any Memorials remaining over them, are:

Sir *Robert du Bois*, Knt. the last of that family.

1477, *John Breese* of this town; he gave the tenement *Crows*, and 6 acres 3 roods of land in *Fersfield*, to *John Boole*, then rector, to sell it, and dispose of the money in *masses*, and other charity, for the good of his soul.[3]

1579, *Richard Flint*, rector, buried 29 *Apr.*

1603, *Febr.* 18, *John Blomefield*, buried in the church.

1624, 10 *March*, *Agnes Blomefield* of *Fersfield*, widow, buried by the aforesaid *John* her husband.

1645, 4 *March*, *Henry Blomefield*, Gent.

1652, 20 *Jan.* *Thomas Freere*, Gent.

1687, 19 *Jan.* *Mary*, wife of *John Barker*, rector.

1687, Mr. *John Arnold.*

At the end of the beams of the roof of the south isle are two coats, now painted in false colours, but should be *Cornwal* and *Ufford.*

[3] Regr. Gelour.

In the west end of the isle is a small but exceeding strong vestry, it having been the repository for the relicks, plate, evidences, and ornaments of the church, at which no one could heretofore come, without passing eleven locks, a plain demonstration that there hath been plate of good value, though now [1730] there is only one cup left.

On an altar monument by the south chancel wall in the church-yard:

Here lieth the Body of Mr.
John Barker, who was Curate
Here from July the 7th 1681 un-
till Augt. the 2d 1685, from
that Time Rector,
until March the
13th 1728-9, then deceased.
A good Christian, and one of the
best of Husbands;
Aged 72 Years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BARKER, Widow.
died Oct. the 2d, 1731.
Who by Will settled a Tenement & Lands,
lying in Brisingham, upon the Rector
& Church-wardens, and their Successors.
The clear Profitts of which, are to be
applied, in teaching as many poor Children
of that parish above 8, and under 10 Years old,
to read, write, spin, and learn the Church
Catechism, as the Profitts will pay for;
She also tied her House and Land, called ten
Acres, to keep up this tomb, on failure of
which, the Church-wardens of Fersfield are impowered
to seize on the same, and repay themselves
what Monies they shall be out of, in
Repairing and Beautifying it,
together with their Charges.

There are several head-stones for the *Hoxchins*, who had a good estate in the parish; the family extinguished in Mr. *Robert Hoxchin*, who died *Apr.* 10, 1717.

In the time of the rebellion, this church was purged of superstition, (as they called it,) by the rebels, who defaced the carvings on the heads of the seats, with their swords, and hacked the effigies of the *Bures*, what few brasses there were, were all reaved, and several arms broken out of the windows, and the altar rails pulled down: the Evidences, the King's arms, &c. were taken away before by Mr. *Paddock*, the church-warden, who justly returned them at the Restoration.

In 1658, *Henry Clark* of *Diss*, *George Francis*, and *Robert Skurle* of *Fersfield*, informed against *Arthur Womack*, rector of *Fersfield*, Mr. *John Paddock*, and Mr. *Robert Hoxchin*, of the same, charging them with endeavouring to prepare, at their cost, a horse and man for the King of *Scots*, (as King *Charles* was then commonly called,)

and with harbouring malignants in all their houses; and the said *Arthur* was particularly charged with speaking these words:[4]

" Here is a health unto his Majesty,
" Pray God confound his foes,
" And the devil take all *Round Heads*,
" For we are none of those!"

And also that he abused the government thus:

" Hey-ho! for a two-penny halter,
" When you are hang'd you shall have good quarter,
" Oh! 'twould be a brave sight, to see
" All the *Round Heads* hang on a tree.
" Oh! yee rogues! ye must all come to it."

And further, that he offered to raise 500*l.* for the King of *Scots*, and often drinks the King's health, and prosperity to the Royal Family.

There was a copy of verses also laid to Mr. *Piddock's* charge, which were not among the other papers, though the following lines are there, and were made by some *Royalist*, in praise of them:

" Hail, loyal poet, thy inspired breast
" Doth keep the rhyme, though thou forget'st the rest,
" Good[5] small drink verses truly, and no doubt,
" They'd better been, but that the strong was out;
" The zeal I like, thou poet may'st commence,
" For though there's want of feet, there's none of sense,
" The things he writes are true, the verses false,
" The author's loyal, that's enough applause."

Upon these informations they were carried before *Thomas Sheriffe* of *Diss*, Esq. then justice of peace, who committed them to *Ipswich* gaol, where they continued some time; but by the assistance of the said Mr. *Sheriffe*, who by private letters informed them of all that was intended against them, they were all discharged, after they had gotten certificates, according to his advice, of their good behaviours, from the towns of *Diss* and *Fersfield*; upon which he had orders to examine the witnesses apart, and then they confessed, that they had maliciously informed against them, and forsworn themselves, in hopes of getting advantage by so doing; all which confessions they signed before witnesses; and thus, after much trouble and expense, they were at last freed.

This *Arthur* was ordained by *Samuel* Bishop of *Norwich*, 21st *Sept.* 1628, instituted 1642, and subscribed 15th *Aug.* 1662.[6]

This town contains about 40 families, and 200 inhabitants; it paid 1*l.* 14*s.* when the taxes were raised by tenths, and was valued at 750*l* to the association rates, and now to the King's tax, at 557*l.* [1736.]

In the time of King *Edward* III. the great plague reached even this obscure village; for in the court rolls a year or two after, the deaths of many of the tenants are presented; and it is said, that

[4] From the originals in my own custody.

[5] Alluding to his being plundered.

[6] Consignation Book.

they died in the great pestilence. At this time the parish was almost all wood, there being no less than four large woods, besides several groves, among which, *Home Wood*, or *Great Wood*, is first named, and said to contain above 400 acres, *Winley Wood*, *Wilcox* and *Riche's Woods*, being of no small extent, all which are now cleared.

SHELFHANGER.

This village hath gone by these following names, *Scelvangra*, *Schelfangyll*, *Shelfangles*, *Shelfhangre*, and now *Shelfhanger*, the signification of which I cannot the least guess at.

The Church stands against the road leading from *Diss* to *Winfarthing*, and hath a square tower and four bells; the nave is thatched, the chancel and north porch are tiled. It is dedicated to all the Saints, as was the *gild* that belonged to it.

It is a rectory, and had anciently two rectors, each having institution to a mediety; the patronage of one belonging to *Bosvile's*, afterwards called *Hoe's*, manor, and the other to *Visedelieu's*.

RECTORS.

Hoe's, or Bosevile's Mediety.

1272. *Eudo*, parson of *Shelfhangre*, in the time of John de Ho, Lord.[7]

1285. *Peter de Ho*, rector.[8]

1347, 2 *December*, *Thomas*, atte *churche* of *Thelvetham*, priest. Rob. de Bosvill, patron.

1362, 2 *March*, *John Basset*, priest. Adam Bosvile, patron.

Visedelieu's Mediety.

Henry, rector of *Shelfhanger*.[8]

1313, 3 non. *Nov. John* atte *Shelfhanger church*, accolite; Thomas de Verdoun, lord of *Brichisworth*, Knt.

1340, 8 *June*, *Thomas de Walpole*, clerk. *Ditto*.

1347, 25 *December*, *Bogo de Knovill*.[9] *Ditto*.

1348, 25 *Novem. Simon de Cranesle*, accolite. *Ditto*.

1349, 30 *October*, *John de Beck de Banham*; Sim. Warde, Ralph Crophuli, Thomas Halcote, and William Witlesham, trustees to Sir John Verdon and Isabell his wife.

1362, 30 *January*. *Nicholas Dene*, priest. *Ditto*.

1368, 2 *October*, *Hugh Greene*, priest, on *Dene's* resignation. J. Verdoun, patron.

[7] Cart. pen. me.

[8] These were rectors when the Norwich taxation was made.

[9] He had Brisingham. (p. 64.)

1375. 11 *July*, *Gilbert Colman* of *Thuryton*, priest, on *Greene's* resignation. Sir JOHN VERDOUN, Knt.

1375, 21 *March*, Sir JOHN DE VERDOUN, Knt. and ADAM BOSVILE, the present patrons, considering the small revenues of each mediety, consolidated them for ever, at the death of *Gilbert Colman*, in *John Basset*, then rector of *Bosvile's* mediety; the presentation henceforward to be alternate.[1]

1410, 22 *Febr. Richard Andyeness*, priest. Sir EDMUND NOON, Knt.

1423, 25 *March*, *John Motewyn* of *Bury St. Edmund's*, priest. THOMAS TORREL, Esq.

1430, 30 *May*, *William Ty*, priest, on *Motewyn's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1458, 3 *Septem. Thomas Levereche.* HENRY NOON, Esq.

1458, 28 *Octob. William Rede*, on *Levereche's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1511, 2 *March*, *John Elmham.* *Ditto.*

1529, 28 *May*, *Anthony Warner*, chaplain, at *Elmham's* death. *Ditto.*

1554, 14 *July*, *John Harrison*, at *Warner's* death. THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk.*

1576, 7 *Decem. John Baron*, on *Harrison's* death. WILLIAM DIXE, WILLIAM CANTERELL, &c. trustees for the Duke of *Norfolk.*

1579, 2 *March*, *Thomas Davies.* PHILLIP Earl of *Arundell.*

1580, 4 *Febr. William Skarlet.* The Bishop by lapse.

1594, 16 *May*, *Edward Cotton*, clerk. Earl of *Suffolk.*

1627, *William Bagley.*[2] THOMAS Earl of *Arundell.*

1662, *Richard Crosdale*, rector.

1674, 12 *January*, *Thomas Barry*, A. M. on *Crosdale's* death. HENRY Earl of *Norwich*, Earl-Marshal, &c.

1687, 18 *January*, *Obadiah Browne*, A. M. on *Barry's* death. RICHARD RICHMOND, apothecary, *London.*

1689, 16 *May*, The Rev. Mr. *Joseph Henchman*, A. M. the present rector, [1736,] on *Browne's* resignation. RICHARD MARRIOT, Gent. and JOHN COGGS, goldsmith, by grant from the Duke of *Norfolk.*

King's Books.[3]	*Tenths.*	*Synodals.*	*Procur. Archd.*	*Acres Glebe.*
17 0 0	1 14 0	0 2 5	0 7 7 *ob.*	4 0 0

On the font I saw the arms of *Bosville*, (a I suppose,) carved in stone, with A on one side, and B on the other, being the initial letters of the name of *Adam Bosville*, who was patron in 1362, about which time this might be set up; and in a south chancel window I find the same arms quartered by *Noon, viz.*

Arg. A fess *gul.* between six de-lises *sab.*

And in the same window it quarters *arg.* two chevrons *az.* the whole in a bordure *gul.* and over them this broken inscription:

[1] Lib. Instit. 6, fo. 338.

[2] He held it by union with Thelton.

[3] Shelfhanger.

Portio Henrici xi. marc. et dim. This was Vicedelieu's mediety.

Portio Petri. xi. marc. et dim. This was Hoe's mediety.

Portio Monachorum de Eya, iiij.*s.*

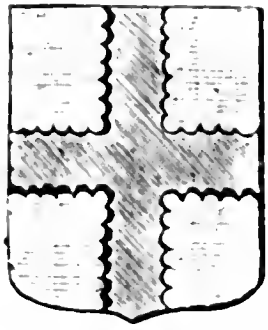
Portio de Eya, xv. denar.

Portio Monachorum de Thetford in decimis. xviij.*d.*

"Comes Marescallus est patronus "unius medietatis, rector habet mansum "cum xxviii. acris terræ; æstimatur "ead. xv. marc." This was Vicedelieu's mediety, the Earl-Marshal was patron, as guardian only.

"Johannes de Ho est patronus alterius "Medietatis, rector illius habet man-"sum, cum xxviii. acris terræ, æstima-"tio illius xv. marc. portio Prioris de "Eye, v.*s.* ix.*d.*" (Norw. Domesd.)

NOON



Orate pro bono ---- fil. dni. Henr. Noon, Cuior. sue qui ---- presbiter fieri.

In another south window this, ---- on a bend *az.* six de-lises *or*.

Before the altar rails lie three large stones, robbed of their arms and inscriptions; under the first lies *Henry*, son of Sir *Henry Noon*, who died in 1487; under the next lies *Eleanor* his wife.

The arms of *Tiredelchen* were on a stone in the chancel, but are now gone, as is this coat, *viz. gul.* three chess-rooks *ermine*.

Under a small free-stone is buried *Robert*, son of *Robert Cashourn* of *Isleham* in *Cambridgeshire*, Esq. and *Abigail* his wife, who died *March* 27, 1722, aged five years.

Here is a town-house for two dwellers, a freehold close of 3 acres, let at about 50*s.* a year, half the profits of which are given to the poor, and the other half to be applied to what uses the church-wardens please. The rector hath also a close of 3 acres, given to find bell-ropes, called *Bell-rope Close*.

In 1738, Mrs. *Sarah Frankland* gave 100*l.* with which there was freehold land purchased in the parish, the rent of which is to find 2*s.* worth of bread to be distributed to the poor every *Sunday*, by the rector and church-wardens.

The COMMONS are inconsiderable, except their intercommonage with *Bressingham* on *Boyland Green*; (see p. 72;) and a large tract of meadows which are common from *Lammas* to *March*, and are called the *Lammas Meadows*.

This parish is in the archdeaconry of *Norfolk*, and deanery of *Redenhall*. In 1603, it had 142 communicants, hath now near 40 dwelling-houses, and contains about 200 inhabitants. It paid to the old tenth 27*s.* was taxed to the association rates at 980*l.* and now at 763*l.* 10*s.* [1750.]

Here was a chapel dedicated to St. *Andrew* the Apostle, but when or by whom founded I cannot certainly learn; but most probable, by some of the *Peres*, lords of *Winfarthing*: it stood on the great road leading from *Shelfhanger* to *Winfarthing*, and by its not being mentioned in the Institution Books, appears to have been a *free chapel*; it was standing in 1518, for then *Matthew Halyett* of *Winfarthing* gave a bell to the chapel of St. *Andrew* in *Shelfhanger*. It was supported by lands given by the founder, all which at the Dissolution came to the Crown, and so remained till the 12th of *Elizabeth*, and then she gave them to *Nicholas Mynne*, Esq. and *John Hall*, Gent. and their heirs; and in 1587, they were held by the *Peres*, of the manor of *East Greenwich*, by fealty only. They are said to be in *Deep-Meadow*, and in other places in *Shelfhanger* and *Winfarthing*.

The Prior of *Eye* had a portion of tithes given them by *Hugh de Ledhers*, out of his demean lands here, which were confirmed to the rector by that house, for a pension of 5*s.* 9*d.* a year,* which, at the

* Regr. Eye, fol. 32. a. Mon. Ang. tom. 1. 357.

Dissolution, went to the Crown, and was granted for 21 years, by Queen *Elizabeth*, to *George Petre*. The register of this priory, called *Danoun*,[5] which now [1736] belongs to Mr. *Thomas Martin* of *Palgrave*, tells us the lands' names from which this portion issued, *viz.* *Whytlown's*, *Bullokk's Close*, *Breche-Lond*, and *Chappell-Lond*, of which the prior to have two tithe sheaves, and the rector one.

The monks of *Thetford* had also a portion of tithes here, *viz.* two garbs out of three of all the demean lands of *Winfarthing* tenement, being 50 acres, which they granted to the rector for 18*d.* a year pension.

The inhabitants of *North Lopham* hold a messuage, called *Elwines*, and 13 acres of land, and one acre in *South Meadow*, and other lands, formerly demeans of *Shelfhanger*, *Visedelieu* manor;[6] all which, in 1412, were manumised by *Edmund Noon*, Knt. lord of that manor, and granted to *Richard Bosse*, and his heirs, to be held by the rent of a red rose yearly. This *Richard* infeoffed *William Ty*, parson of *Shelfhanger*, and others, to hold it for ever to the use of the parish of *North Lopham*, to repair their parish church. And in 1454 the said *William Ty* infeoffed *Henry Noon*, *Edmund Bokenham*, Esqrs. *John Halle*, parson of *Garboldisham*, and others to the same uses. This land is still enjoyed by that parish. [1736.]

The town was in divers parts at the survey; *Colo*, a freeman of *Nasgre Stalre*, in King *Edward's* time, had one manor, which, in the Conqueror's time, *Hervicus* or *Hervy* held, and *Modephefe*, a freewoman of *Algar's*, had another, both being held of *Alan* Earl of *Richmond*. The town was a league long, and half a league broad, and paid 9*d.* to the *Geld* or tax.[7]

And from this time they continued separate, till they united in the *Norfolk* family; the one was afterwards called *Hoe's*, and the other *Vicedelieu's*, to each of which a moiety of the advowson was appendant.

HOE'S MANOR

Was held all along of *Richmond* honour, and soon after the Conquest, belonged to

HUELINE DE HUGETHALE, (or *Uggeshale*,) so called from the place of his habitation, whose son

ROGER was sirnamed *de Hoe*, for the same reason, and

PETER, son of the said *Roger*, was called *Peter de Shelfangell*, and sometimes *de Ho*. *Roger de Ho* gave lands here to *Sibton* abbey, and added to the manor by purchasing of *Robert de Morley*, and *Roger de Gissing*, Knts. lords of *Reydon*, much land in that town,

[5] Fol. 5, and 62.

[6] From the Evidences in North Lopham Chest, to which are affixed several fine old seals of the Noons' arms.

[7] Terre Alani Comitis. Dice dim. Hundr. (Domesd. fol. 69.) Scelvagra tenuit Colo liber homo Nasgeri Stalre T. R. E. pro manerio modo tenet herucus ii. car. tre. semp. ii. vill. et xv. bord. tunc et post. ii. serv. m° i. semp. ii. car. in dominio et. ii. car. hom. Silva xl. porc. et iii. acr. prati. et i. soc. de iv. ac semper. val. xx. sol.

In Scelvangra ten. Modephefe libera fæmina Algari ii. car. tre. semper iii. vill. et xv. bord. semper ii. car. in dominio et. ii. car. hom. et i. soc. de iv. acr. silva ad xl. porc. et iii. acr. prati semper val. xl. sol. Scelvangra habet i. leug. in longo, et dimid. in lato et de Gelto ix.*d.*

which occasioned this manor to extend thither. He lived about 1196, and

Sir GILBERT DE HO, alias *de Schelfangels*, was his son and heir.

JOHN DE HO, son of Sir *Gilbert*, augmented it more, having divers lands granted him by *Alexander* Abbot of *Sulton*, after him

HENRY DE HO occurs in a deed without date, and *Osbert de Ho*, alias *Sheltangls*.

In 1218, GUIDO or EUDO DE HO, alias *de Shelfangre*, was lord, who the same year had a grant of free-warren to his manor;[a] he is sometimes in evidences called *Eudo Fitz-Osbert*, from his father; he granted his moiety of the advowson, in 1227, to

RALF, son of *Reginald*, and his heirs, who left it to his son *William*, whose son *John*, in 1261, sold it to

JOHN DE HO; and then it was joined again.

In 1275 he was Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and paid the third penny of the county to the Earl of *Norfolk*. He held much land here of *Bury* abbey, and many rents and services, to the value of 112 acres. To this Sir *John* succeeded

EUDO in 1276, in whose time it was first called HOE's manor; he claimed *strays* and had it allowed in 1220. *Walter de Shelfangre*, one of this family, was Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and was fined for extortion; but whether he was ever lord or no I cannot say.

In 1280, ROGER DE HO had it, who left it the same year to

JOHN DE HO; he granted a messuage, lands, and commonage in *Shelfhanger*, to *Walter* of *Shelfhanger*, uncle to *John de Shothroke*, who became *Walter's* heir in 1286, in which year this *John de Ho* is said to hold it of the honour of *Richmond*, and had *strey* allowed him. In 1302 it belonged to another

ROGER DE HO, who in 1307, upon marrying *Agnes*, (sirnamed *Norwich* probably, for *William de Norwico*, clerk, was deforciant in the fine,) settled it on them and their heirs. How it continued till 1345 I know not certainly, though it seems to be in a family sirnamed

DE LA POLE of *Brisingham*;[b] for in 1331, this advowson was settled by *Henry de la Pole* of *Brisingham*, and *Margaret* his wife, on themselves and their heirs, which *Margaret* might be heiress to *Roger* and *Agnes de Ho*; and it is probable that *De la Pole's* daughter might marry *Boseville*: however, thus far I am certain, that in this year

ROBERT DE BOSEWILL, or BOSVILLE, had the manor which was lately *Roger de Hoe's*. In 1362,

ADAM BOSEVILLE was lord, and so to 1375; in 1423,

THOMAS TORRELL, Esq. had it, from whom it went, in 1455, to

HENRY NOON, from which time it hath passed, joined with *Vice de Lou's* manor, as it is at this day. [1750.]

THE MANOR OF VICE DE LOU,

Which was the part held by *Modephefi*, had its name from the lords thereof; *Humfridus Vice de Lou*, or *Wolf's Vice*, (for such is the signification of the name,) lived in the time of the Conqueror, and held lands in *Berkshire*, as *Domesday* informs us, whose descendant,

[a] Rot. Vac. 38 H. 3, p. 2, m. 56. [b] Fin. Norff. Ed. 3 li. 1. N° 256.

WILLIAM, was lord here in 1170. In this family it continued many ages. In 1300,

WILLIAM DE VISE DE LOU married *Rose*, sister and heir of *Elizabeth de Shotisbroke*. He it was that procured a grant of free-warren to this manor, which he settled, with the moiety of the advowson, which had always gone with it, on

Sir THOMAS VISE DE LOU, Knt. his son, which Sir *Thomas* left two daughters coheiresses, between whom it was divisible:

ISABELL, married to Sir *John Verdon*, Knt. and *Margaret* to *Thomas Mossells*, Esq. This ancient family was some time seated at *Shotley*, in *Samford* hundred in *Suffolk*, and continued above seven descents, possessed of a large revenue in *Shotley*, *Snape*, &c. They bare *arg.* three wolves heads erased *gul.* from which bearing they might have their name.

The moiety of the advowson went with *Verdon's* part,[1] (for *John de Verdon*, Knt. lord of *Brielesworth*, presented here often,) and descended with the manor to

Sir IMBERT NOON of *Shelfhanger*, who married *Isabell*, the daughter and heiress of Sir *John Verdon*, by *Isabell*, his second wife, about 1408, who presented in 1410. In 1412,

Sir HENRY NOON, Knt. succeeded, who this year had a grant of free-warren, and liberty to enclose 310 acres for a park; but he died before he had completed his design, leaving

HENRY NOON, Esq. his son and heir, who, in 1417, renewed the grant for his free-warren and park. This *Henry* much increased his estate, by his valiant exploits, being a brave soldier, and an experienced officer: he constantly attended *Henry* V. in the *French* wars, where he behaved so gallantly, that the King gave him the castle, lands, and lordship of *Tonde* in *Normandy*,[2] which was late the Earl of *Mortaigne's*, being 2000 scutes a year. He died in 1465, leaving this manor to

ELIZABETH his wife, till *Henry* his son came of age, and then to him and his heirs; which

HENRY enjoyed it till his death in 1487, as appears by the probate of his will, who, according to his desire, was buried under a large grave-stone in this chancel, the inscription of which is now torn off, but his arms, impaling a chevron in a bordure between three eagles legs erased, lately remained. His wife *Eleanor*, after his decease, married to *William Lancaster* of *Brisingham*, Esq. and after that to *Robert Wyngfield*, with whose consent she made her will, dated the 4th of *November*, 1500, in which she ordered to be buried in this chancel by her first husband, and to have on her stone the arms of *Wyngfield* siding *Lancaster*.

HENRY NOON, son and heir, succeeded; who, upon marriage in 1510, settled the manor on *Antony Wyngfield*, *Robert Kemp*, Esq. and *Robert Bonde*, clerk, in trust, to his use and his heirs, by *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *John Wingfield* of *Letheringham* in *Suffolk*; in 1519, the said *Henry*, and *Robert Holdich*, who was lord of the other moiety, manumised a great part of the manor, among which, to *Robert*, son of *Matthew Hallyat* of *Winfarthing*, three enclosures, *Brendaleswong*, containing 60 acres, *Bullock's Close* 20 acres, and

[1] See Brisingham, p. 53.

[2] Rot. Norman. 7 H. 5. p. 1. m. 5.

Brech Close 40 acres, at 10s. 10d. tricenent. Whether it was this *Henry*, or his son *Francis*, that sold the manor, I cannot say, but it was purchased by the Duke of *Norfolk*, who kept court here in 1532.

The other moiety went with *Margaret*, the other daughter, to

THOMAS MOSELLS, Esq. her husband, who having no issue male, it came to their daughters,

MARGARET and JOAN, so that this moiety was divided again.

MARGARET married *Edmund Stratton*, Esq. and was his widow in 1379, and left it to her daughter, who married *Richard Yarley*, some, and by her had two sons, *Thomas Yarley*, clerk, the eldest, who sold it to *Richard Yarley*, his brother, and his heirs. This *Richard* in 1525, purchased the other moiety of this moiety, of

THOMAS FITTON, Esq. which *Thomas* was son of *Robert Fitton*, [illegible] *Margaret* his wife, sister and heiress to Sir *Thomas Sampson* of *Pleasant* in *Norfolk*, Knt. which *Robert* was son of *John Chapman*, alias *Lawson*, by *Jane*, the other daughter of *Thomas Mossell*, Esq. Lord. *Richard Yarley* had it settled on himself and *Richard Hitch*, his trustee, in 1527, and so held it to 1532, when he and *Anne* his wife sold it to

THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk*, and his heirs, who having purchased the other moiety of the *Nouns*, as also *Hoe's* manor, became now sole lord and patron: and it hath been ever since, and now remains in that honourable family. The present Duke being now lord and patron. [1709.]

Here was another manor, called

FRIER'S,

Which belonged to the abbey of *Sibton* in *Suffolk*: this was formerly the possession of *Edric*, Falconer to the Confessor, and had only 15 acres demeans at that time.[1]

This *Edric* was ancestor to *Robert Mallet*,[2] lord of *Eye* honour, who in the Conqueror's days, or soon after, infeoffed

WALTER DE CAPOMIO (*Caam*, or *Caus*) in the barony of *Horsford*, to be held of his honour, with which this passed.

ROBERT, son of *Walter*, succeeded in *William Rufus's* reign, who left

JOHN, his son, surnamed *Vicecomes* (or Sheriff, because he had that office.) He was Baron of *Horsford*; he vowed to build an abbey of monks in his own land, but dying soon after, left

WILLIAM, his brother, his heir, whom he commanded to perform his vow. This *William* was called afterwards *de Caymto*, *de Chetheney*, or *Cheyney*, who, according to his promise, founded the abbey of *Sibton* in *Suffolk*, in his own land, in the year 1149, endowing it with many revenues, and among them with this manor, which was then very small, but was soon after augmented by divers gifts given to that house,[3] among which, *Ralph*, son of *Nicholas Lovard* of *Shelthanger*, gave them, *Robert*, son of *Bartholomew de Denmarch*, with his service; *William*, son of *Godfrey* of *Westhorp*, gave them 5s. rent in *Redlon*,

[1] Terra Edric venatoris pertinet Hard. Dec. [illegible] et [illegible] pratis cum per val. in sed [illegible]

[2] Mon. Ang. Vol. [illegible] p. 32.

[3] In Scriv. [illegible] Edrici venatoris act. [illegible] et dim. car. [illegible]

[4] Cart. [illegible] H. Duc. Norf. 1699

of the fee of *Gilbert Fitz-Ralph*, for the souls of his father and mother, and *Mary* his wife, of whose patrimony it was; *John de Verdon*, lord of *Brisingham*, gave them the going or commonage of pasture for 200 sheep on *Brisingham* Great Green, and many others gave other lands, all which are particularly described in a chartulary of the priory of *Cluniack* monks at *Thetford*, fol. 23, which book is now among Mr. *Le Neve's* Collections. In 1361, it was let to *Bosevill*, at 40*s. per annum*. In 1336, the abbot new-built *Frier's Hall*, at the expense of 50*l.*; the demeans were then 50 acres. In 1403, *John* Abbot of *Sibton*, and the Convent,[6] leased out their whole possessions here to *John Lancaster*, Esq. for seven years, at 3*l.* 1*s. per annum*, the demeans being excepted; it now extended into *Shelfhanger*, *Reydon*, *Brisingham*, and *Diss* in *Norfolk*, and *Thrandeston* and *Yaxley* in *Suffolk*. About 1530, *Henry Noon* farmed it with one acre marsh in *Brisingham*, and the commonage of 200 sheep there; and so it continued till the 28th *Henry* VIII. in which year the abbot and monks, foreseeing what was coming upon them, bargained with *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and resigned their house to him and his heirs, with all that belonged thereto, the Duke having procured leave of the King that he might receive it, and hold it to him and his heirs for ever, which was confirmed by Act of Parliament, *anno* 31st *Henry* VIII. and then it was joined to the other manors, with which it now continues.[7] [1736.] The resignation of this abbey may be seen in *Dugdale's Monast.* vol. iii. fol 33, and was signed by *Wm. Flatbury*, abbot, *Robert Bungay*, prior, *John Facon*, sub-prior, *Tho. Hadley*, celerer, *Wm. Dunwich*, *Robert Dunwich*, and *Peter Elmham*, monks. The commonage of the 200 sheep was laid to *Vise de Lieu's*, or *Shelfhanger Hall*, as it is now called, and *Frier's Hall* was soon after demolished; it stood just by the gate going from *Brisingham* common to *Shelfhanger Hall*.

SHELFHANGER MANOR, ALIAS D'AVELER'S,

Was originally the demeans of the Confessor, afterwards given (either by him or some other) to St. *Edmund's* abbey at *Bury*, of which it was held in the Conqueror's time.

The first parcel constituted the manor called

D'AVELER'S.[8]

The second was in the abbey till the Dissolution, with other lands that were afterwards given. The third was joined to *Brisingham* manor, and always attended it, so that I have no occasion to speak any more of the two last in this place.

[6] Lib. Abb. de Sibton. MSS. fol. pergamen. penes Jac. Baldwin, rect. de Bunwel in Com. Norff. (who hath also another folio parchment MSS. of the accompts of this abbey.)

[7] See the Act.

[8] Terra Abbatis de Sancto Eadmundo, Dice di n. Hund.

In Scelvagra ii. soc. dim. car. terre, et vi acr. et sub eo vii. bordar. et i. car. Silva xii. porc. ii. acr. prati. val xi. sol. (fo. 181.)

In Scelvagra i. liber homo Sancti Edmundi xii. acr. et ii. bov. val. xvi. *d.* Ecclesie xvi. acr. val. ii. *s.* et vi. *d.* Quando Radulfus Comes fuit potestativus, et sui et terre sue servientes ejus cambiere cum servientibus Sancti Ed

As to the first, it was very early granted from the abbey in two parts, one of which was in

RALPH DE BURGO, the other in

WILLIAM LOVERD, or LORD, who-se son *John* sold half of it to

BARTHOLOMEW, son of *Robert de Anselmeis*, the successor of *Ralph de Burgo*, so that he had two parts out of three; this part was held of the said *William*, by the service of a pair of gloves yearly: but I must observe, that *Reginald de Scarwood*, or Scarwood, had the *Burghs* part, in which family it continued two or three generations, and then came to *Robert*, father of *Bartholomew* above said.

In 1190, HUGH DE VILLERS was lord, and after him

BARTHOLOMEW, his son, who, about 1227, left it to his son

RICHARD, who was in the custody of *Cassandra*, his mother, by grant of *Hugh de Burgh*, Justiciary (Chief Justice,) with whom she compounded for 20s. The possessions of this *Richard*, which had here, and in *Brome* and *Eccleston*, (now *Ingestrie*,) in *Suffolk*, were then worth 10*l.* *per annum*, and were all held by serjeantry, viz. by the service of conducting the foot soldiers of the two counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, for 40 days, at the King's summons, from St. *Edmund's Ditch* (now called *Devil's Ditch* on *Newmarket Heath*) to the King's army in *Wales*, for which he was to have 4*d.* of each, for conduct money, and the rest of their maintenance was to be at the King's cost, and by this tenure it always passed. The Abbot at first was to do this service, till he granted this part chargeable with it.

In 1253, RICHARD D'AVILERS, and *Beatrix* his wife, had it; and in 1299,

BARTHOLOMEW D'AVILERS inherited, who died in 1274, leaving it to

JOHN his son, who died in *anno* 1318. This[1] *John* sold all to

WALTER DE SHELLHANGER and JOHN DE SOTELSBROOK, or *Stokebrook*, who afterwards became one of the heirs of the said *Walter*; and, in 1280, took possession by the King's license, and had free-warren allowed him in all his lands.[2] This manor had a house and park, 80 acres of arable land, one acre and a half of meadow, a mill, and 10s. rent.[3] That in *Brome* had a messuage, 60 acres of land, 4 of meadow, and 4 of pasture, &c.; all which were to be held of the said *John D'Avilers*. This *John* married *Isabel Ufford*, who was endowed in *Ingestrie* manor, by whom he left

BARTHOLOMEW, his son, who became lord of all these manors; by which it seems, that the grant of this and *Brome* was only for life. He married *Joan*, relict of *John*, son of *William de Caldecote*, and died 18th *April*, 1350, leaving her a widow, and four daughters, his coheirs, *Isabel*, married to Sir *Robert Bacon*, Knt. had *Ingestrie*; *Cecily*, to *Brian de Hyketing*, and had *Brome*; *Margaret* and *Joan*, one of which (I have some reason to think) married to *Richard*

[1] [illegible] Lermuse de Bertrans, [illegible] Reginald Albemarle [illegible] in Gesaing, quod Cecilia [illegible] Brome [illegible] Fuit [illegible] et Albemarle. Domes. [illegible] Lib. [illegible], &c. (Ex [illegible])

[2] Pro [illegible] warranam (Albemarle [illegible] Lib. Domes. Albemarle [illegible] Ex R. [illegible] Walterus de Wanfarthing, qui [illegible] Lenham

[3] Legat. Norfolk. [illegible] H. 3.

[4] Plita Coronæ, [illegible] R. 15.

[5] Lib. Lo[illegible] fol. 32.

Daniel, who had *Shelfhanger*: the whole came afterwards to *Isabel Bacon*, (probably for want of issue of the other sisters,) who afterwards married to Sir *Oliver Calthorp*, and carried the three manors into that family. The *D'Aviliers* arms were, *arg.* three inescutcheons *gul.* and are now quartered by *Bacon* and *Calthorp*, by the name of *D'Ylers*. It was after divided into many parts, by which the manor was all lost, except some trifling rents, which were in the Duke of *Norfolk* in 1536; it was then called *Sherwood's* in *Shelfhanger*. It remains now [1736] with the other manors.

The other part, which was

LOVERD'S,

Made a free tenement, called by the owner's name, to which many services belonged, and daily increased, as the owners of the tenement sold off their lands, all which they made payable to the celerer of the abbey, to discharge the capital tenement of the rent and service due from it to the abbey; and when enough was sold to answer that purpose, it became a freehold only, and as such has passed ever since; this was finished in 1266, by *John le Loverd*,[3] when the lands of the abbey were extended, and all their revenues settled on the sacrist and celerer, who let them to *Guy* of *Shelfhanger*, who was to answer all rents and services for them. The lords of *Hoe's* manor usually farmed them and received the rents. The Black Register tells us, that *Hammond Peccatum*[4] (or *Peeche*) confirmed to Abbot *Anselm* all that land, and 2*s.* rent, which his grandmother *Jenetta*, and his mother *Esyly*, had given to that convent; all which, in 1281,[6] were valued to answer 20*s.* *per annum* clear.

These came to *Henry* VIII. who gave some of them to divers persons, and others were granted to *Norton*, &c. by Queen *Elizabeth*, to be held free of the manor of *East Greenwich* in *Kent*.

Here was another free tenement, called

WINFARTHING TENEMENT,

From its situation on the great road near that place; it laid in *Shelfhanger*, and anciently belonged to the *Berdewells*, being held of their manor of *Gatesthorp*, by the annual rent of a pound of pepper; half of it, in 1280, was owned by *Walter de Winfarthing*, and in 1298, by *Robert*, his son and heir, who paid half a pound of pepper for himself and all his tenants, which were about thirty in number; some

[3] Lib. Cons. p. 66. Regr. Pinchbek. fol. 171. Regr. Sacrist. fol. 43.

[4] Domino suo karissimo Anselmo Abbati Sancti Eadmundi, et Taleboto Priori, et R. Sacristæ, et omni Conventui, et omnibus hominibus, Francis et Anglis de Honore Sancti Eadmundi terram tenentibus, Haymundus Peccatum in Christo salutem. Sciatis me concessisse terram et redditum, quam Jenetta Ava mea et mater mea Esilia, dederunt et concesserunt domino meo Sancto Eadmundo et Conventui. Sc. xxv. solid. quas Radulphus de Shelfhanger, et hæredes sui reddent unoquoque anno, Sancto Eadmundo et Sacristæ, et Conventui, tribus Terminis, viz. v. sol ad Pascha, et x. sol. ad Festum Sancti Johannis, et x. sol. ad Festum Sanctæ Caterinæ.—Et ego pro posse meo quamdiu vixero, manutenebo id, quod constans sit, et post me volo, quod hæredes mei hoc similiter faciant. (Regr. Sacristæ, MSS. fol. 53.)

[6] Mon. Ang. tom. i. fol. 298.

of them were obliged to double service for their lands, *viz.* to pay one rent to the lord of the tenement, and another to the chief lord of the fee, and all together were to pay 2*s.* 3*d.* and the fourth part of a farthing, to the King's scutage, whenever it happened, the whole contained in demeans 50 acres, the tithes of which were divisible, one tithe sheaf to *Shelfhanger* rector, and two to the monks of *Thetford*. The other half was held by *John le Lord*, and his tenants, by the same services, the manor of *Gatesthorp* (or *Gasthorp* in *Norfolk*) had this rent always paid to it, and is said to extend into *Hintarthing*. In 1392, the whole pepper rent was laid upon one acre, in one piece, and was then received, I am apt to think, this was that part of *Hintarthing* manor that reached into *Shelfhanger*, and that it was granted by the lords of *Hintarthing* to the lord of *Gasthorp*, for *Domesday* informs us, that *Hintarthing* reached hither.

And this is the whole I know of these manors, all which in 1532 were in *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and being then joined, have continued together, without any other distinction, as they do at this day, [1730,] the style of the court running thus, *Shelfhanger, Fredeliea, Hoe's*, and *Frier's*.

THE CUSTOMS are these: the eldest son inherits; they can fell timber, pull down, build up, plant, and cut down on the copyhold, and waste, without license; but the fines are at the lord's will.

The *Leet* belongs not to the manor, but hath passed with *Diss* hundred, the lord of which keeps it at this time, and hath 2*s.* for *leet fee*. [1730.]

The Rev. Mr. *Joseph Henchman*, rector, bears *or*, a chevron between three bugle horns, stringed, *sab.* on a chief *gul.* three lions rampant *or*.

Mr. *William Elliot*, senior, *gul.* on a bend ingrailed *or*, a battoon of the field.

[1] f. 58. In Sedlesham, tra. Willi. xv. which belonged to the manor of Winfarthing.

[2] xv. pecor. et ii. acr. prati.—All

BURSTON.

THE Church and Gild here were dedicated to the Blessed *Virgin*; it was a rectory[8] appropriated by *John* of *Oxford*, Bishop of *Norwich*, to *Butley* priory,[9] who were patrons, it being given them by King *Henry* I. at their founder's request, before he gave the manor to the *Fitz-Walters*. In 1293, their temporals were taxed at 26*s.* 6*d.* and their spirituals at 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The impropriation was confirmed by the archbishop, and the vicar had a pension of 26*s.* 8*d.* payable by the prior, out of the great tithes, all which were afterwards disappropriated, by the prior and convent's resigning up the church and tithes, and presenting a rector. In 1510, upon *Drayles's* institution, a pension of 40*s.* *per annum* was reserved to the prior out of the rectory. The lands that belonged to the priory were granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to different persons, some to *Edward Dyer*, *Hugh Cressiner*, and others.

King's Books.	*Tenths.*	*Synodals.*	*Archd. Procur.*	*Acres Glebe.*
16 0 0	1 12 0	0 2 4	0 7 7 *ob.*	74 0 0

RECTORS AND VICARS.

Wybart, rector: *sans* date.

1299, 2 kal. *Mar.* The rectory was void, and a sequestration granted to *Adam de Cokefield*,[1] who was presented to it, with this clause, that the bishop might recall it when he pleased.

1304, 5 ides *June*, *Richard de Schadenfield*, priest, was instituted to the vicarage, with certain portions newly assigned by the Bishop, at the presentation of the Prior of *Butley*, who presented the following vicars:

1314, 11 kal. *July*, *Alan de Bedyngtone*, priest.

1325, 15 kal. *July*, *Robert*, called *Baldewyne*, priest. He resigned in

1331, id. *Dec.* and *Richard de Botone*, priest, succeeded.

1349, 2 *July*, *Walter Stannard de Diss*, priest.

1349, 28 *July*, *John Mortimer*, priest.

1351, 14 *Octob.* *Robert Mast* of *West Lexham*, priest.

1401, 22 *Jan.* *John Cok*, priest.

1408, 9 *Septem.* *Richard Bailly*, priest.

1424, 26 *June*, *William Balle*, priest.

1432, 2 *Dec.* *William Smythe*, by lapse; and the year following the 16th of *April*, the prior resigned the impropriation; and in

[8] Regr. Butley, fo. 55.

[9] "Prior de Buttelee habet eam in proprios usus, habet mansum cum 50 acris terre, estimatio ejusdem cum vicaria xxvi. marc. Vicarius habet alteragium suum, cum 2 acris terre. It is the same in the Norwich and Lincoln taxations. There is a rectory-house here.

[1] He was instituted to Naulton in Suff. 7 Apr. 1300.

capital lord of whom this manor was held. I cannot find how it went from the *Brockdish* family; but it was in the

BOYLANDS, from whom it passed by *Maud*, the heiress of that family, to

JOHN LANCASTER of *Brisingham*, and went[1] as *Boyland Hall*, till about 1500, when it was alienated to

SIR JOHN SHARPE, Knt. who, in 1514, obtained license to alien it to

WILL. TYLER, or TYLOT, and his heirs, to be held as formerly, by the service of a red rose yearly, payable to the Duke of *Suffolk*, to his honour of *Eye*. In 1518, this Sir *John Sharpe*, Kt. and *Wm. Tyler*, Knt. &c. lords of *Brockdish Hall*, and *John Mellegate*, Prior of the priory of the holy *Virgin*, and St. *James* the Apostle of *Old Bokenham*, and the convent there, lords of the manor of *Meldynghall*, agreed to divide the two manors, which having for a long time been farmed together, were now so intermixed, that they knew not their separate rights; wherefore they got two books in indented bindings, the one having the convent seal affixed thereto, and the other the seals of the two knights, &c. in these the division was entered, and the one was delivered to the prior, and the other to Sir *John Sharpe*, &c. which is now among the evidences of the manor, from which I collected, that *Meldyng Hall* abuts on *Knot's Lane* north; the demeans were about 137 acres, copyhold held of it 439 acres, the quit-rents about 18*l. per annum*. *Brokedysh Hall* abuts upon *Northgate Green* north, and was then, with 13 acres adjoining, copyhold; this manor was about half the value of *Meldyng Hall*, *John Mellegate*, prior, *Tho. Beverly*, sub-prior, and *Tho. Browne*, sacrist, signed it. *Brockdish Hall* paid then 10*s. per annum* freerent to *Wanfarthing*: it appears that

ROBERT BROWNE was cousin and heir to Sir *John Sharpe*, from whom it came to the

PETTUSES, and from them to BOLTON, and from *Bolton* to

THOMAS PROCTOR, senior, clerk, whose kinswoman and heiress married to

JOHN BUNTON of St. *Margaret's*, who finding no license for the alienation from *Bolton* to *Proctor*, was forced to get a royal pardon,[2] from which time both these manors have been in that family, ELIZABETH BUNTON, a minor, being now lady [1730.]

MELDING HALL MANOR

Was purchased by Sir PETER DE MEALLING, or MELDING, of King *Henry* I. to be held by this sergeantry of service, that the owner of it should always sell the beasts taken in *Norfolk* or *Suffolk* for the King's debts; it was then valued at 8*l. per annum*.

WILLIAM, his son, had it next; and after him

PETER, his son, who owned it in 1290; and in 1349 sold it to

SIR ROBERT DE BOIS of *Fersfield*, reserving a rent of 4*l.* and the service of a quarter of knight's fee, the whole of which he gave with his sister in marriage to *Reginald de Nuttun*; for which alienation

[1] See Boyland manor in Brisingham, C. 1. &c.

[2] See Shimpling, and Hewode Hall manor in Dis.

the King seized the serjeantry, which was taken off this manor when it was sold, and laid on *Meling* manor in *Suffolk*, according to a feoffment made by this *Peter de Meling* to *Laurence de Meling;* but he gave them the value in exchange. Sir *Robert du Bois*, senior, left it to

Sir ROBERT his son,[1] who gave it to

JOHN DE BOSCO, his brother, who, in 1286 had *weif* here; but before 1308 it was again in Sir *Robert de Bois* and *Christian* his wife, who afterwards settled it on

Sir WILLIAM CARBONEL, Knt. her son, (this *Christian* being widow of Sir *John Carbonel*, Knt. when Sir *Robert* married her,) who was lord in 1315; and in 1397,

ROBERT CARBONEL, Knt. and MARGERY his wife, had it, and *John* was his son and heir, 14 years old; *Robert* died seized this year, on the 24th of *Sept.* to which Mr. *Le Neve's* Collections agree, though he says it had been out of the *Carbonel* family in that time, and was the inheritance of

Sir ROBERT DE CASTON, and descended to *Margery*, wife of Sir *Robert Carbonel*, and *Mary*, wife of Sir *William Fastolf;* however it was,

JOHN CARBONEL, son of Sir *Robert*, inherited, who gave it to

Sir ROGER SWILLINGTON of *Ditchingham*, and *Joan* his wife; he died seized of this and *Old Hall* manor, in *Swillington* in *Yorkshire*, and soon after his wife died also, upon which, the King received the homage of

ROBERT DE SWILLINGTON, brother and special heir of *John*, according to the form of the gift made to *Roger*. Some time after it came to

Sir JOHN SWILLINGTON, Knt. at whose death it was divided; and in 1424,

Sir JOHN GRAA, Knt. had two parts of the manor, in right of *Margaret* his wife, sister of Sir *John Swillington;* all which was mortgaged to *Thomas Murstede*, Esq. for 200 marks. From this time to 1454 I know nothing of it; but in that year

Sir ANDREW OGARD, Knt. died without issue, seized of this manor of *Melding Hall*; and it looks as if he gave it to

BOKENHAM PRIORY: for it appears from the Book of Accompts of that house, that this manor belonged to it, and in 1479 was let at 15*l.* 10*s.* at which time the prior hired the other manor, at 5*l.* 10*s.* *per annum*, and let them together; and from this time it continued in the convent till its dissolution, and then went to the

CROWN, and being afterwards granted off, it belonged in 1570, to

FRANCIS BOULTON; and in 1573 it came by exchange to

THOMAS and MICHAEL HENEAGE; and after that, having passed through divers families, though but with small continuance in any of them, it came to the

BUXTONS, and was then joined to the other manor.

Mr. *Le Neve* says, there was a manor here, (which was this, as I take it,) that all along attended the fate of the *Albanies* of *Bokenham* castle, from whom it came to the *Orrebys*; *John* of that sirname had it in 1315; from thence to the *Caitys*, and so to the *Cliftons*, and

[1] See Fersfield, fol. 77.

capital lord of whom this manor was held. I cannot find how it went from the *Brockdish* family; but it was in the

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JOHN LANCASTER of *Brisingham*, and went[8] as *Boyland Hall*, till about 1500, when it was aliened to

Sir JOHN SHARPE, Knt. who, in 1514, obtained license to alien it to

WILL. TYLER, or TYLOT, and his heirs, to be held as formerly, by the service of a red rose yearly, payable to the Duke of *Suffolk*, to his honour of *Eye*. In 1518, this Sir *John Sharpe*, Kt. and *Wm. Tyler*, Knt. &c. lords of *Brockdish Hall*, and *John Millegate*, Prior of the priory of the holy *Virgin*, and St. *James* the Apostle of *Old Bokenham*, and the convent there, lords of the manor of *Meldynghall*, agreed to divide the two manors, which having for a long time been farmed together, were now so intermixed, that they knew not their separate rights; wherefore they got two books in indented bindings, the one having the convent seal affixed thereto, and the other the seals of the two knights, &c. in these the division was entered, and the one was delivered to the prior, and the other to Sir *John Sharpe*, &c. which is now among the evidences of the manor, from which I collected, that *Meldyng Hall* abuts on *Knot's Lane* north; the demeans were about 137 acres, copyhold held of it 439 acres, the quit-rents about 18*l. per annum*. *Brokedysh Hall* abuts upon *Northgate Green* north, and was then, with 13 acres adjoining, copyhold; this manor was about half the value of *Meldyng Hall*, *John Mellegate*, prior, *Tho. Beverly*, sub-prior, and *Tho. Browne*, sacrist, signed it. *Brockdish Hall* paid then 10*s. per annum* freerent to *Winfarthing*: it appears that

ROBERT BROWNE was cousin and heir to Sir *John Sharpe*, from whom it came to the

PETTUSES, and from them to BOLTON, and from *Bolton* to

THOMAS PROCTOR, senior, clerk, whose kinswoman and heiress married to

JOHN BUXTON of St. *Margaret's*, who finding no license for the alienation from *Bolton* to *Proctor*, was forced to get a royal pardon,[9] from which time both these manors have been in that family, ELIZABETH BUXTON, a minor, being now lady [1736.]

MELDING HALL MANOR

Was purchased by Sir PETER DE MEAULING, or MELDING, of King *Henry* I. to be held by this serjeantry of service, that the owner of it should always sell the beasts taken in *Norfolk* or *Suffolk* for the King's debts; it was then valued at 8*l. per annum*.

WILLIAM, his son, had it next; and after him

PETER, his son, who owned it in 1226; and in 1249 sold it to

Sir ROBERT DU BOIS of *Fersfield*, reserving a rent of 4*l.* and the service of a quarter of knight's fee, the whole of which he gave with his sister in marriage to *Reginald de Nuttun*; for which alienation

[8] See Boyland manor in Brisingham, fol. 57.

[9] See Shimpling, and Hewode Hall manor in Diss.

the King seized the serjeantry, which was taken off this manor when it was sold, and laid on *Meling* manor in *Suffolk*, according to a feoffment made by this *Peter de Meling* to *Laurence de Meling;* but he gave them the value in exchange. Sir *Robert du Bois*, senior, left it to

Sir ROBERT his son,[1] who gave it to

JOHN DE BOSCO, his brother, who, in 1286 had *weif* here; but before 1308 it was again in Sir *Robert de Bois* and *Christian* his wife, who afterwards settled it on

Sir WILLIAM CARBONEL, Knt. her son, (this *Christian* being widow of Sir *John Carbonel*, Knt. when Sir *Robert* married her,) who was lord in 1315; and in 1397,

ROBERT CARBONEL, Knt. and MARGERY his wife, had it, and *John* was his son and heir, 14 years old; *Robert* died seized this year, on the 24th of *Sept.* to which Mr. *Le Neve's* Collections agree, though he says it had been out of the *Carbonel* family in that time, and was the inheritance of

Sir ROBERT DE CASTON, and descended to *Margery*, wife of Sir *Robert Carbonel*, and *Mary*, wife of Sir *William Fastolf;* however it was,

JOHN CARBONEL, son of Sir *Robert*, inherited, who gave it to

Sir ROGER SWILLINGTON of *Ditchingham*, and *Joan* his wife; he died seized of this and *Old Hall* manor, in *Swillington* in *Yorkshire*, and soon after his wife died also, upon which, the King received the homage of

ROBERT DE SWILLINGTON, brother and special heir of *John*, according to the form of the gift made to *Roger*. Some time after it came to

Sir JOHN SWILLINGTON, Knt. at whose death it was divided; and in 1424,

Sir JOHN GRAA, Knt. had two parts of the manor, in right of *Margaret* his wife, sister of Sir *John Swillington;* all which was mortgaged to *Thomas Murstede*, Esq. for 200 marks. From this time to 1454 I know nothing of it; but in that year

Sir ANDREW OGARD, Knt. died without issue, seized of this manor of *Melding Hall*; and it looks as if he gave it to

BOKENHAM PRIORY; for it appears from the Book of Accompts of that house, that this manor belonged to it, and in 1479 was let at 15*l.* 10*s.* at which time the prior hired the other manor, at 5*l.* 10*s.* *per annum*, and let them together; and from this time it continued in the convent till its dissolution, and then went to the

CROWN, and being afterwards granted off, it belonged in 1570, to

FRANCIS BOULTON; and in 1573 it came by exchange to

THOMAS and MICHAEL HENEAGE; and after that, having passed through divers families, though but with small continuance in any of them, it came to the

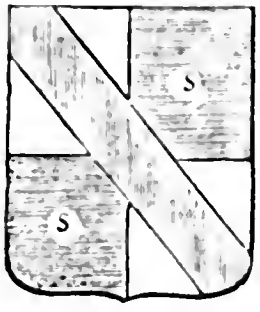
BUXTONS, and was then joined to the other manor.

Mr. *Le Neve* says, there was a manor here, (which was this, as I take it,) that all along attended the fate of the *Albanies* of *Bokenham* castle, from whom it came to the *Orrebys; John* of that sirname had it in 1315; from thence to the *Cailys*, and so to the *Cliftons*, and

[1] See Fersfield, fol. 77.

was settled by Sir *John Clifton*, Knt. in 1447, by his will, on *Joan* his wife, and her heirs, whose daughter *Margaret* married Sir *Andrew Ogard*, Knt. of the *Rye* in *Hertfordshire*, who died seized as aforesaid.

This might be held of them as capital lords, under *Eye* honour, till the whole fee came to Sir *Andrew*, about 1450, whether by marriage, purchase, or descent, I cannot learn. The ancient family of *Burston* of *Burston*, bears,



Here is 10s. a year given to the poor, payable out of Mr. *Ape Ward's* farm, and was given by one of the *Apes*, and also two town-houses.

In 1603, here were 80 communicants, and now [1739] there are 48 dwelling-houses, and about 250 inhabitants.

The old tenth was 2*l.* 12*s.* The valuation at the association, was 780*l.* and that to the King's tax is 92*l.* *per annum.*

The COMMONS are *Pound Green*, *Church Green*, and *Burston* or *Northgate Green*, where they common solely.

The CUSTOM OF THE MANOR is to the eldest son, and the fine at the lord's will.

The *Leet* belongs to the hundred, to which it pays 2*s.* *leet fee.*

OSMUNDESTON, OR SCOLE,

JOINS to the east part of *Diss*, and is bounded by the *Waveny* on the south; I cannot find who this *Osmund* was, that gave name to the town, but imagine him to be a *Saxon*, and owner of it. *Scoles* was a hamlet to *Osmundeston*, in the time of *Edward* III. and gave name to a numerous family, one of which was rector of *Frenze* in 1397; the ancient Institution Books have no such name, though it now stands in the last *Valor*, by the name of *Osmondston*, alias *Schole*, which last name prevailed about the time of King *Henry* VIII. when this hamlet was increased, so as to become the chief part of the town, and might first receive its name from the sholes or shallows of the river on which it is situated.

Here are two very good inns for the entertainment of travellers; the *White Hart* is much noted in these parts, being called, by way of distinction, *Scole Inn*; the house is a large brick building, adorned with imagery and carved work in several places, as big as the life. It was built in 1655, by *John Peck*, Esq. whose arms, impaling his wife's, are over the porch door. The sign is very large, beautified all over

with a great number of images of large stature carved in wood, and was the work of one *Fairchild*; the arms about it are those of the chief towns and gentlemen in the county, *viz. Norwich, Yarmouth*, Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl of *Yarmouth, Bacon* of *Garboldisham, Hobart, Cornwaleis* impaling *Bukton, Teye, Thurston, Castleton*, and many others. *Peck's* arms are *arg.* on a chevron ingrailed *gul.* three croslets pattee of the field; his wife's are *arg.* a fess between two crescents in chief, a lion rampant in base *gul.* which coat I think is born by the name of *Jetheston*. Here was lately a very large round bed, big enough to hold fifteen or twenty couple, in imitation (I suppose) of the remarkable great bed at *Ware*. The house was in all things accommodated, at first, for large business; but the road not supporting it, it is in much decay at present, though there is a good bowling-green and a pretty large garden, with land sufficient for passengers horses. The business of these two inns is much supported by the annual cock-matches that are here fought.

Concerning the capital manor, I find that *Ralph de Felgeres* had it a long time, and at his death left it to his posterity; for in 1206,[2]

RICHARD DE FENGERES had it, from whom it came to

SIR AYMER DE BERRILL, of whom it was held *anno* 1270, by

HENRY DE SCELTON, by the rent of 2s. 2*d. per annum*; this was a separate manor then, and the demeans 15 acres.

There was also another part in *Osmundeston*, which this *Henry de Shelton* united this year to the manor aforesaid, which part was held by *Hugh de Corbun*, of *Roger Bigot*;[3] and afterwards by this *Henry* in 1270, when the Escheat[4] tells us, that he held here, of the Earl of *Arundell's* fee, 100 acres of land, and 6 acres and an half of wood, a mill, and several rents of assize, by the service of half a knight's fee; at his death

ROBERT DE SHELTON, his son, inherited, who held this manor, with those of *Shelton*, and *Bedingham*, in 1286, when he had liberty of free-warren in all his manors allowed in *Eire*.[5]

ROBERT DE TATESHALE held in capite 3 fees[6] in *Shelton, Bedingham*, and *Osmundeston*, all which were held of him by this *Robert de Shelton*, and *Isabel* his wife, who in 1305 settled the advowson and manor on themselves for life, and their sons, *Thomas* and *Henry*, remainder to the right heirs of *Robert*, which *Robert* died seized, and then held this manor by the fourth part of a fee of *Robert de Tatteshalle*; from which time I find the following persons of this name to be lords and patrons:

[2] Terre Radulfi de Felgeres. (Domesd. fol. 275.) Dice Dim. Hundret. Osmundestuna tenet Algarus sub Heroldo T. R. E. pro dim. car. terre semper. ii. villan. semper. vi. bordarij. tunc. ii. ser. modo i. semper. i. car. in dominio, sed due possint esse. semper ii. car. hominum. silv. x porc. vi. acr. prati. semper i. equus in aufa, et ii. an. et. x. porc. et iiii. liberi homines de xl. acr. terre tunc. i. car. et dim. post. et m° i. et iiii. acr. prati tunc val. xl.s. post. l. et modo. habet. v. quart in long. et iiii. in lato, et de Gelto ij.*d.*

[3] Dice dim. Hund. In Osmundestuna invasit Hugo de Corbun sub Rogero Bigot, medietatem unius liberi hominis. C. x. acr. terre et parte Hege. hoc tenuit R. Comes quando foristecit, et post cum fuit in manu Regis, invasit eum Hugo de Corbun, qui m° tenet, Radulfus de Felgeris tenet manerium sed non habet hanc partem. Semper valet ii.*s.* (Domesd. fol. 302.)

[4] Escheat. H. 3. A° 55. Bundell 3.

[5] Plit. Coron. Rot. 15. in dorso.

[6] Esc. 31 E. 1.

1312, THOMAS and HENRY DE SCHELTONE, brothers and sons of *Robert*.

1361, RALPH DE SCHELTON, Knt.

1371, RALPH DE SCHELTON, jun. Knt.

1420, WILLIAM SHELTON, Esq.

1483, RALPH SHELTON, Esq.

1488, 21 *Dec.* JOHN SHELTON, Knt. died seized, leaving his manors of *Scoles*, *Sworyng-Magna*, &c. to

JOHN SHELTON, his son.

From this family it came to the *Aldhams*, in the year 1558,

JOHN ALDHAM of *Shimpling* was lord and patron, who left it to

WILLIAM ALDHAM, who in 1561 levied a fine, and conveyed it to

SIR THOMAS CORNWALLIS, Knt. in whose time the style of the court ran thus: "*Osmundeston, nuper Aldham's quondam Shelton's.* In this noble family the manor hath ever since continued, the present Lord *Cornwallis* being now [1736] both lord and patron.

BEZILES, OR BOYLAND'S MANOR.

Was that part of *Osmundeston*[8] that was in the Crown in King *John's* time, and was then worth 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per annum*, it being an escheat of the *Normans* lands. This King gave it to

RALPH Earl of *Chester*, for life, at whose death it came to

King HENRY III. who granted it to

INGERARD DE TANE, for life; who dying soon after, the same King gave it to

SIR WILLIAM DE SYVAG (or *Simagon*) for life, and at his death to

ALMARIC DE BERRELES[9] (or *Beziles*) and his heirs, in 1272, to be held of him by knight's service, in capite; the manor then was thus valued, *viz.* the rent of assize of the freeholders at 6*l.* 12*s.* 7*d. per annum*, and of the copyholders in *soccage*, 32*s.* 6*d.* 1*q.*[1] In 1206, 8th of King *John*,[2] *Adam de Stawell* held it of that King, who had it in an escheat, it being held of *Richard de Fingeres*, lord of the capital manor.

SIR AYMER (or *Ailmaric*) died in 1279, and the *escheator* seized on his lands for want of an heir;[3] he was born beyond sea, as the jury affirmed, who mention *Emma* his wife, and *Peter de Berrels*, his grandson, to be living, but where, they knew not. It appears at this time, that one third of it laid in *Stirston* in *Suffolk*, and near one third in *Frenze*, and the rest here. The King after the seizure did not hold it long; for, in 1284, *Edward* I. granted in fee to

SIR RICHARD DE BOYLAND,[4] and his heirs, all that Sir *Aylmer de*

[7] E. Cop. Cur.

[8] Terra Rogeri Bigot. Dice dim. Hundr. (Domesd. fol. 113.) Osmundestuna ten. Algarus tres. sub Edwardo T. R. E. dim. car. tr. et tenet Hugo de Corbun. semp. iii. val. et vi. bord. iii. car. in dominio, sed in possessione esse. Tunc et post ii. car. hominum, modo i. et dim. silva. xv. porc. et vi. acr. prati et i. lib. homo et dim. de xvi. acr. Hat liberatus ad hoc materiam perficiendum, tunc dimid. car. modo nichil semp. val. l. sol.

[9] Plita. Coronæ.

[1] Lib. Levell.

[2] Lib. Rub. Scac. fol. 116.

[3] Testa de Nevill.

[4] Placita Coronæ, A° 15 E. I. 1286. Rot. 16.

[5] De Escaetis.

[6] Juratores dicunt quod Almaricus de Berill, tenuit quandam terram in

Berrill held of him here, and in *Sturston*, at half a knight's fee, from whom it took the name of *Boyland's fee*. He, jointly with *Elen* his wife, daughter of *Phillip de Colvile*, held this manor and one in *Brisingham*, one in *North Walsham*, and lands in *Titshall*, *Wilby*, and *Ringsted*, in the year 1295, when *John* was their son and heir, and 24 years old.[5] This *Richard* was a great lawyer,[6] and one of the justices of the King's-Bench, he left it to

Sir JOHN BOYLAND his son, from whom (but whether by purchase or not, I cannot tell) it came to

JOHN DE LOWDHAM, who, in 1345, paid x.s. for his relief, for the manor late Sir *John Boyland's* called *Boyland fee*, from which time it continually went as *Frenze* manor,[7] till *John Lowdham* sold one moiety of it to

JOHN WODEHOUSE, the other moiety went with his daughter to the BLEVERHASSETS; and in 1561, *John Bleverhasset* granted it to

THOMAS CORNWALEIS, Knt. whose heirs purchased the other half, after many conveyances of it from *Wodehouse* to *Gryme*, and from *Gryme* to *Rant* and others; and in this family it hath continued ever since, it being now [1736] annexed to the capital manor.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Andrew* the Apostle, having a square tower, and but one bell, though not long since there were five. The church, chancel, and south isle are leaded, the south porch is tiled.

On a black marble lying in the chancel:

Fremoult. A chevron between three ferdumolins } impaled.
Bedingfield. *Erm.* an eagle displayed *gul.* }

Hic jacet
Elizabetha Joelis Fremoult, Generosi
Uxor dilectissima,
Edmundi Bedingfield, de Halesworth, Ar.
Filia natù maxima:
Verum Pietatis, et Patientiæ, Exemplar.
Dum Illa in Cælis Gaudet,
Amici omnes et Familiares,
Imprimis vero Maritus et Filius Charissimi,
Nec non Pauperes et Egeni,
In Terris Lugent.
Obijt Quarto Julij, Anno { Dni. MDCCXX.
Ætat. LIII. }

"Osmundeston, et Sturston, in com' "Suff. que extenditur per ann. ad viij.*l.* "et v.*s.* de escaetis Normanorum et "Richardus de Boylund. modo tenet "terras illas, sed nesciunt quo war-"ranto. Qui venit et dicit, quod do-"minus Rex nunc dedit ei terram illam "per cartam suam, quam profert, et que "hec testatur, quod Dominus Rex pro "laudabili servitio quod dictus fidelis "suus Richardus de Boylund ei im-"pendit, dedit concessit et carta sua "confirmavit eidem Rich°. omnes terras "et tenementa cum pertinentijs que Al-"mariceus de Besile, defunctus tenuit de "eo in Osmundestone, et Sturstone, "que ad viij° libras et quinque solidos "per an. extenduntur. Habend' dicto "Ric° et heredibus suis de ipso Rege et "heredibus suis per servicium medie-"tatis unius militis, pro omni servicio, "&c."

This Richard at the same time claimed liberty of free-warren in this manor, by the King's charter, which he produced, and had it allowed him.

[5] Esch. No. 6.

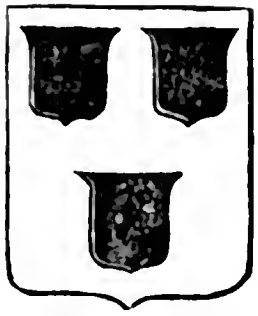
[6] See more in *Brisingham*.

[7] Vide *Frense Manor*.

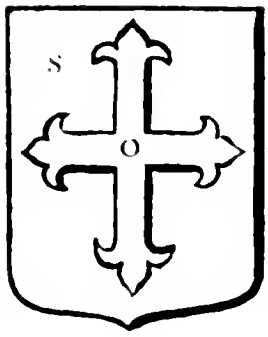
There is a stone by the pulpit, for "Anne Wife of George Sedny, who died May 24 1696."

In a south isle window were these arms, and *Ufford's* with a bend *arg.* all which are now lost except *Lowdham.*

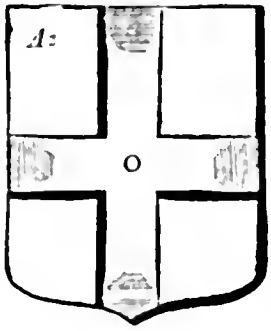
LOWDHAM.



BRAHAM.



SHELTON.



This rectory is in the deanery of *Redenhall*, archdeaconry of *Norfolk*, and diocese of *Norwich;* valued in the King's Books at 9*l.* but is now discharged, being sworn of the clear yearly value of 40*l.* so that it is capable of augmentation, and is freed from first fruits, and tenths.

King's Books.	*Clear Value.*	*Synodals.*	*Procurations.*
9 0 0	40 0 0	0 2 0	0 6 8

Acres Glebe.	*Norw. Valuat.*	*Lincoln Valuat.*
20 0 0	15 marks.	16 marks.

RECTORS.[8]

1297. *John de Petrestre*, rector.[9]

1313, id. *March, Alan de Hallegate*, priest. THOMAS and HENRY DE SHELTONE.

1314, 10 kal. *Nov. Ralph de Sheltone*, priest. *Ditto.*

1343, 18 *Decem.* Sir *Henry de Shelton*, priest. THOMAS DE SHELTON.

1349, 14 *May, Richard* atte *Lane* of *Walton*, priest. *Ditto.*

1352, 7 *Jan. Robert Flemmyng*,[1] priest, on the resignation of *Richard de Walton. Ditto.*

1354, 21 *June, John de Tyryngtone*, priest, on the resignation of *Richard Fleming. Ditto.*

1361, 6 *Jan. John Harcourt de Brentillegh*, priest. RALPH DE SHELTONE, Knt.

1371, 31 *March, Andrew de Colneye*, priest, on the resignation of *John Harcourt.* RALPH DE SHELTON, junior, Knt.

1407, 3 *Jan.* Sir ——— *Clerk* of *Castleacre*, priest. *Ditto.*

1416, 5 *Decem. Robert Tulbey*, on *Richard Wilchin's* resignation, who changed with him for *Brome.* WILLIAM SHELTON, Esq.

1420, 14 *February, Robert Smith* of *Palgrave*, priest. *Ditto.*

1442, 26 *Jan. Henry Russell*, priest, on the resignation of *Robert Smith.* ALICE ALDIRFORD, widow.

1483, 30 *Sept. Henry Russell*; he had *Thorp-Parva.* RALPH SHELTON, Esq.

1520, 18 *Sept. Richard Prior.* JOHN SHELTON, Knt.[2]

1550, 19 *June, Thomas Marbury. Ditto.*

1553, 6 *Nov. William Whyck*, on the resignation of *Thomas Marbury.* JOHN ALDHAM, Gent. of *Shimpling.*

1556, 8 *Jan. Nic. Awdeley*, priest, at *Whyck's* death. *Ditto.*

1558, 13 *Oct. Nicol. Calver*, on *Awdeley's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1560, 4 *April, Richard Johnsone*, priest, on the resignation of *Calver. Ditto.*

1568, 1 *Febr. John Trapett*, on *Johnsone's* death. HENRY ALDHAM, Gent.

1597, 26 *May, John Smith* at *Trapett's* death. THOMAS CORNWALEIS, Knt. in full right. He was patron in 1510.

1598, 4 *Nov. John Smith*, on his own resignation, united to *Frense.* WILLIAM CORNWALEIS, Knt.

1617, 6 *Dec. Thomas Hall*, A.M. NATHANIEL BACON, Esq. and JANE CORNWALEIS,[3] patrons.

1642, *John Welles*, A.M. JANE BACON of *Culford.*

[8] Dominus Henricus de Sheltone est patronus, rector habet mansum cum xx. acris terre, procurat. vj.s. viij.d. Sinod. pro termino Paschæ xii.d. pro termino Sti. Mich. xii.d. Denarij Sti. Petri. xij.d. estimatio illius xvi. marc. Domes. Norw.

[9] Fin. Norf. N. 99.

[1] Robert de Fleming was rector of Rochford in Essex, and changed it with Walton for this; his name occurs not in Mr. Newcourt.

[2] Richard Shelton, master of Metyngham college was surety for the first fruits.

[3] She was first wife of William Cornwaleis, Knt. after of Nath. Bacon, Knt of the Bath, whose widow she was in 1631, and lived at Brome.

1677, 16 *Oct.* *Luke Milbourne*,* A.M. Car. Lord Cornwallis.

1702, 10 *Dec.* The Rev. Mr. *Abraham Cooper*, A.M. the present [1730] rector, at *Milbourne's* resignation. Robert Bertie, Esq. *patron*.

In 1603, here were 81 communicants, and now [1730] there are about 40 dwelling-houses, and 250 inhabitants. It paid 1*l.* 17*s.* tenths, and was allowed 7*s.* deductions out of it; it was rated in the parliament association at 500*l.* and now to the King's tax at 135*l.*

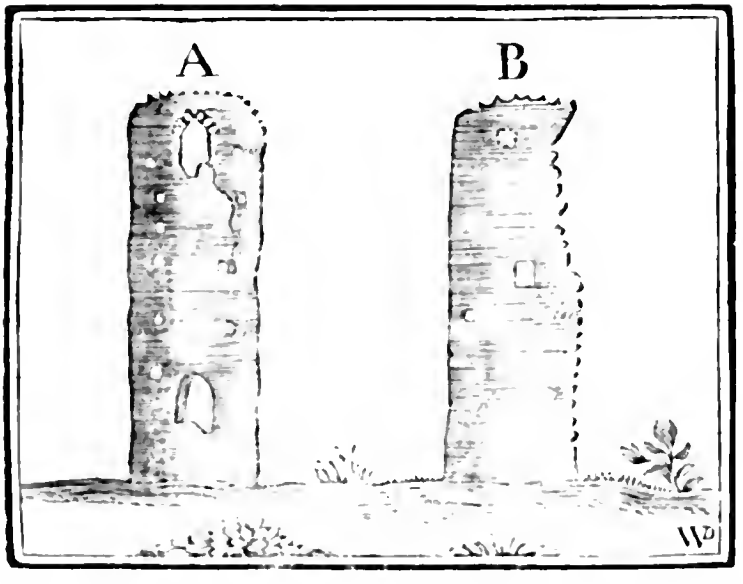
Here is an annual fair kept on the Tuesday after Easter day.

THORP-PARVA, or LITTLE THORP,

Is a small village on the east part of *Scole*, having only four houses in it; the name of Dorp in *Saxon* signifies a manor-house, and this is called in ancient evidences, *Thorp Manneseu*, probably from *Ralph de Maneriis*, (or *Manors*,) lord thereof, and *Little Thorp*, or *Parva Thorp*, to distinguish it from *Thorp-Abbots*, which lies near it. It paid to the tenths 1*l.* 4*s.* out of which 4*s.* was deducted; the parliament valuation was 148*l.* and the present valuation is 120*l.*

It is a rectory, but a *sinecure*; the church, which is dedicated to St. *Mary* the *Virgin*, being quite demolished, the ruins of the steeple, which was round, appear in this manner:

A is the west part. B the south.



* He published several sermons on the 30th of January.

† He holds it united to Thorp-Abbots.

In 1683, in the manuscript called, *the Answers of the Parsons*, it is thus entered, "*Robert Dale*, farmor of this benefice saith, that "there are about five communicants, that it is a rectory presentative, "valued in the King's Books at 4*l.* that *Edward Doyly*, Esq. is "patron of it, (as it is said,) who receiveth the tithes, and so hath "done of a long time, that the parishioners hear divine service at "*Billingford*." It is in *Redenhall* deanery, and *Norfolk* archdeaconry, and being sworn not to exceed the clear yearly value of 30*l.* *per annum*, is capable of augmentation, and neither pays first fruits nor tenths; the advowson now is, and always was, appendant to the manor.

In 1469, *William White*, Esq. of this parsh, who was lord and patron, ordered his body to be buried in the chancel of the church of the *Blessed Virgin*, at *Thorp-Parva*, so that the church was in use at that time, and I believe, long since.[6]

King's Books.	*Clear value under*	*Norw. Tax.*	*Lincoln Tax.*
4 0 0	30 0 0	3 marks.	6 marks.

Synodals.	*Proc. Arch.*
0 1 0	0 0 0

RECTORS.

1300, id. *April, Robert de Beccles*, chaplain. DANIEL DE BECCLES.[7]

1310, 15 cal. *Oct. Simon de Ruburgh*, priest to the church of *Thorp-Parva Mannewen*. LUCY, late wife of *Daniel de Beccles*.

1326, id. *Aug. Thomas de Shotisham*, accolite. JOHN DE NEKETON.

1335, 3 id. *Aug. Thomas de Shotisham*, priest. KATERINE, widow of the said *John*.

1338, 10 *April, William de Tounberningham*, accolite; on *Shotesham's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1339, 13 *Oct. Rad. de Neketon*, accolite. *Ditto.*

1340, 18 *Jan. Robert de Caldewell*, priest; on *Neketon's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1344, 27 *March, Thomas Forrester*, priest; on *Caldewell's* resignation. CATERINE DE NEKETON.

1349, 25 *July, Conrandus de Metleye*, priest. EDMUND DE NEKETON.

1352, 6 *Aug. Thomas Hannock*, priest; on *Metleye's* death. *Ditto.*

1355, 11 *Dec. Benedict Brennewater*, priest; on *Hannock's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1371, 15 *Jan. Thomas Palmer*, priest; at the resignation of *John Freshwater*, whose institution occurs not. *Ditto.*

1380, 17 *April, John Norman*, priest. ROGER DE WULFERTON, THOMAS rector of *Titeshale*, and RICHARD DAUTRYS.

1390, 8 *March, John Benselyn* of *Hapton*, priest.[8] WILLIAM BRAYTOFT of *Thorp-Parva*, and *Isabel* his wife.

[6] Register Betyns.

[7] Sir Henry Shelton was patron before Daniel de Beccless.

[8] This John was buried by the south gate of the churchyard, in 1420.

1420, 22 Nov. *Robert Cordebeef*, priest.[1] JOHN SWAN, Esq. for this turn.

1459, 31 *May*, *William Sad*. The BISHOP, by lapse.

1478, [illegible] *Indrea Tabqu*. Lapse.

1492, 22 *Febr.* *Henry Russell* held it united to *Scole*. RICHARD WHITE, Gent.

1492, 17 *March*, *John West*, at the death of *Nicholas Cane*. HENRY WYOTT, Esq.

1500, 7 *May*, Sir *Henry Penning*, who had his first fruits remitted by the Bishop, out of respect and love to *Henry Wyott*, his patron.

1510, 28 *Jan.* *Robert Buchanden* a monk; on *Penning's* death. HENRY WYATT, Knt.

1510, - - - - - -

1540, 1 *May*, *Nicholas Temperley*, scholar. MARGARET WHITE, widow.

1602, 2 *Nov.* *John Bond*, A.B. King JAMES, by lapse.

1605, 9 *Nov.* *John Bound* (or *Bond*) afterwards resigned; but he recalled it and was reinstated.

1627, Mr. *John Burges*, rector.

1632, *Hugh Hatton*.[2] EDWARD DOYLY, Esq.

1637, *Edward Hudson*, A.M. The KING by Lapse.

1663, 30 *Nov.* *Robert Bland*, A.M. The KING by lapse.

1700, 20 *Febr.* *John Fielder*, A.B. THOMAS ROBINSON, Gent.

He was succeeded by *John Burgate*, after whose death,

1724, 18 *Jan.* The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Buxton*, A.M. was instituted, who held it united to *Shimpling*. JOHN HOLT, Esq.

1728, 13 *Nov.* *Samuel Birch*, A.B. instituted on *Buxton's* death. ROWLAND HOLT, Esq. united to *Billingford*.

1730, 23 *May*, died *Samuel Birch*, rector, and this rectory was consolidated to *Billingford*.

This town belonged to *Edric*,[3] who held it of *Edric*, the ancestor of *Robert Malet*, lord of the honour of *Eye*, of whom it was held by *Hubert* in the Conqueror's time, when the manor extended (as it now [illegible] does) into *Thelton*, the whole being valued at xx.s. in the Confessor's, and 20s. *per annum* in the Conqueror's time; the *soke* belonged then to the King, to whom it paid 3*d.* *Geld*, being a mile long, and three quarters of a mile broad.

It afterwards came to the *Mantchensies*, who held it of the honour of *Eye*, which was held of the King in capite. In 1206,

WILLIAM DE WESTON was owner of it, and this year released it to

ALAN PICTAVIENSIS; (afterwards called *Alan de Goldyngham*;) and in 1250,

[1] Ro[illegible] 1427.

[2] [illegible] Ro[illegible]

[3] Domesday fol. [illegible] Terra Roberti Malet. Dice Dom Hundr.

[illegible] Terra [illegible] Malet [illegible] Regis. Terra habet in quart. in longo et [illegible] in latitudine et de Gelto in d.

DANIEL DE BECCLES[3] held it of the said *Alan*, by the service of one knight's fee; he of *William de Montecaniso*, (or *Montchensy*,) he of the Earl of *Cornwall*, as of *Eye* honour, and he of the King. This *Daniel* left it to

LUCY, his wife, daughter of *Ralph de Manerijs*, (or *Manors*,) who was lord here in trust, during his life; and then *Lucy* aforesaid kept the courts in her own name. In 1299,[4] she had the *leet*, and assize of *bread* and *beer*. In 1308, she settled it by fine on herself for life, and after on

JOHN DE NEKETON, who owned it in 1315, and, in 1324,[5] settled it on himself and

KATHERINE, his wife, in tail, who was lady in 1345,[6] and paid 40*s*. for her relief; at her death it went to

EDMUND DE NEKETON, who, in 1377, settled it, with the advowson, by fine, on *Roger Wolferston*, *Thomas* rector of *Titshall*, and *Richard Dautrys*, in trust; he was succeeded by

ISABELL, late wife of *John de Necton*, son of the said *Edmund*, about 1401; she afterwards married *William Braytoft* of *Thorp-Parva*, after whose decease it came to the *Whites*; for in 1469,

WILLIAM WHITE of *Thorp-Parva*, Esq.[7] by will dated *March* 30, gave the manor and advowson to *Mary* his wife, to maintain his children, till *Richard*, his third son, should be 22 years old, and then he was to have it in tail, remainder to *Robert*, his second son, then to *John* his fourth son, and then to *Bartholomew*, his eldest son, remainder to his daughters equally;

According to which, *Richard*, the third son, succeeded, and held it till 1492, 8th *Henry* VII.; but being then attainted of high treason, his estates were seized by the King, who granted them to *Henry Wiot*, and his heirs male; but the attainder being taken off, it reverted to the family; for *John*, the fourth son, who was doctor of divinity, instituted to *Filby* rectory in 1505, which he resigned in 1512, inherited on the entail, and in 1515 settled the whole on *Henry Wyatt*, *John Cutte*, *Richard Chamely*, Knts. *Richard* and *John Wiat*, clerks, *William Sparke*, and *William Damport*, and their heirs, in trust, but to what uses does not appear. However, notwithstanding this, he is found to have died seized, leaving

EDMUND, his son, (as I suppose,) his heir, who died in 1551, and left

ANNE,[8] his sister, his heir, who was then the wife of *Henry Doyly* of *Shottesham*, who held it of the King as of his honour of *Eye*. In 1572, this

HENRY was lord, who in 1584 levied a fine of it to *Thomas Townsend*, Esq. and others, in trust. In 1596, it was held by *Doylie*, and and in 1632,

HENRY DOYLY was lord and patron. In 1715,

THOMAS ROBINSON, Gent. was lord and patron, and sometime after, it was purchased by *John Sayer* of *Eye*, Esq. who sold it to

[3] Plita. 8 Joh. Rot. 1. in dorso.
[4] Rot. de quo warranto.
[5] Un. Norf. L. 2. L. 1. N. 93.
[6] Inquis. 20 E. 3.
[7] Regr. Betyns 113, B. proved at Hoxne, 1470.
[8] Carta pen. me.

JOHN HOLT, Esq. at whose death it descended to

ROWLAND HOLT of *Redgrave*, Esq. who is now [1736] lord and patron.

The *leet* belongs to the manor, so that the lord of the hundred hath no jurisdiction in this town.

FRENSE

WAS always one manor,[a] which in King *Edward's* time was held by *Ulric*,[b] of *Edric*, for one carucate; and in the Conqueror's time by *Hubert*, of *Robert Malet*, lord of *Eye*; it was then worth 15*s.* *per annum*, being five furlongs long, and four broad, and paid 8*d* *Danegeld*.

It was always held of *Eye* honour at one quarter of a knight's fee, and paid x.s. relief. I do not meet with any lords' names[c] before 1280,[d] when *John de Ludham* was lord and patron, whose family took their surname from a village so called in *Suffolk*, in *Wilford* hundred,[e] which they held many ages. In 1297, it was settled on

WILLIAM DE LUDHAM, and *Alice* his wife, and *John* their son, and his heirs. In 1320,

JOHN, wife of Sir *John Ludham*, and *John Lowdham*, Knt. son of *Thomas*, was 21 years old, and held this manor; and in 1336, purchased several large parcels of land of *Ralph de Shimpling*, and *Katerine* his wife, being the first of this family that had *Boyland's* manor; both which, together with this advowson, in 1343, they settled by fine on themselves, and the heirs of *John*; *Edmund de Ufford le Frere*, and *Peter de Teye*, being feoffees. In 1351,

Sir JOHN, son and heir of Sir *John de Lowdham*, and *Joan* his wife, held this and *Boyland* manor in *Osmundeston*, *Frenze* and *Stirston*; he died in 1355, and *Joan* his wife had it to her death in 1371, and held it of *Edmund*, son of Sir *Thomas de Ufford*, lord of *Eye*.

JOHN, son of *Thomas de Lowdham*, Knt. inherited, and died in 1371; and

Sir THOMAS DE LOWDHAM, Knt. brother and heir of *John*, son of

[a] Boyland's in Scole, is sometimes said to be in Frense, because it extends into it, as did the manors of Tatshall and Thorpe-Parva. The Abbot of St. Edmund, lord of Tatshall, in the Conqueror's time, had two soccmen here.

(Domesd. fol. 181.) In Frense in ... St. Edmundi de xvj. acr. Semp. dim. car. Val. ii. sol.

A. 1105 ..... Hasting, held 23 ac. i. villan. of the Abbot's fee. (1362, Will. de Ufford held it.

[b] Domesd. fol. 75.) Terre Rob. Malet, Duce Dim. Hundr. Frisa tenuit Edricus sub Edrico, pro. i. car. terre. modo tenet Hubertus, tunc et post i. villan. modo ii. tunc et po i. bord. modo ii. semper i. car. in dmo. semper arant homines cum duobus bovalus, et iii. ac. prati, modo i. mol. tunc et post valuit x.s. modo xv. habet v. quarent. in longo et iii. in lato et ii. de Gelto.

[c] It seems as if the Ludhams had it from the Sheltons.

[d] Liber Cedular.

[e] Nomina Villar.

Thomas, son of *John*, and *Joan* his wife, held it, jointly with *Maud* his wife; he died in 1385, and

Sir ROBERT CORBET, senior, Knt. held it, as guardian to *John Lowdham*, who dying, left it to his wife;

And in 1401, the lady which was the wife of Sir *Robert Corbet*, senior, Knt. held *Boyland's* in dower, and Sir *Robert Corbet*, junior, her son, held *Frenze*, during the minority of *John Lowdham*, son of *Thomas de Lowdham* and *Maud* his wife, who, when his father died, was but seven years old. This *John* died 28th *April*, 1428; *Alice* his wife surviving him: he left only one daughter,

JOAN, then 14 years old, married to *Thomas Hevenyngham*, Esq. and after that to *Ralph Blaverhasset*, Esq. both which she outlived, not dying till *June* 20, 1501, being 97 years of age: she was seized of *Boyland's*, the other moiety of which was granted by *John Lowdham* to *John Woodhouse*.

JOHN BLAVERHASSET was her son and heir, being 77 years old at his mother's death. This is a very ancient family, taking their name from *Bleverseta*, or *Bleverhayset*, in *Cumberland*, where the eldest branch continued a long time. In 1382, *Alan Bleverhasset* was mayor of the city of *Carlisle*, as was *John*, in 1430.[5] In 1412, *Ralph Bleverhayset* was parliament-man for that city, and so was *Thomas*, in 1584. In 1510, this *John* died, in the 87th year of his age, seized of *Frenze*, and a moiety of *Boyland's*; he had two wives; *Jane* daughter of *Thomas Heigham* of *Heigham Green* in *Suffolk*, Esq. by whom he had Sir *Thomas*, his son and heir, now 49 years of age; and *Jane*, daughter of Sir *Thomas Tindall* of *Hockwold* in *Norfolk*, Knt. He came from *South-hill* in *Bedfordshire*, to *Frenze*, which estate he gave to *John*, his son by his second wife, who dying without issue, it was divided among his four sisters, *Margaret*, married to *Robert Warner* of *Besthorp*, after to *William Drury* of the same; *Jane*, to Sir *Phillip Calthorp*; *Anne*, to Sir *Henry Grey* of *Wrest* in *Bedfordshire*, Knt.; *Ellen* to *Miles Hobart* of *Plumstede* in *Norfolk*, Esq. second son of Sir *James Hobart*, Knt.

Sir THOMAS died seized of *Frenze* and *Boyland's*, *June* 27, 1531, leaving

GEORGE, his eldest son by his first wife, his heir: he died in 1543, and by his will gave *Frenze* to *Margaret* his wife for life, and *Boyland's* moiety to *Mary*, his daughter and heiress, then married to *Thomas Culpepper*, Esq. she being to have *Frenze* also at *Margaret's* death. This *Mary*, by fine, settled *Frenze* on

FRANCIS BACON, Esq. her second husband, and *Edmund* his son, for their lives, both which had it, *Edmund Bacon* of *Harleston* being seized of it in 1572: after whose death it reverted to

JOHN BLEVERHASSET, who had enjoyed *Boyland's* ever since the death of the said *Mary*. This *John* was brother to *George*, her father: he sold the moiety of *Boyland's* to Sir *Thomas Cornwallis*, Knt. and his heirs, but *Frenze* continued in this family; for in 1587,

GEORGE BLEVERHASSET held it; and in 1595,

SAMUEL BLEVERHASSET. How or when it went from this family I do not find; but in 1666, 24th *Nov.*

RICHARD NIXON, Esq. died seized, and

[5] Willis's Notit. Parliam. vol. ii. p. 293, 4.

Richard was his son and heir, whose son, *Diamond Nixon*, sold it to

Sir Robert Kemp, Bart. whose son, Sir *Robert*, is now lord and patron. [1750.]

The Church is a small building, of equal height, covered with tile; and having no steeple, the bell hangs on the outside of the roof, at the west end: there is no partition between the church and chancel, but there is a beam fixed across the east chancel window, on which the rood was conveniently placed. The church is about 24 yards long, and 7 yards wide, the south porch is tiled. It is dedicated to St. *Andrew* the Apostle,* as appears from the will of *Ralph Bleverhasset*, who desired to be buried in the chancel of St. *Andrew* at *Frense*. The meanness of the fabrick hath preserved the inscriptions from being reaved, for it looks like a barn, at a distance. In the chancel, according to his will, is buried *Ralph Bleverhasset*, Esq. whose effigies, standing upon a lion, still remains on a stone, and this inscription.

> Hic iacet venerabilis Vir Radulphus Bleverhaysett
> Armiger qui obiit viii° die Mensis Novembris
> A° dni. M° CCCC lxxv. cuius Anime propicietur Deus Amen.

There are four shields still remaining.

1. *Bleverhasset* with an annulet quartering *Orton*;
2. *Ditto* impaling *Lowdham*;
3. As the second;
4. *Lowdham* single.

The inscription for his wife is now lost, but was, as we learn from Mr. *Austis's* MSS. (marked *G. 6*, fol. 39.) as follows:

Here lyeth Mrs. Joane Bleverhasset, the Wife of Ralph Bleverhasset, Esq. the Daughter and Heir of John Lowdham, who died the 20th Day of June 1501.

The same MSS. hath the following inscription, now gone:

"Here lyeth the venerable Gentleman John Blaverhasset, Esq; who "died the 27*th* of March, in the Year of our Lord, 1514."

On a stone by the south door is the effigies of a woman bidding her beads, with three shields under the inscription.

1. *Hasset* with an annulet, quartering *Lowdham*;
2. *Ditto* impaling *Tindall*, quartering *Fecklin*;
3. *Tindall* quartering *Orton* and *Scales*.

> Pray for the Soule of Jane Bleverhaysett, Wedow, late Wyf onto John Blaverhaysett, Esquier, whiche Jane departed oute of this present Lyf, the vi Day of October, the Yere of our Lord God, M v° xxi on whose Soule Jhu have mercy, Amen.

On a stone at the east end,

> Here lyeth Sir Thomas Bleuerhaysette, knyght, which decessyd the xvii Day of June, the Yere of our Lorde M v xxxi, and xxxiii Yere of the Reigne of our Sove raygne Lord Kyng Henry the viiith, whois Soule God Pardon.

* Regr. Castone in Archiv. Norw. fo. 183, b.

At each corner is a coat:

1. *Hasset* with an annulet, quartering *Orton*, impaling *Lowdham* and *Keldon*, quartered.

2. *Hasset* and *Lowdham* quartered, impaling *Heigham*, his first wife.

3. *Hasset, Lowdon, Orton,* and *Keldon,* quartered, impaling *Braham,* with a crescent.

4. *Hasset,* and the three quartered as in the last, impaling two lions passant.

His effigies still remains, in complete armour, having a surcoat of his arms, *viz. Bleverhasset* with the annulet, (which this branch always bare for difference,) with his quarterings, *Lowdham, Orton,* and *Kelvedon;* (or *Keldon;*) under his head lies his crest, *viz.* a fox passant.

On a marble three yards long, and a yard and half wide, is this on a brass plate:

Here lyeth Dame Margaret Bleverhayset, Wedowe, late Wyf to Syr Thomas Bleverhayset off Frens, Knyght, Dowghter to John Braham of Wetheryngset, Esquyer, who had Yssue by the said Syr Thomas, two Sonnes, Thomas a Pryst, and John Bleverhayset of Barsham, by Beclys in Suff. and fyve Dowghters, that ys Elizabeth fyrst married to Lyonell Lowth, after to Francis Clopton, Agnes married to Syr Antony Rows, Knyght, Anne married fyrst to George Duke, after to Peter Rede, Margaret fyrst married to John Gosnold, after to Antony Wyngfyld, who dyed the xviii of Julye in the Yere of our Lorde, 1561.

The first coat is lost, but was *Braham* impaling *Reydon.*

2. *Hasset, Lowdham, Keldon, Orton, Skelton,* and *Hasset,* impaling *Braham;* the third is lost.

Adjoining is another stone, having had two coats, which are reaved, as is the effigies of the man; that of the woman remains; her head lies on a pillow, and her beads hang before her; the two remaining shields have these arms:

1. *Duke* quartering *Banyard,* with the difference of two annulets interlaced on the fess.

Park and *Ilketshall* impaling *Hasset,* quartering *Lowdham, Keldon, Orton,* and *Skelton.*

2. *Hasset,* and his quarterings, as before.

Mr. *Le Neve* says, that the two coats lost were,

1. *Duke* and his quarterings, as before.

2. *Duke,* &c. impaling *Jenney,* quartering *Buckle* and *Leiston. Buckle, or,* a chevron between three buckles.

Heare under lieth George Duke, Esquyre.
who married Anne, the Dowghter of Syr Thomas
Bleverhaysset, Knyght, the whiche George
died the xxvi day of July, in the Yere
of our Lorde God, a. M. CCCCC. li.
whos Sowle God Pardon, Amen.

Another stone hath its inscription torn off, and one shield; the other is

Cornwaleis impaling *Froxmere.*

The next hath a man in armour, his sword hanging before him on a belt, his hands erected.

Hasset quarters *Lowdham* and *Orton*, *Orton* or *Loathe* impales *Heigham*

Hic iacet venerabilis vir Johannis Hever
hasset, Armiger, qui vicesimo viii die
Mens. Novemb: A Dni. M v r. cuius anime propicietur Deus.

On another stone: crest, a fox sedant on a wreath, under it, in a lozenge:

1. *Hasset, Lowdham, Orton, Kelldon, Skelton, Duke,* frette - - - - *Loathe.*
2. *Culpepper* quartering - - - - a chevron between eleven martlets, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, impaling *Hasset*, and quarterings as before.
3. *Bacon* impaling *Hasset* and quarterings.
4. *Hasset* and quarterings.
5. *Duke*, with an annulet, quartering three pelicans vulning themselves, and - - - frette - - -
6. *Orton.*

Mariæ filiæ et hæredi unicæ Georgij Bleverhasset,
Militis mariati Emptæ primo Thomæ Culpeper,
Armigero, qui hic, postea Francisco Bacon, Armigero,
Qui Petistriæ in Comitat: Suff. tumulatur, sine prole,
Defunctæ xii Septembr. 1587, Ætatis suæ, 70.
Viduæ, Piæ, Castæ, Hospitali, Benignæ!
Joannes Cornwaleis, et Joannes Bleverhasset,
Memoriæ et amoris ergo posuerunt.

On a brass fixed to the north chancel wall:

Here under lyethe Thomazin Platers, Daughter of George Duke, Esquyer, and Wife to William Platers, Sonne & Heier of Thomas Platers of Soterlen, Esquier, whiche Thomazin died the 23d day of December, in the second Yere of the Reigne of our Soverreigne Lady Quene Elizabethe, A 1560.

Platers, arg. three bends wavy *az.*
Platers impaling *Duke* and his quarterings.

More towards the east, on the said wall, remains the impression of a brass effigies, and inscription now lost, but in a MSS. (marked *E.* 20, fol. 24.) in Mr. *Anstis's* hands we have the following account:

Platers's arms and *Duke's*:

Orate pro animabus Willi Platers et Thomazin uxoris suæ filiæ Duke

As also of this, now lost:

Orate pro Domina Johanna Braham, vidua ux: Johis: Braham de Lowdham, Armigeri.

Braham impales *Duke.*

On a stone having the effigies of a woman in her winding sheet, bidding her beads:

Hic iacet tumulata domina Johanna Braham, vidua ac Deo dicata olim uxor Johannis Braham Armigeri que obiit xviii° die Novembris A° Dni. Millimo CCCCC xix. cuius anime propicietur Deus, Amen.

Braham single, and again impaling *Reydon*. *Reydon* single.

On a brass plated stone near the north door, a man in his winding sheet, and this:

Pray for the Sowle of your Charite,
Of Thomas Hobson to the Trynyte.

On three flat marbles:

Nixon, on a chief, an axe impaling three roundels.

Here lieth the Body of Richard the
Son of Richard Nixon, Esq; and
Susan his Wife, who departed this
Life the 28th Day of August, 1678.
In the 22d Year of his Age.

Nixon, impaling a chevron between three lions rampant:

Reliquiæ Richardi Nixon, Armig:
Qui obijt 24° Novemb: An° Dom.
1666, Ætatis suæ 77.

Per fess embattled three pheons impaling *Nixon*:

Here lyeth the Body of William Cooper, Gent. who died the 30th Day of March, 1693, Aged 54 Years.

In a north window was a man bearing *Ufford's* arms, and by him stood pictured a lady in the arms of *Shelton*, covered with a mantle of *Lowdham*.[7]

In the next window, *or*, a fess *gul*. *Hasset*, *Scales*; many funeral escutcheons for *Hasset*; one for *Catherine*, wife to *Thomas Froxmere*, Gent.

In the windows, *Hasset* and *Lowdham* quartered. *Lowdham*,—*Ufford*,—*Dalimer*, *arg*. three inescutcheons *gul*.; *Shelton*, *Mortimer* of *Wigmore*, *Ufford* with a label, again with a de-lis, again with a batoon gobonne *arg*. and *gul*.; again with an annulet *arg*.

In the west window *Lowdham*.

Lowdham impales *Bacon*, *gul*. on a chief *arg*. two mullets of the field, pierced *sab*.

Or, a fess *gul*. impales *Scales*.

Lowdham impales *az*. on a chief *gul*. three leopards faces *or*.

Mascule *or* and *sab*.

Most of these arms still remain in the windows.

I find among the evidences of *Brightlead's* tenement in *Scole*, that *Thomas Ropkyn* was buried here, with this inscription, now lost:

Pray for the Sowle of Thomas Ropkyn.

I have now by me three brass shields, which I am apt to think were stolen from this church some time agone; the arms being

Shelton impaling a cross ingrailed *erm*.

[7] MSS. pen. J. Anstis, Gart. A. 23, fo. 222. Another MSS. marked E. 26, fo. 23.

Shelton impaling a fess between fifteen billets, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

Paston impaling *Shelton*.

At Mrs. *Hill's* at *Castor*, near *Yarmouth*, I saw an ancient canvass surrounding two rooms, painted with the matches of the *Bleverhassets*, (*John Bleverhasset*, who married Mrs. *Hill's* sister, and died in 1704, was the last of this branch:) their names are under each coat, but with hanging against most walls, several are worn out: those that are perfect I have added here, though they are so displaced, that the time of the matches cannot be determined by their succession.

Bleverhasset, *gul.* a chevron, *erm.* between three dolphins embowed *arg.*

Crest on a wreath, *arg.* and *gul.* a fox sejant, *gul.*

Impaled with all the following coats:

Frogmorton, *gul.* on a chevron, *or*, three bars *sab.*

Braham, as in p. 134.

Tindall, *arg.* a fess indented in chief three crescents *gul.*

Eyre, *arg.* on a fess, - - - three trefoils *or*.

Pickerell, as in p. 48.

Clopton, *sab.* a bend *arg.* cotized, indented *or*.

Loxthe, *sab.* a lion rampant *or*, armed *gul.*

Cressi, *arg.* three beacons *sab.*

Culpepper, *arg.* a bend ingrailed *gul.*

Covert, *gul.* a fess between three lions heads *or*.

Baynaugh, *gul.* a chevron between three bulls faces *or*.

Brampton, *gul.* a saltire between four croslets fitchee *arg.*

Meakes, pally of six, *or* and *arg.* on a chief *gul.* three croslets formy of the first.

Lowdham, as in p. 134.

Kelsedon, (or *Kelsdon*,) *gul.* a pall reversed *erm.*

Orton, *arg.* a lion rampant guardant *vert*, crowned *or*.

Skelton, *az.* on a fess between three de-lises *or*, a crescent *sab.*

Cornwaleys, *Hare*, *Heydon*, *Wyngfield*, *Reape*, *Kempe*, *Gosnold*, *Spilman*, *Colby*, *Hook*, *Rouse*, *Drury*, *Hubbard*, *Heigham*, *Warner*, quartering *Whetnall*, *Calthorp*, *Lovell* and *Ruthyn*.

RECTORS.

1293, *John de Petestre*, rector.[1]

1325, prid. non. *Jan. John de Noxadomo* (*Noxhouse*) *de Snapes*; presented by CECILY, widow of Sir *Robert de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, and lord of *Eye*, ROBERT DE SHELTON, and WILLIAM TASTARD, guardians of *John de Lowdham*.

1349, 21 *Sept. Walter Manneysyn* (after wrote in Deeds *Malveyn.*) Sir JOHN LOWDHAM, Knt.

1381, 7 *May*, *William Payok*, priest. THOMAS DE LOWDHAM, Knt.

1382, 6 *June*, *John Baxter*, priest.[2] *Ditto*.

1393, 4 *June*, *Peter Rous*, priest. Sir ROBERT CORBET, senior, guardian to *John de Lowdham*.

[1] Reg. Corteys, fol. 294.

[2] Baxter was vicar of Earlescoln in Essex, and changed with Payok, he died 1393, and was buried in this church.

1394, 20 *May, Henry Brakkele*, priest,[1] Sir ROBERT CORBETT, senior, guardian to *John de Lowdham*.

1397, 6 *Decem.* Sir *John de Scoles*, priest. *Ditto.*

1401, ult. *Jan. Michael Crowe* of *Kenninghall*, priest. *Ditto.*

1404, 4 *Oct.* Sir *Tho. Warner* of *Leyham*, priest. GILBERT DE DEBENHAM, for this turn.

1408, 8 *Nov. Robert Pope* of *Frandeston*, priest. JOHN LOWDHAM of *Burgate*.

1416, 18 *Oct. Tho. Bukke* of *Melles*, priest.[2] JOHN LOWDHAM of *Ipswich*, patron, by right of inheritance in a lineal descent.

1416, 20 *Jan. John Greeve. Ditto.*

1417, 22 *Oct. Roger de Knyveton*, priest. JOHN HEVENYNGHAM, senior, Knt. WILL. SHELTON, Esq. WILL. LORD, clerk, and JOHN INTEWODE, for this turn.

1419, 22 *Dec. John Rawe*, priest, on *Knyveton's* resignation. JOHN LOWDHAM.

1423, 31 *May, Simon Warner*, priest.[3] JOHN LOWDHAM, Esq. son and heir of *Thomas Lowdham*, Knt.

1428, 10 *April, John Bubwith*, priest, on *Warner's* resignation. JOHN HAGH, Esq.

1479, 18 *July, Henry* - - - - - - -

1484, 22 *Sept. Robert Stukely*, collated by the BISHOP. I meet with no more institutions till

1597, 21 *April, Edmund Stanhaw*. The CROWN (as guardian to *Bleverhasset.*)

1598, 20 *Oct. John Smith*, A. M. on *Stanhaw's* resignation. SAMUEL BLEVERHASSET, Esq. united to *Scole*.

1603, *John Smith*, rector, of whom the *Answers of the Parsons* inform us, that he was a preacher allowed by the late Lord Bishop of *Norwich*, but no graduate.

1618, 21 *April, Tho. Hall*, A. M. united to *Scole*. SAMUEL BLAVERHASSET of *Lowdham*, Esq.

1642, 10 *Sept. John Gibbs*, A. M. on *Hall's* death. RICHARD NIXON, Gent.

1651, 18 *Febr. Toby Dobbin. Ditto.*

1673, 22 *Sept. Tho. Wales*, A. B. on *Dobbin's* death. JOHN FINCHAM of *Outwell*, in the Isle of *Ely*, Esq.; he had *Thelton*.

1702, 7 *Oct. Tho. Palgrave*, on *Wales's* death. DIAMOND NIXON, Esq.

1725, 24 *Aug. Will. Baker*, on *Palgrave's* death. ROBERT KEMP, Bart. united to *Wacton-Parva*.

1734, the Rev. Mr. *John James*, the present [1736] rector, on *Baker's* resignation. Sir ROBERT KEMP, Bart. patron.

King's Books.	*Clear Value.*	*Synodals.*	*Procurations.*	*Norw. Taxa.*
2 13 4	30 0 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	1 0 0

Lincoln Taxa.
6 marks.

[1] Rector of Brensete in Canterbury diocese, which he changed for this.

[2] John Greve was minister of Wiley in Essex, which he exchanged with Bukke for this.

[3] After minister of Thurrock in Essex.

This rectory is in *Redenhall* deanery, and *Norfolk* archdeaconry, and being sworn of the value of 30*l. per annum* only, is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation, here is a rectory-house, and about 3 or 4 acres of glebe. It is a small village, having only 6 houses, and about 60 inhabitants. [1780] In *Norwich Domesday* it is said, that the rector then had a house and 20 acres land, not taxed. The old tenth was 1*l.* 5*s.* the association valuation, 20*l. per annum*, and the present valuation is 149*l.*

THE CUSTOM OF THE MANOR is to the eldest son, and the fine is at the lord's will, the *leet* belongs to the hundred, the *leet-fee* being 8*d. per annum*.

THELTON,

THELTON, or, as in the Conqueror's time, *Telvetun*, had two manors, besides a part that belonged to the honour of *Eye*.[a]

The manor that belonged to *Ely* was granted from that church, among others, to *Henry de Rhia*, who, in the Black Book of the *Exchequer*, is returned to hold three knights fees of the church of *Ely*, and was afterwards, by the *Marshals*, who succeeded in that honour, given to the *Scaleys*, who, in 1282, held both the manors; for in the inquisition then taken at the death of *John le Marschall*, *Jeffery de Scalarys* (*Scaleys* or *Scales*) is presented to hold the manor of *Thelveton* at one fee, together with the other manor there, of the Bishop of *Ely's* fee, by one fee more, which manor also belonged to the tenure of the said *John le Marschall*, as belonging to his barony of *Rhye*, both which the said *Jeffery* died seized of the year following, as held of *Hugh le Marschall*, as of her manor of *Hockering*, *Thomas* son of *Jeffery de Scalarys*, junior, his grandson, being his heir, who had livery hereof this year, together with *Whaddon* manor in *Cambridgeshire*.

This *Thomas* was born at *Bologne*, when the Queen, mother to the King, was there, in time of war, as the record shews us.[b] He had

[a] Terr. Roberti Malet. Dice dam. Hund. Dom. fol. 28. In Telvetaham [illegible] quod [illegible] commendat. [illegible] acr. terre, modo tenet Galterus, tunc et post dimid. car. [illegible] modo medial, semper val. [illegible] d.

Terra Sancte Adeldrede [illegible] de Ely. Dice dim. Hund. fol. 190. Telvetuna tenet semper Sancta A[illegible] Adeldrede [illegible] pro [illegible] car. terre, semper [illegible] [illegible] car. tunc in car. in dominio [illegible] mill. semper car. hom. [illegible] acr. prati, tunc [illegible] [illegible] pore, modo [illegible] val. [illegible] sol. [illegible] leug. in longo, et dim. in lato, et de Gelto [illegible] d.

Terre Gisleberti Arbalistarii. Dice dim. Hund. fol. 286. In Telventuna, tenuit Alsius sub Rege Edwardo pro II. car. terre semper III. villan. et II. bord. tunc et post II. car. in dnio. modo I. semper I. car. homm. silva XXX. porc. et [illegible] acr. prati, modo I. equus in aula, [illegible] an. modo VIII. tunc VIII. porc. [illegible] XX. oves et [illegible] vas aquam, et [illegible] commend. de [illegible] car. terre, semper [illegible] car. inter omnes, et [illegible] acr. prati, tunc et post [illegible] sol. modo XX.

[b] Pata. Term. Hil. 13 E. 1. Rund. mag.

free-warren in these manors allowed him in *Eyre*, the first of which was in this family soon after the Conquest.[6] *Hardevinus de Scalers*, the first of note of the family, was one of the valiant *Normans* that assisted the Conqueror in his great expedition, who gave him many manors, and made him a baron by tenure. The advowson of the rectory was given to the convent of St. *Mary Overy* in *Southwark*, very early, by some one of this family; all the rectors, that are to be met with in the Institution Books, being presented by the priors there, till the Dissolution, and from that time by the Crown, where the patronage now remains. The priors had a portion of 5*s*. paid out of the rectory, which was taxed at 6*d*.[7] In 1304,

THOMAS DE SCALARIJS held it of *William le Marschall*, and had the King's license to alien 40*s*. *per annum* rent out of it. In 1342,

THOMAS, his son, succeeded to *Waddon* and *Thelton*, which he held of Sir *Robert de Morley* at one fee, and he of the Bishop of *Ely*, and he of the King.

JOHN, son of *Thomas*, and grandson of this *Thomas*, was heir. He married *Amy*, one of the daughters of Sir *John de Whelnetham Magna*, Knt. which *John* left three daughters, *Margery*, married to *John de Sutton* of *Wivenho*, Knt. and *Mary* to *Michael de Bures*, between which three his inheritance, *sc*. the manor and advowson of *Great Welnetham*, and the manor of *Alpheton*, &c. was divided in 1371. In 1387,

JOHN DE CHALERS, lord here, had *Thomas* a son, then aged 13, whose son

JOHN held it in 1401, of *Robert de Morley*, he of the See of *Ely*, and that of the King, being then the King's ward, in custody of *John de Hevenyngham*, Knt. which Sir *John* held a quarter of a fee of *Julian*, sister of *John de Thelveton*, as of the manor of *Thelveton*, and was a part of it, which was held of the Abbot of St. *Edmund*, and laid in *Gissing*, and was alienated by *Thomas de Scalarijs* as above, to one of the family sirnamed *de Thelveton*. This *John de Scalers* (or *Scales*) died in 1466, leaving *Thelton*, and *Whaddon* to

MAUD his wife, who died in 1470, and left three daughters coheiresses; *Alice*, married to *John Moore*; *Anne*, to *John Harcourt*; and *Margaret*, unmarried; but to which this was alloted I find not, neither can I tell who owned it till 1538, 10th *March*, and then it belonged to

BEATRIX HARMAN, sole daughter and heiress to *Henry Moine*, Esq. who was lord of *Thelveton*, by whom it was settled on *John Watts*, clerk, to the use of the said *Beatrix*: and this year the said *John Watts* infeoffed *Beatrix* in it for her life, remainder to *George Bongham*, Esq. next kinsman and heir to the said *Beatrix*, and immediately after she released her estate for life to the said *George* and his heirs; this *George* the same year settled it on

WILLIAM ROGERS, and *Catherine* his wife, and their heirs; in 1540 *George Bongham*, *William Rogers*, and *Catherine* his wife, infeoffed it in *Thomas Codde*, and *William Loues*, (or *Love*,) and their heirs; and in the same year *George Bongham* released to all those feoffees, all his right in it; and then *Love* and *Codde* infeoffed *William Rogers* and *Catherine* his wife in it, to hold to them and their

[6] Chauncy's Hist. of Hertf. fo. 111. [7] Taxa. Relig. A° 1428, fo. 42.

heirs: *Catherine* surviving her husband in 1554, 24th *April*, sold the manor to

JOHN STUBBE, Gent. who gave it to *Elizabeth* his wife, for life, and then to *John Stubbe* his eldest son, who gave it to *Anne* his wife, to be sold, of whom

THOMAS HAVERS of *Wintarthing*, Gent. in 1592, purchased it, and died 1605, and left it to *Elizabeth* his wife, for life, then to his eldest son, from which time it hath passed in a lineal descent in this family.

The HAVERSES had their rise under the *Norfolk* family, which they have served for many generations; *John Havers* was Gentleman of the Horse to *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, and attended him in the battle at *Bosworth Field*, where that duke was slain; *John Havers* of *Wintarthing*, in *Norfolk*, was Steward to the family, as was *Thomas Havers*, his son, who purchased the manor, and built the present mansion-house, which is a good brick building and very uniform; *John*, his second son, was Bailiff to the Earl of *Arundell* in 1610; *Edward*, his third son, was Steward of his courts; and *Thomas*, his fourth son, was farmer of the parks; *William Havers* continued the same office at his father's death, and *Thomas Havers*, the present lord, [1736.] now hath it.

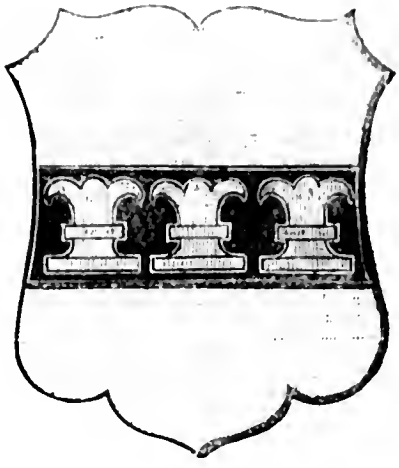
Their *arms* are of ancient date, but were confirmed with the addition of a *crest*, by *Robert Cooke*, *Clarencieux*, in these words:

"*Gouldes*, on a fess *sables*, three chess rooks of the field.

"*Crest*, on a wreath *gold* and *sables*, a griffin sejant *erm.* with a "crown for a collar, chained and mantled *gul.* doubled *arg.*"

As appears from the said confirmation, under seal of the office, now remaining in the family.

THE CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR are these: the copyhold descends to the youngest son; the fine is at the lord's will; the tenants cannot waste their copyhold houses, nor fell timber without license; it gives no dower.



John Havers of Winfarthing. — Anne, daughter of - - - - Dussing of Brome.

- Anne, married to Ed. Ward of Bixley
- 1. T. Havers of Winfarthing, died in 1605. — Eliz. dr of Wm. Dale.
  - 1. Wil ob. s. p. 3 Edward 4. Tho. married Anne Ward, 1617. 5. Edmund. 6. Henry, married Elizabeth Ward. 7. Dale.
  - John Havers of Shelfhanger, heir in 1610. — Eliz. dr. of John Tindal of Banham.
    - Clere Havers of Brakendale.
      - Rich-mond, s. p.
      - J. Havers of Norwich. — Mary, dr. of - - - - Collins of Southwold. Suffol.
        - Thom Havers of Norwich, goldsmith. — Grace, dr. of Hen. Barney, of Anemere, Norfolk.
    - Wil Havers, lord 1664. — Susan, dr. of - - - - - Brook of Whitchurch, Southam.
      - Mary Englefield of Berkshire.
      - T. Havers, lord, ob. 1 Febr. 1697. — Alice, dr. and coheiress of Sir E. Moore of Kitlington, in Nottinghamsh. Bart. of Nova Scotia.
        - Wm. Havers, Esq. lord. — Mary Dormer.
          - Thomas Havers, Esq. now [1736] lord — Henrietta-Maria, dr. of Sir Simeon D'Ewes, of Stow-Langetot, Suffolk.
            - Thos. William. Edward. Henrietta-Maria.
          - Wil. Havers of London
          - John ob. s. p.
          - Mary, married to H. Bedingfield, Esq. of Stoke-Ash, Suffolk.
        - Thomas, a religious. Henry. Mary, a nun at Bruges.
      - John. Susan married to T. Risden. Eliz. to H. Hudleston, Esq. of Sauston, in Cambridgsh. died in 1665.
    - Anne, married to T. Shardelow, Gent. Eliz. to W. Killingworth. Dorothy to John Whitefoot of Forneet. Frances, a nun. Judith to Wm. Brown. Mary to H. Tindall.
- 2. William s. p. 4. Gawdy had issue.
- 3. Gilb. Receiver for Norf. 5. Edmond.

This rectory is in the archidiaconry of *Norfolk*, and deanery of *Redenhall*, and being discharged of first fruits and tenths, is capable of augmentation. It hath a rectory-house, which, with 3 acres of land belonging to it, was given to the church in 1375, when the rector obtained a license in mortmain, to confirm it.

King's Books.	*Clear Value.*	*Synodals.*	*Procurations.*
9 0 0	46 0 0	0 2 0	0 6 8

Norw. Taxat	*Acres Glebe.*
15 Marks.	7 0 0

At the time of the *Lincoln* taxation, the rector had 22 acres of glebe, the rectory was valued at 17 marks, besides the Prior of *Southwark's* portion of v.s. out of it, and paid xiij.*d.* *Peter-pence*, and in the *Norwich* taxation, the portions of the canons of *Southwark* were taxed at vij. marks.

The Church is a small building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south porch, all tiled, and a square steeple, and two bells only, one being formerly sold to repair the church, which is dedicated to St. *Andrew* the Apostle, as appears from the will of *John Peron*[1] of this town, who, in 1460, ordered to be buried in St. *Andrew's* churchyard here, and gave iis. to mend the steeple, and 12*d.* to the high altar.

On the font are four shields; on the first, the emblem of the trinity; on the second, three cups, on each a water, as an emblem of the sacrament, on the third, a plain cross; on the fourth, a cross floree, the arms (I suppose) of the donor.

On two flat stones by the altar, the first hath *Havers's* arms:

Hic jacet Corpus THOMÆ HAVERS, qui obijt Febr. 1[m] A° Dom. 1697. Ætat. suæ 66. Requiescat in Pace.

Here lyeth Anne eldest Dawghter of Thomas Bramton of Norton Esq, first married to Edward Kene & had Issue, Edward, Henry, Roger, Edmund, Bridget, after with Thomas Nash & had Issue Anne, dyed the 16 of December 1625.

On a small mural monument on the south side of the chancel:

Here lyeth the Body of Mary Englefyld, Wife to Thomas Havers, Esq, obijt 21 Octob. Anno Dom. 1682, Requiescat in Pace, Elizabeth Englefyld her Sister, cedit.

RECTORS.

1308, 6 non. *Marc. Will. de Langeford*, accolite. PRIOR of *Overy*

1311, kal. *May. Francis de Causton*, accolite. *Ditto.*

1322, 8 id. *July, Roger de Soterle*, priest. *Ditto*

1327, 12 kal. *Apr. John*, son of *Walter Jowet* of *Hymeferthyng*. *Ditto.*

1332, non. kal. *Oct. Rich. de Ely*, priest, on *Jowet's* resignation. *Ditto.*

[1] Ex. Autog. penes Christoph. Calthorp, mil. bal. anno 1708.

1351, 20 *March, John,* son of *Tho. Durand,* priest, on *Ely's* resignation. PRIOR of *Overy.*

1409, 4 *July, Walter Arnald* of *Palegrave,* priest, on *Durand's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1425, 28 *March, John Halston* of *Salisbury* diocese, priest. *Ditto.*

1442, 6 *December, Tho. Drawesword,* priest; by lapse. *Ditto.*

1466, *John Hauteyn,* at *Drawesword's* death. *Ditto.*

1483, 13 *October, John Penman,* (or *Parman,*) priest; collated by the BISHOP, because the person presented by the Prior was found unfit to be admitted to it.

1528, *John Watts,* on *Penman's* death. PRIOR of *Overy.*

1583, 11 *Novem. Daniel Bowen* (or *Bowles.*) The CROWN.

1591, 2 *April, Roger Bugge,* alias *Brigge. Ditto.*

1612, *William Bagley,* A. B. *Ditto.*

1631, *Edward Cartwright,* A. M. united to *Billingford. Ditto.*

1679, 5 *March, Tho. Wales,* A. B. on *Cartwright's* death, united to *Frenze. Ditto.*

1702, 21 *Sept. Henry Swetnam,* on *Wales's* death. *Ditto.*

1711, 18 *Oct. Edward Bosworth,* on *Swetnam's* cession. *Ditto.*

John Randall, the father. *Ditto.*

1728, *John Randall,* the son. *Ditto.*

1729, the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Turner,* A. M. the present rector. [1736.]

This village in the Conqueror's time was two miles long, and one mile broad, and paid vii.*d. Danegeld;* in 1603 there were 74 communicants; now there are 20 houses, and about 100 inhabitants. [1736.] It paid to the tenths 2*l.* was valued at the association tax, at 612*l.* the present valuation being 475*l.*

The *Leet* belongs to the hundred, the *leet fee* being 1*s.*

The COMMONS are, *Atte Green,* which joins to *Diccleburg,* and contains about 15 acres; *Hill Green,* about 80 acres; *Bottom Common,* about 10 acres; *West Common,* about 50 acres; and *Little Green;* and they intercommon on *Scole Green.*

SHIMPLING

Is bounded on the east by *Dickleburgh*, on the west by *Burston*, on the south by *Thelton*, and on the north by *Gissing*. It is a rectory appendant to the manor, and being discharged of first fruits and tenths, is capable of augmentation. The rectory hath a house and 16 acres of glebe: *Norwich Domesday* says, that *Richard de Boyland* was then patron, that the rector had a house and XV. acres of land; that the procurations were then VI.s. VIII.*d*. and the synodals XXII.*d*

King's Books.	*Clear Value.*	*Synodals.*	*Arch. Procur*
10 13 4	47 0 0	0 2 0	0 6 8

Acres Glebe.	*Norw. Tarat.*	*Lincoln Tarat*
16 0 0	11 Marks.	10 Marks.

The following persons appear to have been

RECTORS.

1305, 6 kal. *Dec. Robert de Bosayle*, accolite. WILLIAM DE SCHYMPLING.

1328, 7 kal. *Mar. Will. de Schymplyng*, accolite. ROGER, son of *Will. de Shympling*.

1338, 12 *July, John de Cherchegate*, priest to St. *George's* church at *Shympling*. *Ditto.*

1349, *Robert Sampson*, priest. EMMA, late wife of *Roger de Schymplyng*.

1361, 13 *Sept. Ric. de Halle*, priest. *Ditto.*

1362, 21 *Sept. Peter Scott*. *Ditto.*

1386, 19 *April, Tho. de Welles*. THOMAS DE GLEMESFORD.

1393, 28 *March, Welles* changed this with *John Malle* for *Mildeston* rectory, in *Sarum* diocese. ROGER DE ELLINGHAM and JOAN HARDLGREY.

1396, 29 *March, Malle* exchanged with *Will. Stone* for *Ludenham* in *Kent*. *Ditto.*

1401, 29 *Aug. John Drury*, priest, who resigned *Watton* vicarage in exchange for this. ROGER DE ELYNGHAM.

1408, 7 *Aug. John Cok* of *Illington*, priest.

1421, 8 *Octob. Reginald Pepper* of *Berton Bendysch*, priest, on the resignation of *Cok*. *Ditto.*

1421, 6 *March, Tho. Young*, on *Pepper's* resignation. WILLIAM, son of *Roger de Elyngham* of *Elyngham*, near *Bungey*

1422, 22 *March, Rich. Semyngwell*, on *Young's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1430, 20 *Sept. Walter Shyde* of *Disse*. Lapse.

1432, 23 *Octob. Thomas Wright*. Lapse.

1454, 14 *Dec. John Grygby*. WILLIAM ELYNGHAM of *Elyngham* by *Bungey*.

1437, 12 *Octob. Richard de Schymplyng*, on *Gryghy's* resignation. WILLIAM ELYNGHAM of *Elyngham* by *Bungey*.

1449, 31 *Jan. Robert Caade*, resigned to *John Beest*, in exchange for *Winterburn Basset* rectory, in *Wiltshire*. *Ditto*.

1451, 21 *April, Thomas Messinger*, on *Beest's* death. *Ditto*.

1504, *John Odiham*.

1507, 4 *Aug. James Galle*.[2] Lapse.

1525, 19 *Octob. Thomas Warde*. THOMAS SHARDELOWE, Esq.

1536, 26 *March, John Lanman*,[1] on *Ward's* death. JOHN ALDHAM, lord of the moiety of *Elyngham's* manor here, by turns.

1563, 26 *June, Thomas Oxford*, alias *Farmor*, A. M. STEPHEN SHARDELOWE, Gent.

1572, 24 *Nov. William Luffkyn*, on *Oxford's* resignation. STEPHEN SHARDELOWE, and JOHN ALDHAM, patrons.

1609, 1 *Aug. Nicholas Colte*.[2] JOHN SHERDELOWE.

1642, *Jeremiah Gowen*.[3] ADRIAN MOTT of *Braintree*, and MARGARET CARTER of *Stratford* in *Essex*.

1649, *Thomas Cole*,[4] clerk, A. M. JOHN and JAMES MOTT, Gent.

1684, 9 *Dec. John Rand*. JOHN BUXTON, Esq. united to *Burston*.

1706, 1 *Jan. John Calver*, on *Rand's* death. ROBERT BUXTON, Esq. united to *Gissing*.

1729, The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Buxton*, the present rector, [1736,] united to *Thorp-Parva*.

The CHURCH hath a steeple, round at bottom, and octangular at top, and four small bells; it is leaded, though the chancel is thatched, and the north porch tiled. It is dedicated to St. *George*,[5] whose

[2] He was buried in the chancel; "Item, I wyll the pightel late John "Auncells in Catt's Fenne, to be letten "to the best profet, and the yerely "ferme thereof to fynd and kepe a lyght "byrninge before the blyssyd sacra-"mente, in my sayd chauncell for ever, "in tyme of divine service." Regr. Briggs, fol. 179.

[1] Buried here May 3, 1563.

[2] Buried here Dec. 5, 1642.

[3] Buried here May 28, 1649.

[4] He was licensed to preach in 1664, and was buried here Nov. 29, 1684, aged 73.

[5] 1627, 4 April, Mr. John Shardelowe my primitive and dearest patron buried, summo mane.

1640, 7 Oct. Mr. John Mott my afflicted patron was buried by me Nic. Colt. Memorandum, that the last day of February or the first of April 1636, I sealed a licence and delivered it to my present patron Mr. Mott, allowinge him liberty accordinge to the statute in this case provided; to eat some fleshe meate this Lent, for his comfortable relief in his present sickness and weakness in nature. Teste me, Ni. Colte rectore ib.

In 1653, Aug. 4, one Alexander Dencington was chosen register, the first of whose entry in the book here follows literatim: "Upon the seconde day of "October 1654, I recevid a requeste in "wrightinge, for the publication of a "concente of a marriage betwen Robte "Chase of Shimplinge, singleman, the "sonne of James Chase of Shimplinge, "aforesaide, and Margarette Bakeler "of the same parishe, singlewoman, "the daughter of Eliz. Bakeler of Ti-"vetshall. Margarett have come be-"foir Thomas Sherife, one of the jus-"tices of peace for this county, and "desired to be joyned together in mar-"riage, ackordinge to an act of the Little "Horn'd Parliamente, lately in that "cause made and providid, in the pre-"sentis of Alexander Dencington and "Thomas Chase, brother to the said "Robte Chase, and Robte Bakeler," &c. From the Parish Register.

In 1507, John Awncell who was buried in the church gave to St. George's Gild, in St. George's church at Shim-

effigies, with his shield, *viz. arg.* a plain cross *gul.* is to be seen in a south window of the chancel, and seems to be as old as the building, which in all appearance was in the beginning of the thirteenth century, (though the steeple is much older,) for then *William de Shimplyng* was lord and patron, whose arms still remain under this effigies, *viz. arg.* a chief *gul.* a fess between six de-lises *sab.*

Here was a *Guild* in honour of the same saint,[6] and a Chapel dedicated to St. *Mary*, which stood in *Shimpling Hithe*, of which there are no remains. This had some endowment, for *Gerrard* the Prior, and his Chapter at *Norwich*, with the Bishop's consent, granted to *Richard* the chaplain of *Shimpling*, 7 roods of meadow in *Roreker* in *Shimpling*, &c. in perpetual alms, paying yearly *5d.* at the high altar in the cathedral, to which *John Pierson* of *Gissing*, and others, were witnesses,[7] so that this must be before 1201, for in that year *Gerrard* the Prior died; this was down before the general dissolution, for I meet with no grant of it at that time.

St. *George* and the *dragon*, and the arms of *Shimpling*, are carved on the font; the chancel is covered with large grave-stones, all disrobed of their brasses; several of them were laid over the rectors, as appear from the chalice and water upon them, that being the symbol of a priest; the rest that had arms, I take to be laid over the *Shimplings* and the *Shardeloes*. The arms of

Shardeloes are, *arg.* a chevron *gul.* between three crosslets fitchee, *az.* *Crest*, a plume of feathers *arg.*

On a small stone towards the west end of the church:

Richard Lesingham, ob. 5 die. Octob. Anno Dni. 1705, Etatis suæ ----

Here let him rest,
Memory stile him dear,
'Till our Redeemer
Shall in the clouds appear.

On a marble near the pulpit: arms of

Potter, sab. a fess between three mullets *arg.* *Crest*, an elephant's head erased *arg.* gutte de sang.

Here in expectation of a joyful resurrection, resteth the body of Cecill Potter, Gent. who dyed Jan. the 29th, 1693, aged 70 years.

In a window:

Gloria in Excelsis Deo.

Here are twelve penny loaves given to as many poor people, by the rector and church-wardens, on the First Sunday in every month, there being land tied for it.

In the Confessor's time *Forbert* held this manor of *Stigand*, it being then worth 20s. of whom the part in *Gissing* was also held by another freeman, and was then of 5s. value, but was risen to ten in the Conqueror's time, though *Shimpling* continued at the same

[6] Cop. Ex. 8 s. with legacies to St. Mary's Guild at Burston, and to repair the way leading from Walcot Cross to Diss market, and ordered Sir Tho. Percivall his priest, to continue his service in Shimpling church for his own soul and his wife Margaret's, and mother's, and all his friends, as long as 100 marks last, at 8 marks a year.

[7] Regr. Harsyke.

[8] Regr. Sacrist. Norwic.

[9] Browne's Remains, addend. p. 45.

value. This, as one manor, was given by the Conqueror to *Roger Bygod*, who gave it to *Robert de Vais*, (*de Vallibus*, or *Vaus*,) it being then a mile and a quarter long, and a mile broad.[9] The whole paid *5d. Geld*. There was then a church and 10 acres glebe, valued at *12d.* and several other manors extended hither, of which I shall afterwards treat in their proper places. The *Vaises* held it of *Bygod's* successors, till 1237, in which year *Oliver de Vallibus*[1] granted it to *Richard de Rupella*, (afterwards called *Rokele*,) settling it on him and his heirs by fine,[2] to be held of him by knight's service; he died in 1287, at which time he held it of *John de Vallibus*. This *Richard* granted it to be held of him and his heirs by *Richard de Boyland*, in trust for *Ralph Carbonell*,[3] who held it of Maud, wife of *William de Roos*, who was daughter and coheir of *John de Vaux*. This *Ralph* conveyed it to

Roger de Schymplyng, to be held by knight's service of *Richard Rokele's* heirs; and in 1280, the said *Roger*[4] was lord, the manor being settled upon him, and *Emma* his wife, in tail; after their deaths it came to *William de Schympling*,[5] their son, who held it of *Richard Rokell* at half a fee, he of the Earl-Marshal, and he of the King in capite. This *William* married *Margaret de Tacolveston*,[6] on whom the manor was settled for life in 1305, it being then held of *William de Roos* and *Maud* his wife, and *Petronell de Vaux*, her sister. This *William* purchased a great part of the town of divers persons. He had a son named *Roger*, who presented in 1328, and held it till about 1345, when he was dead, and *Emma* his wife had it, at whose death it fell divisible between their three daughters:[7]

Isabel, married to *John Kirtling*, to whom this manor was allotted;

Joan, who had *Moring-Thorp* manor, and

Katerine, married to *William de Ellyngham*, who had *Dalling* manor in *Flordon*. *Isabell* had issue, *Roger* and *Emma*, who left none, so that this manor and advowson descended to *Roger*, son of *William de Elyngham* and *Katerine* his wife, daughter of *Roger de Schymplyng*, which said *Roger de Elyngham* held it in 1401, by half a fee, of *John Copledick*, Knt. who held it of the Lady *Roos*, she of *Thomas Mowbray*, and he in capite of the King. How it went from the *Elynghams* I do not know, but imagine it must be by

[9] (Fol. 113.) Terre Rogeri Bygoti, Dice Dim. Hundr. Simplingaham tenet Robertus de Vais pro manerio, et pro xl. acris terre, quam tenuit Torbertus liber homo Stigandi T. R. E. tunc ix. bord. post et modo vii. semper i. car. in dominio, tunc. i. car. homin. post et modo dimid. silva vii. porc. et vi. acr. prati semper. i. equus. modo iii. an. tunc v. porc. modo xxiii. semper ix. oves et quatuor liberi homines liberati ad hoc manerium perficiendum, xvi. acr. terre, tunc. i. car. post et modo dim. semp. val. xx. sol. habet v. quar. in longo et iiii. in lato, et de Gelto v.*d.* quicunque ibi teneat. una ecclesia x. acris. val. xii.*d.* Gessinga tenuit i. lib. homo sub Stigando T.R.E. xlii. acr. et semper. vi. bord. semper. i. car. in dnio. semper arant homines cum dnobus bovibus, silv. viii. porc. et. iiii. acr. prati, tunc et postea val. v. sol. modo x. et tenet idem. (Sc. Rob. de Vais.)

[1] Oliver de Vaux, or de Vallibus, was son of Robert, son of Robert, son of William, the son of that Robert who held it at the survey. Dug. Bar. vol. i. p. 526: see more in Pentney, where the first Robert founded a priory.

[2] Fin. divers. com. H. 3. L. 2. N. 12.

[3] Esc. 16 E. 1. N. 59.

[4] Nomina Villar.

[5] Fin. Norf. E. 2. L. 1. N. 210.

[6] Fin. Norf. E. 1. L. 7. N. 125.

[7] Plita. Term. Trin. de Banco, A° ii. H. 4. N. 103.

female heiresses, for in 1521, *Humphry Wyngfield* had a moiety of it, and *John Aldham* had another part, he died in 1558, and was buried in this chancel, leaving his part to *John* his son,[7] who held it jointly with *Bonaventure Shardelowe*, in 1571, Mr. *Aldham* had a fourth part of the manor, and a third turn, and Mr. *Shardelowe* three parts and two turns. The patronage and manor was in Mr. *John Motte*, who was buried *October* 7, 1640, and *John Motte*, and his brother *James*, presented in 1649. It looks as if the *Mottes* had *Aldham's* part, and after purchased *Shardelowe's* of Mr. *John Shardelowe*, who held it till 1611, together with *Dalling* manor in *Florden*, which was held of *Shimpling* manor. He conveyed it to *Edmund Shipwith*, Esq. and *Antony Barry*, Gent. and they to *Thomas Walter*, and *John Busely*, Gent. who conveyed it to the *Motts*, from whom, I am apt to think, it came to the *Proctors*, for *John Buxton* of St. *Margaret's* in *South Elmham* had it, in right of his wife, who was kinswoman and heiress of Mr. *Proctor*, rector of *Gissing*; after this it came to *Robert Buxton*, Esq. who died and left it to *Elizabeth* his wife, who is since dead, and *Elizabeth Buxton*, their only daughter, a minor, is now [1730] lady and patroness.

The *Leet* belongs to the manor, and the fine is at the lord's will.

As to the other parts of this village,[8] they being parts of the manors of *Titshall*, *Tersfield*, and *Bresingham*, it is sufficient to observe, that they went with those manors, except that part held by *Fulco*, of which the register called *Pinchbek*, fo. 182, says that *Fulco* or *Fulcher* held of the Abbot in *Simplingaham* and *Gissing*, 70 acres, and 4 borderers, being infeoffed by Abbot *Baldwin* in the time of the Conqueror; this, about *Edward* the First's time, was in Sir *John Shardelowe*, a judge in that King's reign, in whose family it continued till 1650, when it was sold to Mr. *Mott*. The seat of the *Shardelowes* is now called the *Place*, and is the estate of the Duke of *Grafton*, and (as I am informed) formerly belonged to *Isaac Pennington*,[9] alderman of *London*, one of those rebels that sat as judges

[7] Regr. Colman, test. probat. 10 Sep. 15[illegible].

[8] (Fol. 82.) Terre Regis quam Godric[illegible] servat. Dice Dim. Hundr. In Simplingaham unus integer liber homo Edric. T.R.E. de duodecim acris terre, [illegible] car. in ca'ena[illegible] se de xvi. acr. [illegible] semper dim. car. hec calumpniatur Sancti Edmundi, et hundr. testatur [illegible] R. Cenac tenebat, quando se [illegible], de hac calumpnia, mater Sancti Edmundi xiv. acr.

In Simplingaham dim. lib. hom. de iii. acr. terre, in Tervella jacet soca et sara, &c. These belonged to the King's manor of Tersfield.

(Fol. 181.) Terre Abbat. de Sco. Edmundo. Dice Dim. Hundr. In Simplingaham vi. soc. pertin. ad manerium (to the Abbot's manor of Titshall) de xxxii. acr. et i. bord. et ii. acr. prati, semper inter omnes, i. car. appreciat. [illegible] ad Tit hall. In ca'[illegible] Shimplin[illegible] liber homo xl. acr. quod tenet Fulc. et ii. bord. semper i. car. et ii. acr. prati. silva iii. porc. val. x.s.

(Fo. 182.) In Simplingaham i. lib. hom. et dim. de xiii. acr. semper dimid. car. et i. acr. prati, valet xx.s.d. et appreciat. sunt in Bresingham.

Fol. 78., Terre Rob. Malet. Dice Dim. Hundr. In Simplingaham ii. liberi homines ejusdem se. Edric antecessoris Rob. Malet, commendat. tantum. xv. acr. tunc. dim. car. modo i. bos. semper val. xvi.d.

This part belonged to the honour of Eye, of which it was always held to this time; I have seen several old taxations of this town, where we meet with these distinctions, viz. That this part belongs to the manor, this to the honour, and this to the free land held of the Abbot of Bury, as of his manor of Titshall.

[9] See Rapin, vol. xii. p. 51, and 587, edit. Lond. 1730. See the 2d part of the History of Independency, p. 103.

at the King's trial, for which villainy he was knighted. He lived to the Restoration, when, according to his deserts, his estates were seized as forfeited to King *Charles* II. who gave this to the Duke of *Grafton;* upon the forfeiture, the copyhold on the different manors were also seized, which is the reason that the quitrents to *Gissing*, *Titshall*, &c. are so large, they being made so when the Lords regranted them.

I have seen an ancient deed made by *John Camerarius*, or *Chambers*, of *Shimpling*, to *Richard de Kentwell*, clerk, and *Alice* his wife, and their heirs, of 3 acres of land in this town, witnessed by Sir *Gerard de Wachesam*, Knt. and others, which is remarkable, for its never having any seal, and its being dated at *Shimpling* in the churchyard, on *Sunday* next before *Pentecost, anno* 1294.[2] This shews us that seals (as *Lambard* justly observes[3]) were not in common use at this time; and, therefore, to make a conveyance the most solemn and publick that could be, the deed was read to the parish, after service, in the churchyard, that all might know it, and be witnesses, if occasion required. The *Saxons* used no seals, only signed the mark of a cross to their instruments, to which the scribe affixed their names, by which they had a double meaning; first, to denote their being Christians, and then, as such, to confirm it by the symbol of their faith. The first sealed charter we meet with is that of *Edward* the Confessor to *Westminster* abbey, which use he brought with him from *Normandy*, where he was brought up; and for that reason it was approved of by the *Norman* Conqueror; though sealing grew into common use by degrees, the King at first only using it, then some of the nobility, after that the nobles in general, who engraved on their seals their own effigies covered with their coat armour; after this, the gentlemen followed, and used the arms of their family for difference sake. But about the time of *Edward* III. seals became of general use, and they that had no coat armour, sealed with their own device, as flowers, birds, beasts, or whatever they chiefly delighted in, as a dog, a hare, &c.; and nothing was more common than an invention or rebus for

1609, John Shardelowe, Gent. holds the manor of Shimpling, formerly belonging to William de Shimpling, and since that to Stephen Shardelowe, Gent. son and heir of Thomas Shardelowe, Gent. by the service of a fourth part, and half a quarter of a fourth part of one fee, and the said John holds also in the said town, another eighth part of a fee, which was heretofore Ellingham's, afterwards John Aldham's, son and heir of John Aldham, Gent. Robert Pennington, citizen of London, holds 50 acres, parcel of the demeans of the manor by knight's service; John Browne holds 40 acres of the demeans by the same service, late Martin Sidley's, Esq. and Thomas Gawdie, Esq. holds 3 acres at Burston Moor, in right of his wife, parcel of the said manor, the whole of which is held of Forncett manor, at half a fee, of which John Shardelowe, Gent. holds half, and John Aldham, Gent. the other half, to whom the others are answerable for their shares. MSS. Feod. Mil. Tent. de D. Norf. Inqs. A° 35 E. 1. post mortem Rogeri Bygod, Comitis Norf. Will. de Roos, et Matilda, uxor ejus ac Petronilla de Vaux, tunc tenuere in Shimpling, Shottesham, &c. de eodem Comite 31 feod. et dim. et quart. part i. feodi. Inquis. A° 32 Eliz. post mort. Bonaventure Shardelowe, q. tenuit advoc. et maner. de Shimpling de manerio de Forncet per tres partes unius feodi militis, quondam Rici. de Shimpling et Will. de Ellingham. A° 19 H. 8. Tho. Shardelowe, Pater Stephi. solvebat vij.*d.* pro rationabili auxilio ad Katherinam filiam primogenitam Ducis Norf. maritand. 24 Nov. 36 H. 8. predictus Stephanus solvebat pro relevio 37*s.* vi.*d.*

[2] Carta penes T. Martin, Gen.

[3] Lambard's Peramb. of Kent, p. 405.

their names, as a swan and a tun for *Swanton*, a hare for *Hare*, &c., and because very few of the commonalty could write, (all learning at that time being among the religious only,) the person's name was usually circumscribed on his seal, so that at once they set both their name and seal, which was so sacred a thing in those days, that one man never used another's seal, without its being particularly taken notice of in the instrument sealed, and for this reason, every one carried their seal about them, either on their rings, or on a roundel fastened sometimes to their purse, sometimes to their girdle; nay, oftentimes where a man's seal was not much known, he procured some one in publick office to affix theirs, for the greater confirmation: thus *Hugh de Schalers*, (or *Scales*,) a younger son of the Lord *Scales*'s family, parson of *Harlton* in *Cambridgeshire*, upon his agreeing to pay the Prior of *Barnwell* 20s. for the two third parts of the tithe corn due to the said Prior out of several lands in his parish, because his seal was known to few, he procured the archdeacon's official to put his seal of office, for more ample confirmation:[a] and when this was not done, nothing was more common than for a publick notary to affix his mark, which being registered at their admission into their office, was of as publick a nature as any seal could be, and of as great sanction to any instrument, those officers being always sworn to the true execution of their office, and to affix no other mark, than that they had registered, to any instrument; so their testimony could be as well known by their mark, as by their name; for which reason they were called *Publick Notaries*, *Nota* in *Latin* signifying a mark, and *Publick* because their mark was publickly registered, and their office was to be publick to all that had any occasion for them to strengthen their evidence. There are few of these officers among us now, and such as we have, have so far varied from the original of their name, that they use no mark at all, only add *N. P.* for *Notary Publick*, at the end of their names. Thus also the use of seals is now laid aside, I mean the true use of them, as the distinguishing mark of one family from another, and of one branch from another; and was it enjoined by publick authority, that every one in office should, upon his admission, choose and appropriate to himself a particular seal, and register a copy of it publickly, and should never use any other but that alone, under a severe penalty, I am apt to think, in a short time we should see the good effects of it,[b] for a great number of those vagabonds that infest our country under pretence of certificates signed by proper magistrates, (whose hands are oftener counterfeit than real,) would be detected; for though

[a] Auto[illegible] per P. L. N. die [illegible] 4 cal. Aug. 1337.

[b] [illegible] of the marks were found [illegible], that [illegible] all [illegible] of [illegible] with which the marks [illegible] their [illegible] impaled with [illegible], witness the [illegible] marks to be found on [illegible], windows, and grave stones, [illegible] town, in Norwich, [illegible] which the memory of their [illegible] preserved, it being very obvious to all that search into the records of those places, to find who used such a mark, and then, if we see it on a house, we may conclude it to have been that man's dwelling; if on a disrobed gravestone, that it was his grave; if on a church window, or any other publick building, that he was a benefactor thereto, and nothing of greater use than an ancient deed to make out their marks by, for they always sealed with them.

it is easy for an ill-designing person to forge a handwriting, it is directly the contrary as to a seal; and though it is in the power of all to know the magistrates names, it is but very few of such sort of people that could know their seals; so that it would in a great measure (if not altogether) put a stop to that vile practice; and it would be easy for every magistrate to know the seals of all others, if they were entered properly, engraved, and published: and it might be of service, if all the office seals in *England* (or in those foreign parts that any way concern the realm) were engraved and published, for then it would be in every one's power to know whether the seals of office affixed to all passes, &c. were genuine or no; for it is well known that numbers travel this nation, under pretence of passes from our consuls and agents abroad, and sometimes even deceive careful magistrates with the pretended hands and seals of such, it being sometimes impossible for them to know the truth, which by this means would evidently appear. And thus much, and a great deal more, may be said to encourage the true and original use of that wise Conqueror's practice, who can scarce be said to put any thing into use but what he found was of advantage to his government.

This rectory is in *Norfolk* archdeaconry, and *Redenhall* deanery: it had 69 communicants in 1603, and hath now [1736] 23 houses, and about 130 inhabitants. The town is valued at 300*l. per annum.*[6] Here are 3 acres of town land, one piece is a small pightle abutting on the land of *Robert Leman*, Esq. another piece is called *Susan's* pightle, lying in *Gissing*, and was given by a woman of this name, to repair the church porch, (as I am informed,) the other piece lies in *Diss Heywode*, and pays an annual rent of 5*s.*

The COMMONS are *Kett's Fen*, which contains about 4 acres; *Pound Green*, 1 acre; *Hall Green*, 4 acres; the *Bottom*, 6 acres; and the *Lower Green*, 6 acres.

[6] The dole of bread, mentioned in page 156, was given by W. Denington of Mendham, yeoman, and the land tied for the payment lies in Shimpling. And I am lately informed that the glebe amounts to about 20 acres.

GISSING.

THE CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Mary* the Virgin, and in 1209 was a rectory, a moiety of its patronage being then settled on *Butley* priory,[1] by *John*, son of *Geffery*, about 1217, *Thomas de Hastyngs*, with the consent and joint act of *John* Bishop of *Norwich*, granted to the monastery of St. *Mary* at *Butley*, in *Suffolk*, the perpetual advowson of the other part, and *Roger de Skerning* not only confirmed it, but agreed to appropriate the whole to that house; and in 1271, the 56th of *Henry* III. endowed the vicarage with all the offerings, the tithes of the mills, a vicarage-house and meadow, and an acre of land adjoining, and twenty acres more of the church's free land, and all other small tithes, except hay, which, with all the corn tithes, and the rest of the glebe, together with the rectory manor, and all its appurtenances, were to belong to the prior, who was always to present to the vicarage.

RECTORS.[1]

William of *South Elmham*, the first vicar, was succeeded in

1307, prid. kal. *Sept.* by *Will. Ingereth*, of *Debenham*, priest, who resigned it for *Firsfield*.

1313, 15 kal. *July*, *Thomas* of *Palgrave*, priest.

1317, 3 kal. *Sept.* *Henry* of *Melles*, priest.

1328, 12 kal. *May*, *William* of *Pakenham*, priest.

1344, 26 *October*, *Walter le Palmer* of *Ipswich*, priest.

1349, 23 *Sept.* *Robert-dil Moor* of *Eye*, priest.

1383, 7 *October*, *John Ive* of *Pulham*, priest; *Robert* atte *Moor* resigned.

1392, 25 *August*, *Roger Wright*, by change with *John Ive* for *Little Hennege*, in *London* diocese, which *John* was also rector of *Shelton*, *Boxells*.[2]

1397, 2 *March*, *Walter* of *West-Walton*, priest.

1401, 6 *June*, Sir *Robert Felys*, priest, on *Walter's* resignation.

1403, 16 *Dec.* *John Carman* of *Yaxesle*, priest.

1419, 24 *Dec.* *Robert Therne*, priest, on *Carman's* resignation.

1429, 6 *March*, *Robert Smythe*, priest, on *Therne's* resignation.

1432, 7 *October*, *Robert Belle*. Bishop by lapse.

1449, 2 *Sept.* Sir *Thomas Blankpayn*.

1454, 7 *March*, *Thomas Gedington*, an Augustine canon of *Butley*, on *Blankpayn's* resignation.

Robert Heyn, priest.

1468, 6 *Febr.* *Robert Bate*, on *Heyn's* resignation.

1[illegible], 1 *July*, *Thomas Wellbourne*, on *Bate's* resignation.

[illegible] Register of the Sacrist [illegible] Norwich [illegible], p. 65.

[2] Newcourt, vol. ii. 521, 327.

1484, 4 *Nov. John Winter*, alias *Capèll*, priest, canon of *Butley*.
1500, *John Aumbler*[1] succeeded, on *Winter's* resignation.
All the above were presented by the Prior of *Butley*.

1534, 16 *Nov. Peter Mannyng*, priest, on *Aumbler's* death
1549, 7 *Aug. Michael Dunning*,[2] LL. B. RICHARD DENNEY, of *Bawdeseye*, patron of this vicarage, for this turn only, by grant from *Thomas*, late prior of the dissolved house of *Butley*, the grant being made before its dissolution.
1554, *Gregory* (or *Geo.*) *Grange*, on *Dunning's* resignation.
1561, 26 *Dec. John Hiltone*, priest. The QUEEN patroness. He had *Burston*.
1578, 15 *Octob. Thomas Proctor*, A. M. ROBERT KEMP, Esq.
1579, 23 *May, John Savell*, A. B. The QUEEN.
1579, 5 *Sept. Thomas Proctor*, A. M. The QUEEN; she ejected him, and presented *Savell*, in order to recover her patronage, which being done, she presented him again.
1613, 27 *March, Robert Proctor*, A M. The KING; he subscribed the articles at the Restoration, *Aug.* 18, 1662, being ordained deacon by the Bishop of *Ely*, *Sept.* 25, 1608, and was made a licensed preacher on the day of his institution; he died in 1668.
1668, 24 *Dec. John Gibbs*, A. M. presented by King CHARLES II.; he continued rector till 1690, being then ejected as a nonjuror; he was an odd but harmless man, both in life and conversation; after his ejection he dwelt in the north porch chamber, and laid on the stairs that led up to the rood loft, between the church and chancel, having a window at his head, so that he could lie in his narrow couch and see the altar. He lived to be very old, and at his death was buried at *Frenze*.
1690, 28 *June, Thomas Jeffery*. ROBERT KEMP, Bart. united to *Flordon*.
1694, 24 *April, John Calver*, on *Jeffery's* death. *Ditto*; united to *Shimpling*.
1730, the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Kemp*, A. M. presented by his father, Sir ROBERT KEMP, Bart. who died *Dec.* 1734, leaving this patronage and manors to Sir *Robert Kemp*, Bart. his eldest son, who is now [1736] lord and patron.

The impropriation, according to *Butley* Register, was confirmed by several Archbishops of *Canterbury*,[3] and was taxed at 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and paid 33*s.* 4*d.* tenths. It appears also by the said register, that Sir *John Aumbler*, as rector of *Gissing*, acknowledged a pension of 26*s.* 8*d.* to be yearly due to the Prior of *Butley*, out of the rectory, which was now in effect disappropriated, and united to the vicarage, all but the manor, the impropriate glebe, and its tithes, which remained in the prior, and fell to the Crown at the Dissolution, in which they continued till Queen *Elizabeth* by letters patent, dated the 16th day of *April*, 1563, granted to *Edw. Dyer*, and *Henry*

[1] Regr. Cant. sede vacante, pen. Dec. et Cap. Norw. fo. 112 b.
[2] This Michael was vicar-general, and rector of North Tuddenham, of whom you may read among the persecutors in Fox's Martyrs, and in Browne's Posthumous Works, edit. Lond. 1712, p. 51.
[3] Regr. Butley, fo. 17. b.

Gissing, to be farm, the rents, lands, tenements, woods, and portion of tithes, in *Gissing*, lately belonging to *Butley* priory, at the yearly fee-farm rent of 4*l.* 16*s.* 11*d. ob.* to be held in socage; and this *Edward*, the 17th of *Feb.* 1574, sold them by deed enrolled in chancery, to *Robert Kemp*, Esq., and this year, the Queen, by other letters patents dated *Dec.* 22, granted to *Anthony Kintellmarsh* and his heirs, the rectory, or advowson of the rectory, &c. who the 9th of *Feb.* in the same year, sold it by deed enrolled in chancery, to *Robert Kemp*, Esq.; but notwithstanding this, the Queen recovered her presentation to the church, because, though the rectory was united, yet it had been all along presented to by the name of a vicarage, and so could not be included in the grant of the rectory: and from this time it remained in the Crown, till King *Charles* II. gave it to the *Kempes*, who united the tithes of the impropriate glebe, and so made it a complete rectory, and as such it hath been presented to ever since.

In 1604, the *Priory Close* in *Gissing* and *Burston*, containing 10 acres, and other lands of the value of 20*l. per annum* were granted to *Nic. Yetesworth* and *Barth. Brokesby*.

In 1364,* *John*, son and heir of *William de Calthorp*, held a messuage and lands in this town, by *petit serjeantry*, viz. by the payment of a well-feathered arrow of 4*d.* value, every year, to the King, by the hands of the sheriff.

It is called in the King's Books, *Gassing* alias *Gesling*, and is thus valued, viz.

King's Books.	*Tenths.*	*Synodals.*	*Procurations.*	*Pension.*†
14 10 1 *ob.*	1 9 7 *ob. q*	0 2 8	0 7 7 *ob.*	1 9 7

Terra Glebe.
6 0 0

Here was a chantry in honour of all the Saints, in a chapel of that dedication in the churchyard, founded by Sir *Nicholas Hastyng*, Knt. and confirmed by *William* Bishop of *Norwich*, about 1280; for in that year the said Sir *Nicholas*, and Sir *Adam de Gissing*, Knt. endowed it with a messuage, and divers lands, which were sometime *Robert* of *Gissing's*, father of Sir *Adam*, and were copyhold of Sir *Nicholas's* manor, all which were manumised by the said *Nicholas*; it was for one priest only, who was bound daily to sing for their souls, and those of their ancestors: it is now quite gone, and we know not in which part of the churchyard it stood.

In 1543, it appears that the township held of *Gissing cum Dagworth* manor a tenement called *Buckenham's*, which abuts on the way leading from the church to *Tibenham Long Row* east, and of *Gissing Kempscum Dalling's* manor, another tenement called *Oakes's*, and one acre of land lying between the lord's meadow north, and the common way west, and also one piece called the *Meadow-Pightle*, which abuts on the drag-way north. This tenement and acre pay a rent of 6*d.* and the pightle a rent of 7*d.* a year. They

* Inq. p. m. 14 Edw. 3. Rot. Orig. in Scac. 36 Ed. 3 Chew 175.
† [illegible] paid to the Crown, [illegible]
‡ [illegible] to the dissolved priory. [illegible]

had also a freehold cottage and garden, at *Well Green;* and the *leet fee* was then two shillings and four-pence.[6]

In 1548, Sir *Anthony Hevenyngham*, Knt. lord of *Gissing cum Dagworth*, settled three acres of land upon the church-wardens, towards the maintenance of the poor, and ordered that *Bartholomew Kempe* and his heirs should pay 3*s.* a year to the same use, out of his estate.[7]

In 1537, *John Tiler* gave 20*s.* to the church; mayster *Barthyll-mew Kempe*, hathe in his hands to the use of the chirche lij.*s.* *Daniel Broome* hath to the use of the crosse, 35*s.* 8*d.*

1550, *John Taylor* gave 26*s.* 8*d.* to repair the cawnsey.

1598, *Joan Freeman* gave 13*s.* 4*d.* to the church.

1621, Mr. *Tho. Prockter*, clerke, late of *Gissinge*, deceased, gave 40*s.* for town stock, to be put out by the church-wardens, to two poor men, resident in the said town, they to have the benefit for one year, lying in good security, and then the next year, to two others, &c.[8]

Here is a very good parsonage-house, with a barn and stable, built all of brick, by Mr. *Calver*, late rector, (in whose time the old parsonage was burnt,) with a garden, orchard, and other conveniencies, and 49 acres of glebe.

The Church hath a low small round steeple joined to its west end, but yet it contains five bells; on the first and second is this,

GOD BLESS THE CHURCH AND CONFOUND HER FOES.
Run'd out of one, by Mr. John Gibbes, Rector.

This on the third bell:

DEFUNCTOS PLORO, PESTEM FUGO, FESTA DECORO.

The nave is leaded, the chancel is tiled, and hath a chapel joined to each side of it, both which are leaded; that on the south side hath no memorials in it, the vault for the family of the *Kempes* being under it. That on the north was the ancient burial-place of the lords of the manor, and is full of monuments and grave-stones. There is only a cup belonging to the altar, on the cover of which our Saviour's head is poorly engraved, and this, Gysseing A° 1567.

There is nothing in the nave, but this inscription on a free-stone:

> Here lyeth the Body of Richard the Sonne of William Girling, late of St. Andrews in the seven parishes in Suffolke, he was born in December 1633, and died in April 1667, in the Service of Mrs. Mary Sone Widdow, Mother-in-Law to Sr. Robert Kemp Bart. He was exemplary good in his Life and Death.

In the chancel there are no memorials of any kind. In the north chapel, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, there are several grave-stones which have lost their brasses, but the arms were as follow, as Mr. *Anstis's* MSS. (marked *E.* fol. 29,) hath them:

Kemp and *Curson*, for *Robert Kemp*, who married a *Curson*.

[6] From the evidences in the Church Chest.

[7] From the rolls of the said manor, 3 E. 6. pen. Rob. Kemp, Bar. A° 1699.

[8] Evidences in the Church Chest; these two tenements and the land are in possession of the town at this time. [1736.]

Kemp and *Dade*, for *John Kemp* and *Alice* his wife, daughter of *Dade*.

Kemp and *Aileyn*, for *Barth. Kemp* and *Anne* his wife, daughter of *Aileyn*.

Kemp and *Cockerham*, which still remains.

Kemp and *Smythwine*, these arms and inscription still remain, viz.

Here lyeth buried Robert Kemp, Esquier, who
Marry'd Elizabeth, the daughter of John Smythwine,
Esquier, and had Issue too Sonnes, and three
Daughters, he dyed the XXVIIth of April, in the
Yeare of our Lord, 1596, Etatis suæ LXXX.

Kemp and *Le-Grey*, his second wife, in colours, on a stone in the wall, with this: SPERO LUCEM.

Kemp quarters *Butteryleyn*, and impales four coats quartered, *Le-Grey* with an annulet.

Bainard.

Connard, *ar.* a fess between two chevrons *az.*

Berry, per pale *az.* and *gul.* a cross floree between four trefoils *or*.

On another stone in the wall, *Kemp* quarters *Butteryleyn* impaling chequy *or* and *az.* a fess in a bordure *gul.*

On a black marble,

Here lyeth the Body of Jane Kemp, wife of William Kemp of Antingham, second son of Sir Robert Kemp of Gissing, Bart. she died April 12th 1705, and in the 19th year of her age.

On a mural monument of white marble against the north wall, having *Kemp's* arms and crest, *viz.* on a wreath *or* and *gul.* a pelican vulning herself, proper, and differs from *Kemp's* crest on the next monument, which is a hawk standing on a garb, *or*.

Sir ROBERT KEMP of GISSING
In the County of NORFOLK, BARONET.
Was born at WALSYNGHAM-ABBEY, upon the 2d of FEBR.
1627, and died the 26th of September, 1710,
In the 83^d Year of his Age.
His first Lady was MARY the Daughter of
THOMAS KERRIDGE, by SUSAN his wife, she
Was born in LONDON, in Febr. 1631, they were married
July 15th 1650, and she died in June, 1655.
They had a Son & 2 Daughters born &
Christen'd, which died young.
The second Lady of the said Sir ROBERT KEMP,
Was MARY, the Daughter of JOHN SONE
Of Ubbestone, in the County of Suff. Gent. by
MARY, the Daughter of WILLIAM DADE,
Of the said County, Esqr. She was born April
The 6th, 1637; they were married Novr. the 20th,
1657. She died July the 29th 1705, at UBBESTON,
By whom they had 3 Sons and 2 Daughters.
Both these Ladies were very Prudent,
and Pious, few exceeded the former,
and scarce any the latter.

On another mural monument on the same side, *Kemp's* crest, arms, and quarterings. 1. *Kemp*; 2. *sab.* a lion rampant, *arg.*; 3. barry of six, *az.* and *sab.* on a canton *gul.* a saltire *or*; 4. *Hastyngs*; 5. *Dove*, *az.* a chevron between three doves *ar.*; 6. *Butteveleyn*; 7. *az.* three roses *or*; 8. *sab.* two chevrons *arg.*

Kemp impaling, on a bend *sab.* three roses *or*. The same quartered with *gutte de sang*.

ROBERT KEMP, late
of Gissing, Esquire, the
only Sonne and Child of Richard
Kemp of Gissing, Esquier, and Alice
Cockerham, (Daughter of Philip Cock-
kerham of Hampsted, in the Countie of
Middlesex, Esquire, sometimes Officer to K.
Edw. VI. & Q. Mary, in theire Custom-house
at London) married Dorothy Herris, sole
Daughter of Arthur Herris of Crixeth, in
the County of Essex, Esquire, by whom
he had viij Sonnes & iij Daughters whereof
vij Sonnes and ij daughters do yet survive
there Father, who being xlvij Yeares,
ould, peaceably departed this transitory
Life, in the Faith of Christ, October
xxiij. MDCXII. having then bene
happily wedded unto hir xvij
Yeares, to whose never dying
Memorie, his beloved wife erected
this Monument at hir owne chardges,
April xxiiij M.DC.XIIIJ.

Painted in the glass of the east window:

Kemp and *Buteveleyn* quartered, impaling *Hastings*.

Ditto impaling *Clifford*. *Ditto* impaling *Gray*. *Ditto* impaling *Lomnor* of *Mannyngton*.

Sab. a lion rampant *arg.* painted on the wall.

There are five coffins in the vault, one is Sir *Robert Kemp's*, who died *Dec.* 1734, and his three wives, and a child by the first wife. Hatchments for them, *viz. Kemp* impales *King* of *Thurlow*, *vert*, a chief and a griffin *or*.

Kemp impales *sab.* a lion rampant *ar.*

Kemp impales *Blackwell*, pally of six *ar.* and *az.* on a chief *gul.* a lion passant *or*.

Here were several manors, free tenements, and other small lordships, of which I shall give the best account that I can, though I must own that in some of the small manors the fees and tenures are so intricate, that there may be some mistakes.

The capital manor, afterwards called

HASTINGS MANOR,

at the survey was included and valued as a *Berewick* to *Titshall*, with which it was given to the Abbot of *Bury*,[a] who was lord at the Conquest, and immediately after, the abbot assigned it for life to *Ralph*,[b] at whose death, Abbot *Baldwin* infeoffed one *Ricuard* in it,[c] together with the head stewardship of that abbey in fee. From him it came to *Ralph de Flamaville* of *Aston*,[d] *Flamaville* in *Leicestershire*, who was steward in fee of *Bury* abbey in the time of *Henry* I. and from him to *Robert* his son, who died without issue, leaving *Emelinge*, daughter of *Hugh Flamaville*, his niece, his heir. She married *Hugh de Hastyngs*,[e] son of *William de Hastyngs*, Steward to King *Henry* I. with whom this manor, and the stewardship of *Bury*, with *Aston*, *Flamaville* manor in *Leicestershire*, and all *Robert Flamaville*'s estate, came to this family, which was surnamed from the port of *Hastyng*, the lastage of which, with that of *Rhye*, they for a long time farmed of the Crown. This *Hugh* left *William* his son and heir, who was Steward to *Henry* II.[f] as well as to the abbey; he obtained a grant of confirmation of that King, of all the lands which *William de Hastyngs* his grandfather, and *Hugh* his father had enjoyed. He married *Margery*, daughter of *Roger Bygod* Earl of Norfolk, by whom he had *William*, his son and heir, who paid 100 marks for his relief. In 1193, sixth *Richard* I. he left *Henry*, his eldest son, his heir, though it seems he had several sons, and among others *John*, to whom this manor was assigned, and *John* assigned it to *Thomas de Hastyngs*, who was in all likelihood another brother. This *Thomas* had assize of *bread* and *ale*,[g] free-warren, liberty of enclosing, and liberty of faldage, throughout the town, as well in other folks lands as his own, which, upon a *Quo Warranto* in 1227, were allowed him, upon pleading that *William de Hastyng*, his ancestor, was seized of this manor, with those of *Tibbenham*, and others, of the fee of St. *Edmund*, in the time of *Henry* II. and that he then peaceably enjoyed all these liberties, which were confirmed to him by the charter of King *Richard* I. in the seventh year of his reign, A. 1195, after whose death they were peaceably enjoyed to this time. This *Thomas* left it to *Hugh de Hastyngs*, who got a confirmation of it from *Henry*, son of *John de Hastyngs*. This *Hugh* married the daughter of *Hán de Hestan*,[h] by whom he had *Thomas*, who inherited, he married *Amicia*, who survived him, and *Nicholas de Hastyngs*, Knt. who was their son and heir, had this manor, which, in 1236, he assigned to *Amicia* his mother, as part of her dower, she being then married to Sir *Robert de Bosco* of *Tersfield*, Knt. In 1260, he renewed his charter of free-warren; he married *Emelina*, daughter of *Walter Heron*, by whom he had six sons, *Hugh*, *Henry*,

[a] (Fol. 180.) Terre Abbatis d. Sco. Edmundo, Dice Dim. Hundr.

Ipse manerio (sc. Titshall) ad opus i. Berewicke Gressingham de i. car. et i. vill. ten. et ii. bord. semper in dom. et ii. car. hominum. Silva xv. porc. et x. [illegible] de lxxxx. act. Fuit ibi [illegible] semper in. bor. et v. car. et ii. act. prati.

[b] Regr. Pinchbeck fol. 182.

[c] Alb. Regr. fol. 97.

[d] Burton's Leicestersh. in Aston, Flamaville.

[e] See Quadenham.

[f] Dug. Bar. vol. i. p. 574.

[g] Pota. Corone A. 12. Hen. fil. Joh. apud Norwic.

[h] Fin. Nort. H. 3. L. 5. N. 144.

Edmund, Nicholas, Richard, and *William*; he died in 1285, leaving *Gissing* to *Emeline* his wife, for life, as her dower. It was this *Nicholas* that in 1249 granted by fine to the Prior of *Penteney*,[8] a messuage and two carves of land in *Gayton-Thorp*, and *East-winch*, to be for ever held of his manor of *Gissing* by one knight's fee and a pair of gilt spurs, or 7*d.* a year at *Easter*. This was afterwards confirmed by *Hugh de Hastyngs*, his son; and in 1382, there were 100*s.* due for a relief for the fee, to the lord of this manor, by reason of the resignation of *Peter Byshop*, late Prior of *Penteney*, for the manors of *Gayton-Thorp*, and *East-winch*. He sealed with a maunch, and a label of three for difference.

Hugh de Hastyngs, eldest son of the said *Nicholas*, succeeded; he married a wife named *Beatrice*, and died before 1301, when she impleaded *Emeline*, her mother-in-law, for the third part of this manor, as her dower, to which it was answered, that *Hugh* her husband, after his father's death, assigned this manor to his mother for her dower, upon which *Emeline* was dismissed. In 1299,

Nicholas, son and heir of *Hugh*, came to it; he released to *Nicholas* his uncle, and his heirs, all his right and claim to those lands in *Gissing*, which *Nicholas de Hastyngs* his grandfather gave to *William* his son, and in case that *Nicholas* his uncle should die without issue, he granted that *Richard de Hastyngs*, and the heirs of his body, should enjoy them, with a remainder to his own right heirs. This *Nicholas*, in 1276,[9] being then a knight, was retained by *Ralph* Lord *Greystoke*, (according to the custom of those times,) by covenants dated at *Hilderskelf* in Yorkshire, to serve him both in peace and war, for the term of their lives; *viz.* in time of war, with two yeomen well mounted and arrayed, and in time of peace, with two yeomen and four grooms; in consideration of which, he was to be furnished with all accoutrements for his own body, as also with one saddle, according to the dignity of a knight; and in case he should lose any great horse in the war, he was to have recompense according to the estimation of two men. Furthermore, wherever the Lord *Greystoke* resided, so that it was in *Yorkshire*, he should repair to him upon notice, having allowance for his reasonable service in war and peace. On account of this retainder, Sir *Nicholas* had the manor of *Thorp-Basset*, in *Yorkshire*, from this Lord, paying a fee-farm rent of 8*l.* a year. I could not omit taking notice of this, to shew the custom of that age, abundance of the knights then being retained in the same manner. This Sir *Nicholas* left two sons, *Ralf* and *William*, between whom this manor was divided, one part being henceforward called *Gissing* only, and the other *Hastyngs* in *Gissing*.

William, the youngest, had *GISSING* assigned to him, which he left to his son (as I take it) *Phillip de Hastyngs*, whose daughter *Isabell*, in 1324, married *Alan Kemp* of *Weston*, in Suffolk, Esq. to whose son *John* the said *Phillip* granted the manor called *Gissing*, and to his heirs for ever, from which time it hath continued in that family.

Sir Ralph, the eldest, had *HASTINGS'S* manor in *Gissing*; and

[8] Rot. Cur. inter Evid. Rob. Kemp, Bar:

[9] Ex indentur.

in 1328, he renewed his charter of free-warren for it, after the division; he married *Margaret*, only daughter of Sir *William de Herle*, of *Kirby* in *Leicestershire*, who after became sole heir to Sir *Robert de Herle* her brother, in 1336. He was Governour of *York* castle,[1] and Sheriff of that county, and lived in great honour till 1345, in which year being in the second battalion of that *Northern* army raised by the invasion of *David de Bruce* King of *Scotland*, upon St. *Luke's* day he was mortally wounded, of which he died in a few days, and was buried, according to his will, in the abbey of *Sulhe*, of which he was patron. This engagement was called the battle of *Neval-Cross* near *Durham*, in which the King of *Scots*, and most of the nobility of that kingdom, were taken prisoners, and their army routed; and it appears by Sir *Ralph's* will,[2] that he had taken one of those nobles, for in it he disposed of that prisoner, whom he took in war, unto his nephew, *Edmund Hastyngs* of *Rouseby*, and to *John de Kirby*, to be shared between them; leaving *Margaret* his wife alive, and

RALPH, his son and heir, who was a knight in 1349, and retained by indenture *John Kirby* of *Wiggenthorp* in *Yorkshire*, a gentleman of an ancient family, to serve him for term of life, and not to be displaced without good cause, whereof Sir *Brian Stapleton*, Knt. and others were to be judges. The said *Ralphe* was himself retained by *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, to serve him both in war and peace, for 40 marks *per annum*, out of his manor of *Pickering* in *Yorkshire*: and upon the death of that Duke, he had a confirmation thereof from *John* of *Gaunt*, son of King Edward III. Duke of *Lancaster*, Earl of *Richmond*, and High Steward of *England*, who had married one of the daughters and heirs of that Duke. The rest of this great man, and of his predecessors and successours, may be seen in Mr. *Dugdale's* Baronage, from the 579th page of the first volume, to the 589th page of that book, from whence I have extracted great part of this account.

In the year 1353, Sir *Ralph* sold the manor of *Hastyngs* in *Gissing* to *Thomas Gardiner* of *Chedeston*, and *John Pickering*, and *John Alverston*, his trustees, which *Thomas* held it to 1369, and then levied a fine to *John Harcourt*, and other trustees, by which this manor of *Hestyngs*, with *Dawling's* manor in this town, were settled on

THOMAS GARDINER of *Gissing*, his son and heir; this *Thomas* had two wives, *Cecily* and *Elizabeth*; by the former he had a daughter, named *Joan*, who inherited *Dawling's* manor, and dying without issue in 1400, she left it to Sir *Robert Butteville* of *Floridon*, Knt. who was lord of *Hastyngs* manor, by his marrying *Katerine*, daughter of the said *Thomas Gardiner*, by his second wife, and half sister to this *Joan*, so that now both these manors were vested in the said

Sir ROBERT BUTTEVILLYN, who was descended from an ancient family of that name in *Northamptonshire*, of which *William Bouteville*, before the 12th century, founded *Pipewell* abbey: he bare as this family ever did, *ar.* three crescents *gul.*

He left *Robert* his son his heir, who left another *Robert*, his heir, whose inheritance came to *William* his son, and then to *Robert*, son of *William*, which *Robert* was killed in *Scotland*, with the Earl of

[1] Rot. Fin. 14 E. 3. m. 35. [2] Dug. Bar. vol. 1. p. 579.

Gloucester, June 24, 1314, leaving a son, whose heir was this Sir *Robert* of whom we now speak, whose son, Sir *Robert Buteveleyn*, junior, in 1401, is said to hold the manor of the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, at half a fee, which was heretofore *Nicholas de Hastyng's*, and another part of it, of the abbey of *Bury*, at a quarter of a fee; and another part of it of *Shimpling* manor; and in 1403, he settled his manors called *Hastynges*, and *Dallings*, upon Sir *Simon Felbrigge*, Knt. Sir *Robert Buttevelyn*, senior, his father, *Richard de Cotesbrook*, parson of *Cotesbrook*, *John Reynes*, *John Clere*, Esqrs., and *Henry Lomnour*, junior, and others, and their heirs in trust, for the wife of Sir *Robert Butteveyleyn*, junior, for her life and the heirs of their bodies. Upon the death of this Sir *Robert* the Abbot of *Bury* seized his ward, by reason of the chief part of the manor which was held of him by knight's service; but this settlement being produced, he was forced to release his seizure, and at her death,

William Buttevelyn,[4] her son and heir, inherited the manors of *Florendon*, *Hastynges*, and *Dawlings*; he died without issue about 1465, leaving these and *Cotesbrook* manor in *Northamptonshire*, and *Fenwick* and *Thorndich* in *Bedfordshire*, to his sisters, *Elizabeth* and *Julian*; *Elizabeth* married *Edmund Chaterton*, and left one daughter only, named *Elizabeth*, who married *Thomas Herteshorne*, alias *Hartstrong*, of *Gissing*, Esq.; *Julian* married *Robert Duke* of *Brampton* in *Suffolk*, Esq.; and left only one daughter, named *Alice*, who married *John Kemp* of *Weston*, Esq.; between which *John*, and *Thomas Herteshorn* aforesaid, the estate came divisible, and by agreement they divided it; *Thomas* had *Cotesbrook*, *Fenwick*, and *Thorndich*, and *John* had *Flordon* manor and advowson, and *Hastyng's* and *Dalling's* manor in *Gissing*, so that now he was lord of three of the manors in this town.

The Customs *of this* Manor *extracted from the* Extent Roll *in* 1327, A° 2 Edward III.) *which was a renewal of the old Roll made in the* 5th *of* Edward II. *in Sir* Nicholas Hastyng's *time*, (1311,) *were as follow:*[5]

A villein cannot divide his tenements, but all shall remain to the eldest issue; and if such issue withdraws out of the homage, he forfeits his tenements.

A *prepositor* and *messor* to be yearly chosen out of the tenants; the *messor* to have the custody of the fields, meadows, and woods; he shall sow all the lord's seed, and give an account of all trespasses to the lord, and shall keep a man all seed-time, to fright the vermin: the *messor* shall come to the lord's diet (or maintenance) the first day of harvest, and shall be maintained all harvest time: he is to collect the lord's rents, and profits of court, and to warn the labourers and all others to their duty; and is to be paid his wages by the tenements that are eligible into that office.

The bondmen to fine for their marriage at the lord's will.

The tenement of every copyholder, at each death is heriotable, by the best beast; and if they have no beast, they shall give 5*s*.

[3] Regr. Curteys, fol. 281. b. 2.
[4] Esc. 30 H. 6. N. 4.
[5] E Rot. penes R. Kemp, Bart.; there is a verbatim transcript of this roll among Mr. Le Neve's Collections.

The heir of the tenant shall take his inheritance by fine, at the will of the lord.

And shall give for *leyrewite*[1] 2s. 8d.

All bond tenants also shall make redemption of their blood, and shall not put themselves under the protection of any other lord.

Every heir (according to the custom) is of full age at 14 years.

The jury also present, that the whole manor is held of the heirs of the lord *Thomas de Hastyngs*, viz. of the lord *Laurence de Hastyngs*, as of the fee of the Abbot of St. *Edmund's*, by the service of one knight's fee, and no more.

And that one fee in *East-Winch* and *Gayton-Thorp*, were lately given by the ancestors of the aforesaid lord *Thomas*, in pure alms to the priory of *Pentney*, to be held of the manor of *Gissing*, and the said lord *Thomas* gave the said manor of *Gissing*, with the appurtenances, and the tenants in *Middleton* near *Lynn*, and in *East-Winch*, and in *Gayton-Thorp*, to Sir *Nicolas*, his younger son, who was then a knight, and to his heirs; and this before the 34th of *Henry* III. all which he was to hold of the said *Thomas*, and his eldest son, and their heirs, for ever, by the service of one knight's fee; and that the said *Nicholas*, his heirs and assigns, should pay for the aforesaid *Thomas de Hastyngs*, and his heirs, to the Abbot of St. *Edmund*, every 20 weeks, 2s. 4d. for the castle-ward of St. *Edmund*, to *Norwich* castle, for these manors, for ever to continue. And they say, that in this manor there are certain tenements held of the heirs of *Montchensie*, as of the *Outsoken* of *Hinfarthing*, viz. 50 acres of land, and 3 acres of wood, of which the heirs of *Stephen de Brokedish* held of the lord of this manor 24 acres.

The lord hath belonging to this manor liberty of *faldage* and *closure* through the whole town of *Gissing*, as well in other men's lands as in his own.

And also *free-warren* in his own lands.

And the correction of the assize of *bread* and *ale* of all his tenants; all which were allowed the said Sir *Thomas de Hastyngs* in an *Eyre* at *Norwich*, before *Hugh* Abbot of *Bury*, and his fellow justices, in the 42th of *Henry* III. which liberties the lord hath, and now doth peaceably enjoy.

In the rolls of the 19th of *Edward* III. the jury present, that *William Goodkin*, a villein by blood, (of the lord,) was a rebel, and ungrateful towards his lord, for which his tenement and all his goods in the lordship were seized; his offence was, that he falsely and maliciously said, that the lord received and maintained a thief, and knowingly kept four stolen sheep in his fold, by which the lord was damaged 50*d.*

In the 22d and 23d of *Edward* III. it appears, that all the tenements are heriotable, and 31 tenants paid their heriots this year.

Robert Roos (testator *corvisor*, or *ale-conner*,) was amerced for not doing his office.

Alice Le-Hard paid the lord 1s. for license to marry.

Another paid 20s. that she might live out of the lordship, and marry whoever she would.

In the 32d *Edward* III. a tenant forfeited all his copyhold, only because he claimed to hold it freely.

[1] *Leyrewite*, a fine paid by the tenant to the lord, for defiling a bondwoman.

The widow of the copyholder, during the nonage of the heir, is his guardian by custom.

16th *Edward* IV. the manner of the lord's taking *stray* is thus set forth: a horse came within the jurisdiction of the manor, and was seized as a stray, and proclaimed according to custom, and nobody challenging him in a year and a day, he was appraised in open court, and sold.

I could not forbear observing these customs, because they shew us the former slavish condition of the villeins and copyholders.

GISSINGHALL MANOR IN GISSING,

Was held by *Alstan*, a freeman under *Edric* (the ancestor of *Robert Malet*,[7] lord of *Eye*) in the Confessor's days, and by *William*, (sirnamed *De Gissing*,) of the said *Robert*, in the Conqueror's time,[8] as of the honour of *Eye*, and soon after the Conquest, the manor of *Gissinghall* in *Roydon* was joined, and constantly attended this manor till 1579.

The other parcels also were afterwards added to this manor, and that is the reason that it was partly held of *Eye* honour, and partly of the Abbot of *Bury*; for in *Henry* the Third's time it was thus distinguished:[9]

Gissing. Pro parte Honoris Eye. Pro parte Abbatis Sci. Edmundi.

In 1179, WILLIAM DE GISSING held it; he left it to *Bartholomew de Gissing*, his eldest son, who, in 1189, sold his inheritance to *Walter de Gissing*, his brother; for in the *Pipe Rolls* of the 34th *Henry* II. and the 1st of *Richard* I. it is found, that *Walter de Gissinges* paid King *Henry* II. one mark, that it might be recorded in the great roll, that *Bartholomew*, his elder brother, and heir to his father, released his inheritance to him in the *King's Court*. This shews the regard which those times had for the Rolls of the *Pipe*, there being many instances in those Rolls of such entries, a collection of which hath been made, and several of them printed, by Mr. *Maddox*, in his History of the *Exchequer*. This *Walter* left it to

ROGER, his son, in 1198, at whose death it descended to

Sir ROBERT DE GISSING, Knt. his son, who settled *Roydon* on his wife *Joan*; by deed dated 1287, he confirmed to *Thomas de Hastyngs*, and his heirs, for his homage and service, and two *besants* fine, all the tenement which the ancestors of *Thomas* held of his ancestors in this town. In 1286, he settled this manor on

Sir ADAM DE GISSING, his son, who the year after joined in a

[7] Terre Roberti Malet. Dice Dim. Hundr. (fol. 77.)

Gessinga tenuit Alstan, liber homo Edrici. comd. tantum. lx. acr. terre, modo tenet Willielmus, semper iiii. bord. semper i. car. in dnio. et dimid. car. hominum. et ii. acr. prati, tunc et po tea valuit viii.s. modo xv.

In Gessinga i. liber homo Edrici com. tantum de xi. acr. et sub eo. i. bord. et val. xii.*d*. et tenet Willielmus. (Domsd. fol. 299.)

[8] See Gissinghall Manor in Roydon, p. 46.

[9] Terra Abbat. Sci. Edmundi, Dice Dim. Hundr.

In Gessinga i. liber homo et dimid. de xxxiii. acr. et ii. bord. tunc i. car. modo dimid. tunc valuit iiii.s. modo x. invasit Rogerus homo Roberti Malet. (fol. 182.)

In Gessinga invasit Drogo homo Roberti Malet x. acr. de dominica terra Sancti Edmundi et val. xx.*d*. (fol. 299.)

deed with his father, to settle *Roydon* on *Joan*, his mother, for life; in 12 [illegible] he had assize of *bread* and *ale* of all his tenants in this town. *Agnes* his wife seems to be the daughter of *Matthew* of *Thelnetham*, of which *Matthew* she is said to hold her tenement here, at a quarter of a fee, [illegible] whom it was settled for her use. In 1[illegible], *Gissing* and *R[illegible]* manors were conveyed by *Nicholas de Stradsete*, and other trustees, to

Sir ROBERT, son of Sir *Hem* of *Gissing*, who at his death left them to

JOAN his widow, who kept court here in her own name, the two manors being settled on them and their heirs in tail. In 1322,

Sir THOMAS, son of Sir *Robert* and *Joan* his wife, owned them; in 1[illegible], he had great possessions in *Cambridgeshire*, being patron of *K[illegible]*, &c. He was in the army with *Edward* the *Black Prince* in *Aquitain*, during which time *Thomas Mautmore* of *Fertou* in *Cambridgeshire* carried away his wife, for which, at his return, he recovered 400*l.* damages.[1] He attended the King into *Gascoigne*,[2] he had two wives, *Agnes*, who, jointly with him, conveyed the manor of *Stanford* to Sir *Constentine de Mortimer*, Knt.; and *Joan*, who survived him. He died in 1382, and was (according to his will) buried in the collegiate church of the *Blessed Virgin in the Fields*, at *Norwich*, (now called *Chapel Field*.) In 1384, he granted divers lands in *Gissing* by deed, to *Thomas Gardiner*, and *Thomas* his son. His wife lived to 1388, when she died,[3] ordering in her will that she should be buried in the same church, near the tomb of her husband *Thomas*. They left only one daughter, their heiress, viz. *Joan*, who kept her first court in 1382, on her father's death. This ancient family bare for their arms, *arg.* on a bend *az.* three eagles displayed *or*, membered and armed *gul.*

This JOAN married Sir *John Heveningham*, senior, Knt. who gave *Gissing* and *Roydon* to his sons, *Philip* and *Thomas*, for life only, remainder to his eldest son *John* and his heirs, but whether he possessed it or not I cannot say; but

Sir JOHN HEVENYNGHAM, Knt. grandson of the first *John*, had *Gissinghalls* in *Gissing*, which was formerly *Agnes de Gissing's*, being partly held at a quarter of a fee of *Julian*, sister of *John de Thelnetham*, and she of the Abbot of *Bury*, and he of the King, together with another manor here, called *Dagworth's*,[4] which he purchased, it being held at half a fee of the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, as of *Wintarthing Hall* manor, which half fee Sir *John Dagworth* formerly held. This *John* left them to *John Heveningham*, Banneret, his son, from whom it went to *Thomas*, his eldest son, and from him to his son *John*, who left it to *Antony Heveningham*, Knt. his son and heir, who had two wives, *K[illegible]*, daughter of *Coltlepe* and *Mary*, daughter of *John Shelton*. He had his first court in 1[illegible]: by the first, he left only one son, *He[illegible]*, married first to *[illegible]*, daughter of Sir *Edmund Wyndham*, Knt., secondly to *[illegible]*, [illegible] of *Eden* of *Sudbury*, but leaving no issue, the manor of *G[illegible] Dagworth*, and the manor of *Gi[illegible] Hall* in *R[illegible]*, which was held of the

[1] [illegible]
[2] [illegible]
[3] [illegible]
[4] [illegible]

Queen as of *Eye* honour, at a quarter of a fee, descended divisible between his three sisters;[6]

MARY, then married to *John Smyth*,

ANNE, to *Edward Everard*, and

JANE, unmarried, who seems to have after married to *Edward Suliard*, who bought in all the parts, and then sold them to

Sir ARTHUR HEVENYNGHAM of *Heveningham*, Knt. who was the male heir of that family, being the eldest son of Sir *Antony Heveningham*, Knt. by his second wife. He kept his first court in 1579, and soon after manumised the manor in *Gissing*, by selling every tenant their own part, so that the united manors of *Gissinghall* and *Dagworth's* were lost,[7] all but the royalties and fair, which the said *Arthur* sold to *Richard Kemp* of *Westbrook* in *Suffolk*: but the manor of *Gissinghall* in *Roydon* still continued in him, though he manumised a great part of that also.[8]

DAGWORTH MANOR

Was, in the Confessor's time, part of Earl *Algar's* manor of *Winfarthing*, under whose sole protection the freemen then were; but upon the Earl's forfeiture, it fell to the Conqueror, with *Winfarthing*, with which it was committed to *Godric's* custody,[9] and remained in the Crown till King *Henry* II. in 1189, gave it to *William de Munchensi*, Knt. in which family it remained with *Winfarthing*, and went as that did, till *Hugh de Vere* granted it to

Sir JOHN DE DAGWORTH,[1] who was lord in 1315. *Thomas*, his son, succeeded him; and Sir *Nicholas*, his son, followed; all these were great men and famous warriors in their days, but designing to speak of them in *Blickling*, where they were lords, and where the said Sir *Nicholas* is buried, I shall refer you thither, and shall only add, that *Eleanor*,[2] widow of *Nicholas*, in the same year that he died, *viz.* 1401, conveyed it to

Sir JOHN HEVENYNGHAM, Knt. who held it of *Winfarthing Hall* manor, by the service of a quarter of a fee; from which time it always passed with the manor of *Gissinghall* in *Gissing*, till 1570, when HENRY, son of *Antony Heveningham*, died seized, and

ANNE, his wife, daughter of Sir *Edward Wyndham*, enjoyed it for life, as part of her settlement; at her death it reverted again to the *Hevenynghams*, of whom

Sir EDWARD SULYARD purchased it with *Gissinghall* in *Gissing*, and *Gissinghall* in *Roydon*: he sold it to

Sir ARTHUR HEVENYNGHAM, Knt. who, after he had manumised great part of it, sold it with the manor of *Gissinghall* in *Gissing*, to

RICHARD KEMP of *Westbrook*, in *Suffolk*, and so, in 1595, it united to his other manors in this town.

[6] Inquis. post mort. H. Heveningham. 13 Eliz.

[7] MSS. penes P. L. N. fol. 49.

[8] See Gissinghall in Roydon. Heveningham bears, quarterly, *or* and *gul.* in a bordure ingrailed *sab.* nine escallops *arg.*

[9] Terre Regis quam Godricus servat. Dim. Hund. de Dice. (fol. 38.) In Gersinga, T. R. E. viii. liberi homines, commend. tantum de lx. acr. terre et iiii. bord. semper. tunc. iii. car inter omnes postea et modo i. et dimid. et ii. acr. prati.

[1] Dug. Bar. vol. ii. fol. 148.

[2] This Eleanor was after married to John Mortimer, Esq. in 1408.

DALLING'S, ALIAS DAWLING MANOR

SIMON FITZ-WALTER, one of the lords of *Diss* hundred, infeoffed *Walter Le-Bretone* in the service of several villeins of blood, belonging to *Gissing*, with a messuage, and the homage and service of *William Taylor*, and other free tenants, to hold them of him and his successors, lords of the hundred, at the rent of 6*d.* a year, payable at *Whitsontide* and St. *Andrew's*, and 2*d.* yearly at the shrine of St. *Edmund* the King and Martyr at *Bury*.[1] This *Walter* married *Alberia*, daughter of Sir *Thomas*, and sister of Sir *Hugh Hastyng*, by whom he had *Guido*, or *Guy*, his son, who granted four of his villeins, which Sir *Thomas Hastyng* had granted with his mother, from his manor of *Gissing*, to Sir *Hugh Hastyng*, Knt. son of Sir *Thomas*. In this family it continued till *Henry Le-Bretun* of *Stanton-Wyard* in *Leicestershire*, sold to

Master RICHARD DE BOYLAND, clerk, and his heirs, the inheritance in this manor, which *Ixeline* and *Imy* his aunts lately held; and towards the latter end of *Henry* III. the inquisitions say, that *Matild* of *Boyland* had it. In 1285,

JOHN, son of Sir *Richard* of *Boyland*, after the death of *Matild* or *Maud* his mother, sold it to

SIMON DE DALLING, and *Isabell* his wife. This *Simon* purchased of *Robert Le-Bretun* of *Stanton-Wyard*, and *Helen* his wife, an annuity of 10*l.* rent, which he was to receive out of this manor, by the grant of his uncle, *Robert Le-Bretun*; and soon after, he purchased all his right in the manor; and to augment it, bought all the lands that *John*, son of Sir *Richard de Boyland*, had here: and to complete the title, they had a release from *Isabell*, widow of *Robert Le-Breton*. *Simon* and *Isabell* left issue,

JOHN DE DALLING, or *Bode-Dalling*, who in 1335, settled it on *Maud* his wife; they left issue, a daughter, who seems to have married *William* of *Shimpling*,[2] who left a daughter by her, *Joan*, married to one *Hervey*; for in the inquisition taken at *Will. de Shimpling's* death, *Joan Hervye* is said to hold the sixth part of a fee of *Will. Shimpling*, which was formerly *Matild* of *Boyland's*. It looks as if she had no heirs, for

ROGER OF SHIMPLING died seized, leaving three daughters, of which

KATERINE, married to *Wm. Elingham*, had this manor; they left

ROGER their son and heir,[3] from whose descendants (if not from him) it came to

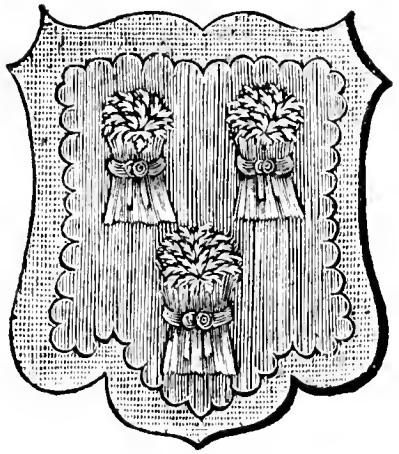
THOMAS GARDINER, who joined it to this manor of *Hastyngs*, with which it went joined to the

KEMPS; and thus having joined all these manors in that family, I shall now speak of their rise and descent, observing that this manor always continued in the eldest branch, except when it was held in jointure.

[1] Ex Cartul. sine date.
[2] See Shimpling.
[3] Ex Com. Norf. temp. E. 3. penes me.

Cancellar. Scac. 5 R. 2. Ex. 1 No. 87.
They had Dalling Manor in Horden

KEMP.



The name KEMP is derived from the *Saxon* word to *kemp* or *combat* which in *Norfolk* is retained to this day, a foot-ball match being called *camping* or *kemping*; and thus in *Saxon* a kempen signifies a *combatant*, a *champion*, or man of *arms*. This family hath been of long continuance in this county; *Galfrid Kemp* lived at *Norwich* in 1272, *Robert Kemp* in 1306, and soon after, or about that time, lived,

NORMAN KEMP, whose son

ROGER, left

RALPH, who married a daughter of *De-la-Hant's*.

WILLIAM KEMP, their son, married a daughter of one *Barnstaple*, or *Bainspath*, whose son,

ALAN KEMP of *Weston* in *Suffolk*, Esq. married *Isabel*, daughter to Sir *Philip Hastyngs*, and had issue *John* and *Alexander*, to which

JOHN, Sir *Philip Hastyngs*, his grandfather, in 1324, gave the manor of *Gissing*; this *John* married *Alice*, daughter to *Robert Duke* of *Brampton* in *Suffolk*, coheir to *Julian Buteveyleyn*, and had for his share of her inheritance, the manors of *Hastyngs* and *Dallings* in *Gissing*, and left issue *Robert*, *Ralph*, *John*, *Alice*, and *Anne*. He is sometimes called in evidences *John de Flordon*, Esq.

ROBERT, the eldest, married *Mary*, daughter of *Bartholomew White* of *Shottisham*, Esq. He had another wife named *Agnes*, and a third, (as some pedigrees,) *viz. Katerine*, daughter of *Roger Hankere* of *Redenhall*; but left issue by *Mary* only, *viz.*

JAFFREY KEMP of *Weston*, Esq. who married the daughter of *Sherrington* of *Cranworth*, Esq. and left issue,

ROBERT KEMP of *Gissing*, Esq. who married *Margaret*, daughter of *William Curson* of *Sturston* in *Suffolk*, and by her had issue, *Robert*; and *Edmund*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Style* of *London*; *John*; and *William*, who was rector of *Sturston*; *Ralph*; and *Cecily*, who married *John Melton* of *Sturston* aforesaid; and *Alice*, a nun at *Barking*.

ROBERT KEMP of *Gissing*, Esq the eldest son, had two wives: *Elizabeth*, daughter to *John Appleyard* of *Braken-Ash*, Esq. by

whom he had three daughters, *Mary*, married to *Thomas Jernegan* of *Cr*[illegible] *Elizabeth*, who was Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen *C*[illegible] in 1[illegible], and died unmarried, and *Anne*, married to *R*[illegible] of *B*[illegible] of *Harleston*, in *Norfolk*. His second wife was *Anne*, daughter to *John Clifford* of *Holnchale*, Esq. and by her he had issue, *E*[illegible], and *Margaret*, married to *Robert Bl*[illegible] of *P*[illegible], in *Wa*[illegible] *Lewis*, who had a remainder in tail in these manors, and *E*[illegible], married to *Richard Woodhall* of *Framsden*, in *Suffolk*.

Bartholomew, the eldest, kept his first court in 1527, and married *A*[illegible], daughter to *John Hern* of *Bury St. Edmund's*, Esq. and *C*[illegible] his wife, daughter and heiress of *William Gelding*, by whom he had issue, *Robert*, *Bartholomew*, who married *Barbara Sharp* of *Cambridgeshire*, *Anthony*, *Edward*, who married *Mary*, daughter to *Edward De Grey* of *Merton* in *Norfolk*, Esq. *John*, died unmarried, *William*, *Francis*, and *Elizabeth*, married to *Lionel Throckmorton* of *Haton*. This *Bartholomew* died in 1553, and was, according to his will, buried in St. *Mary's* chapel, on the north side of *Cossing* chancel, by his wife. Their stones are disrobed of their brasses.

Robert Kerre, Esq. succeeded, who had two wives, *Elizabeth*, daughter to *Edmund Southwell* (or *Scaftenge*) of *Buckinghamshire*, by whom he had *Richard*, and *John*, first married to *Anne*, daughter of *C. Cadison* of *Weston* in *Suffolk*. Secondly, to *Anne*, daughter to - - - - - *Cathorp* of *Intingham* in *Norfolk*, *Margaret*, married to *Thomas Rouse* of *Cranford* in *Suffolk*, and *Anne*, to *Anthony Drury* of *Bestthorp* in *Norfolk*; his second wife was *Elizabeth*, daughter to *Thomas De Grey* of *Merton* in *Norfolk*, Esq. by whom he had three sons and one daughter: *Thomas*, married to *Anne*, one of the heiresses of *John Moore*, *Robert*, married one of the heiresses of *William Stanton*, Esq.; *William*, married *Thomazine*, daughter of *William Heldgrave*, Esq.; *Elizabeth*, married *John*, son and heir to *Robert Barton*, Esq. This *Robert* died seized of all the manors in this town in 1593, *Lazabeth* his wife surviving, who was jointured in *Florden* manor.

Richard Kerre, his eldest son and heir, married *Alice*, daughter of *John* (or *Philip*) *Cockerton* of *Hemstead* in *Middlesex*, Esq. being [illegible] years old at his father's death, before which time he had settled his rivers on in the manors of *Florden*, *Cossing*, *Dalling's*, *Butcyglam's*, and *Degsworth*, (which he had purchased,) together with *Cossing Park*, on his wife. He was a barrister at law, and left

Robert Kerre, Gent. his son and heir, who settled *Florden*, *Cossing*, and *Dalling's* on his wife *Dorothy*, daughter of *Arthur Harris* of *Hoxcham Martinsey*, in *Essex*,* and by an inquisition it appears, that he held *Hastyng's*, alias *Butcyglam's*, alias *Kemp's* manor, of the King, as of his manor of *St. Edmund's Bury* by half a fee; *Degsworth* manor of *Edmund Bickenham*, Esq. as of his manor of *Thickstham*; *Dalling* of *John Shardelowe*, Gent. as of his manor of *Sheepyng-Ettingham*, at the eighth part of a fee; *Florden* manor and advowson of *Henry* Earl of *Northampton*, as of *Fornet* manor, [illegible]

* O. Cl[illegible]eth; he had more children, they died young and unmarried [illegible] mentioned in the account, but

one fee; and *Burnett's* of *William Grey*, Knt. as of *Hadestun* or *Bunwell* manor. He left two daughters, *Dorothy* and *Elizabeth*, and one son,

Sir ROBERT KEMP of *Gissing*, Knt. and Bart. created *March* 4, 1642;[8] he married *Jane*, daughter of Sir *Matthew Browne* of *Surrey*, Knt. and left *Robert*, *Thomas*, *Matthew*, then married, *Richard*, and *Jane*, married to *Thomas Waldegrave* of *Smallbridge*, Esq.

Sir ROBERT KEMP, Bart. had two wives; *Mary*, daughter of *John Kerridge* of *Shelley Hall* in *Suffolk*, Esq. by whom he had four children, but all died in their minority; his second wife was *Mary*, daughter and sole heiress to *John Soame* of *Ubbeston* in *Suffolk*, Gent. by whom he had issue, *Robert*, *John*, who died young, *William*,[9] who had *Antingham* in *Norfolk* given him by will, *Mary*, married to Sir *Charles Blois* of *Cockfield* in *Suffolk*, Bart. and *Jane*, married to *John Dade*, M. D. of *Tannington* in *Suffolk*.

Sir ROBERT KEMP of *Ubbeston*, in *Suffolk*, Bart. eldest son of the aforesaid Sir *Robert*, had four wives; first, *Letitia*, daughter to *Robert King* of *Great-Thurlow*, Esq. by *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas Steward* of *Barton-Mills*, Esq. widow to Sir *Robert Kemp* of *Finchingfield* in *Essex*, Knt. by whom he had one daughter only that survived, *viz. Mary*, married to Sir *Edmund Bacon* of *Garboldisham* in *Norfolk*, Bart; his second wife was *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Brand* of *Edwardeston* in *Suffolk*, by whom he had Sir *Robert*, the present Baronet, [1736,] *John*, a merchant, *Isaac*, a barrister at law, *Thomas*, now rector of *Gissing* and *Flordon*, and *Benjamin* of *Caius* College in *Cambridge*, *Elizabeth*, unmarried, and *Jane*, relict of *William Blois*, Esq. son of Sir *Charles Blois*, Bart. besides *Edward*, *Letitia*, and *Anne*, who died young. His third wife was *Martha*, daughter of *William Blackwell* of *Mortlock* in *Surrey*, by whom he had *William*, sometime of *Pembroke* Hall, in *Cambridge*, and *Martha*, a daughter unmarried, besides a former daughter named *Martha*, that died an infant. His fourth wife was *Amy*, daughter of *Richard Phillips* of *Edwardeston* in *Suffolk*, widow of *John Burrough* of *Ipswich*, Esq. who is now [1736] living; by her he had no issue.

Sir ROBERT KEMP, Bart. of *Ubbeston* in *Suffolk* is now [1736] lord and patron of *Gissing*, *Flordon*, and *Frenze* in *Norfolk*, and *Ubbeston* in *Suffolk*.

I meet with two great men of this name, *John Kemp*, born at *Wye* in *Kent*, LL. D. of *Merton* College in *Oxford*, Archdeacon of *Durham*, Dean of the Arches, first Bishop of *Rochester*, then of *Chichester*, then of *London*, Archbishop of *York*, and afterwards of *Canterbury*, Cardinal of St. *Balbine*, afterwards of St. *Rufine*, which was signified by this verse:

Bis Primas, Ter Præses, et Bis Cardine functus.

He died a very old man in 1453 (as Mr. *Weaver*, fol. 229, where is much more to be seen of him, as also in *Newcourt's Repertorium*, vol. i. p. 22, and in *Godwin*, p. 248.) The other was *Thomas Kemp*, his nephew, who was consecrated Bishop of *London* in 1449, by his uncle the Archbishop, of whom you may read in *Weaver*, fol. 361, and

[8] He was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Charles I. and paid no fine nor fees for his creation or patent. [9] Of whom in Antingham.

in *Newcourt*, vol. i. fol. 23, and in *Godwin De Præs.* &c. 183; but whether they were any way related to this family I cannot say.

THE HALL

was an ancient building, being the seat of the HASTYNGSES, after of the KEMPS, till Sir *Robert*, (father of the present Sir *Robert*,) upon his removal to *Ubbeston*, pulled it down. The windows were adorned with the following coats:

Kemp quartered with *Butteryclyn*, or *Butteclyn*, impaled with *Loveday*, per pale *ar.* and *sab.* an eagle displayed with two heads, counter-changed, gorged with a ducal coronet, and armed *or*.

Kemp and *Butteclyn* quartered, impaling *Blewethasset*.

The same impaling *Jarnegan*, *ar.* three mascle buckles *gul.*

The same impaling *Throkmorton*, quartering *Bamard* of *Speckshall*, *sab.* on a fess between two chevrons *or*, as many annulets united of the field.

Gul. a lion rampant *ar.* within a garter, a marquis's coronet.

In the parlour windows:

Kemp impaling *Hastyngs*. *Kemp* impales the following coats, *viz.*

Butteclyn. *Dake az.* a chevron between three martlets *ar.*

Gurlen, *erm.* a bend counter-compony, *ar.* and *sab.*

Appleyard of *Braken-Ash*, *az.* a chevron between three owls *ar.*

St. Leger, *az.* frette *ar.* a chief *or*.

Culthorp.

Alleyn, parted per bend sinister dancette *ar.* and *sab.* six martlets counter-changed.

Cockerham, *ar.* on a bend *sab.* three leopards faces *or*.

Herris, *or*, on a bend *az.* three cinquefoils pierced, of the field.

De-Grey of *Merton* quartered with *Bamard*.

Smithin or *Smythington*, *sab.* three chevrons *ar.* two mullets in chief and one in base *or*.

Kemp and *Butteclyn* quartered, impaling

White of *Shotisham*, *gul.* in a bordure ingrailed, a chevron between three boars heads couped *ar.*[1]

In a MSS of Mr. *Austin's* E. 26, fol. 90 these arms are said to be in *Gissing Hall*, at that time the seat of *Richard Kemp*, Esq.; when the chapel was new glazed, in the chamber by the hall door were the arms of *Gissing*, *Felton*, and *Framingham*, and the pictures of two labourers thrashing wheat-sheaves, or garbs, in allusion to *Kemp's* arms, and this coat, *viz.* *Kemp* quartering

Dake, and on an escutcheon of pretence *Hasting's* arms.

Kemp's crest is a peacock lighting upon a garb *or*.

In 1603,[2] there were 160 communicants, and now there are 61

[1] These arms were taken by Mr. [illegible] in 1693.

[2] Transcribed from old [illegible] Church Chest, [illegible] Rector [illegible] born in the parish, [illegible] 1563, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Kemp, Esq. baptized, 1567, October 3, Robert Kemp, Esq. buried, 1594, Robert Kemp, Esq. buried April 4, 160[illegible], 3 April, Richard Kemp, Esq. buried 1630, Gertrude, daughter of Robert Kemp, baptized 1641, Bartholowe, son of Robert Kemp, baptized, 1660, Richard, son of Robert

houses, and about 300 inhabitants; it hath a fair yearly on St. *James's Day*, which in 1378, was granted to *Thomas de Gissing*, Knt.[3] together with a weekly market at *Gissing*: but that is now disused. It paid to the old tenth 3*l.* 10*s.* but 1*l.* being deducted, it was reduced to 2*l.* 8*s.* The parliament valuation was 1252*l.* and the present valuation is 761*l.* [1736.]

The *Lete* belongs to the hundred, and the present *leet fee* is 2*s.*

WINFARTHING.

This rectory is capable of augmentation, being sworn of the clear yearly value of 45*l.* The monks of *Thetford* had a portion of tithes here, formerly valued at 20*s.*[4] It is in *Redenhall* deanery, and *Norfolk* archdeaconry.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary* the Virgin, in honour of whose assumption there was a *gild* founded in it, and another to St. *John* Baptist, to both which, in 1548, *Nath. Hallyet* was a benefactor,[5] who at the same time founded a light of wax before the image of our Lady of Peace yearly, to the value of 2*s.* for which he tied a close called, *Cockkys Close*, for ever: he was buried in this church, which was confirmed by *Henry* II. to the monks of *Butley* in *Suffolk*, to whom it was soon after appropriated by *John* of *Oxford*, Bishop of *Norwich*, which was confirmed by *John De Grey* and *Tho. de Blundeville*, his successours; a pension of 26*s.* 8*d.* payable quarterly, being reserved out of the great tithes to the vicar; all which was several times confirmed by the Archbishops of *Canterbury*; and so it continued till 1424, and then *Reginald De-Gray* Lord *Hastyngs*, &c. recovered the advowson from them, and presented a rector; from which time it hath continued a rectory. It seems they could produce no grant from the King for the advowson, nor no confirmation from the Pope of the appropriation. Here is a small rectory-house, barn, stable, back-house, and 24 acres glebe, and a piece without contents.

King's Books.	*Clear Value.*	*Synodals.*	*Procurations.*	*Acres Glebe.*
12 0 0	45 0 0	0 2 0	0 7 7 *ob.*	24 0 0

Kemp, Esq. baptized. 1601, Arthur, son of Robert Kemp, Esq.; he was a preacher licensed by the Bishop of London, and preached here in 1639, as the book kept for that purpose informs me. 1567, 26 May, Mr. Antony Drury married Mrs. Anne Kemp. 1601, 17 Sept. Edmund Poole, Esq. married Mrs. Alice Kemp.

[3] Rot. Cart. 2 R. 2. N. 1.

[4] Dominus Will. de Montecanisio (or Montchensy) est patronus illius, Prior et Conventus de Butley habent eam in proprios usus, habent unam grangiam cum xx. acris terræ, et tribus acris prati. Estimatio ejusdem præter portionem et vicariam xxiiij. marc. estimatio vicariæ illius vj. marc. portio Prioris Monachorum Thefordiæ in eadem xx. s. habet enim idem vicarius alteragium et octo acras terræ sed nil habet de fœno neque de bladis. (Norwic. Domesd. p. 190.)

[5] Regr. Gilly's, fol. 169.

VICARS AND RECTORS.

1326, prid. Kal. *July*, *John de le Nelde*, *de Schympling*, priest, at the resignation of *Thomas*, the last vicar, presented by the PRIOR of *Butley*, as were all the following vicars.

1337, 18 Kal. *June*, *Barth. de Banham*, priest, on *Nelde's* resignation.

1338, 29 *May*, *John de Beck*, of *Banham*, priest. MATTHEW, Prior of *Butley*.

1354, 4 Nov. *Will. Stannard* of *Diss*, priest.

1366, 10 *June*, *Will. de Wodethorp*, priest.

1378, 28 *April*, *Tho. Karman* of *Gissing*, priest. WILLIAM, Prior of *Butley*. He died in 1410, and is buried here.

1410, 24 Nov. *John Bele* of *Stanton*, priest; he was the last vicar, for in

1424, 8 *Oct.* *Augustin Luce*, priest, was instituted rector of the parish church of *Winfarthing*, at the presentation of REGINALD DE GREY Lord *Hastyngs*, *Weysford*, and *Ruthyn*, who by action at law had recovered the presentation against the Prior of *Butley*, by proving that it of right belonged to his lordship of *Winfarthing*.

1425, 10 *Dec.* *Will. Chircheman*, priest, on *Luce's* resignation. REGINALD DE GREY.

1427, 12 *Feb.* *Will. Baldirton*, alias *Man*, priest. *Ditto*.

1430, 18 *Octob.* *Robert Cleye*, priest, on *Man's* resignation. REGINALD DE GREY, &c. in right of his lordship of *Winfarthing*, which came to him by hereditary descent; before this institution, the prior and convent of *Butley* were particularly called upon to justify their right (if they thought they had any) in this rectory.

1446, 13 *Aug.* Sir *Ralphe Feske*, priest. EDMUND GREY, Knt. Lord *Hastyng*, &c.

1446, 24 *Aug.* *John Tuttebury*, on *Feske's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1446, 3 *March*, *John Shawe*, on *Tuttebury's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1447, *April*, *John Witton*. *Ditto*.

1456, 6 *July*, *Will. Spencer*, at *Witton's* deprivation. *Ditto*.

1469, 24 *Octob.* *John Cokefield*, doctor of the decrees, on *Spencer's* resignation. EDMUND GREY Earl of Kent.

1477, 28 *April*, *Will. Banke*, a licentiate in the decrees, on *Cokefield's* death. *Ditto*.

1488, 24 *April*, *Robert Jacson*, on *Banke's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1518, 5 *Febr.* *Robert Laurence*, on *Jacson's* death. The Earl of *Surrey*.

1523, 28 *March*, *Tho. Seaman*, LL.B. on *Laurence's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1535, 26 *Aug.* Sir *Richard Elyate*, chaplain to CHARLES Duke of *Suffolk*, was by that Duke presented to the church of St. *Mary* of *Winfarthing*, which he held with *Blakenham* in *Suffolk*.

1576, 24 *May*, *Stephen Strete*, A.B. Queen ELIZABETH.

1594, 31 *Aug.* *John Christian*. The QUEEN.

1603, *Will. Mobbes*, rector.

1610, 20 *Sept.* *Sam. Garey*,* LL.B. He bare *gul.* two bars *ar.* on each a mascle of the first; on a canton *or*, a leopard's face *az.* Crest, a buffler's head quarterly, *gul.* and *sab.* charged with four

* In 1618, he published a book called Great Britain's Little Kalendar.

mascles. He was presented by JOHN HOLLAND, Esq. trustee to the *Howard* family. He was prebendary of *Norwich*, and author of many sermons and other divinity tracts, some printed, some MSS.

1621, *Daniel Reve* of *Banham*, rector, died in 1628.

1628, 6 *Aug. John Jewell*, A.M. THOMAS Earl of *Arundel*.

1637, 8 *June*, He resigned, and the bishop gave notice to the patron, and soon after *Cooper Reynolds* was instituted, who died rector; and in

1641, *Jan.* 15, *Philip Flight*, A.M. succeeded. LIONELL Earl of *Middlesex*, HENRY Lord *Mowbray*, HENRY Lord *Pierpoint*, and EDWARD Lord *Newbury*.

1643, 1 *Febr. Sam. Gardiner*, A.M. on *Flight's* death. LIONELL, &c.

John Coppin succeeded. He died Nov. 23, 1711.

1711, *March* 20, the Rev. Mr. *John Phillips*, the present [1736] rector. ROBERT MARSHAM, Bart.

The tower is square, having a peal of five bells in it; the nave south isle, and north porch are leaded, the chancel thatched.

On two brass plates in the nave:

Hic iacet Matheus Hallyet qui mortem obiit 3° die Mai, A. D. 1586, anno etatis suæ, 54.

POST TENEBRAS SPERO LUCEM.

HERE LYETH BURYED THE BODY OF THOMAS HALLYAT, GENT. OF THE AGE OF 48 YEARES, WHO DECEASED THE 18th DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1612, BEING THE SECOND SON OF ROB. HALLYAT, GENT. WHO ALSO LYETH BURIED IN THIS CHURCH.

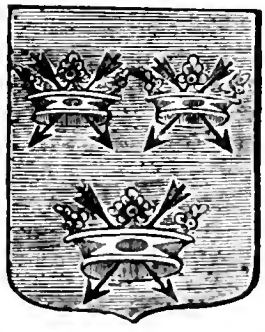
POST MORTEM VITAM ÆTERNAM.

Many of this family (who were considerable owners) are buried in this church, several of their stones being robbed of their brasses.

About 1600, the following arms were in the windows, all which are now defaced, except these, *viz.*

EAST-ANGLES.

St. EDMUND.



[7] He is buried on the north side of St. George's Tombland, Norwich, in the churchyard, having a stone fixed into the wall over his grave, with this, "Here "lyeth the body of John Coppin, late "rector of Winfarthing, who died Nov. "the 23d, 1711, aged 81 years.

Valence Earl of *Pembroke*, barry of ten pieces *ar.* and *az.* an orle of martlets *gul.*

Montchensie, *or*, three escutcheons *vair*.

Bohun, *az.* a bend between two cotizes, and six lions rampant *or*.

Ir. a bend raguled *sab.* *Ir.* three roses *gul.* - - two bendlets *or*.

Hertford, *az.* a leopard saliant *or*.

On the wall over the communion table were the arms of *Norwich* bishoprick impaling Bishop *Reynold's*[a] arms, with this date, 1676; but they are now whited over.

In the south isle there is a black marble for Elizabeth Belville, alias Michell, who died April 5, 1683, aged 43.

Modesty, sobriety, and grace,
Was the ornament, of her race.

Here was a clock formerly, which now stands disused in the south aisle; and in a chapel at the upper end thereof was placed a famous sword, called the *Good Sword of Winfarthing*, of which *Becon*, in his *Reliques of Rome*, (printed in 1563,) fo. 91, gives us the following account.

In Winfarthing, a little village in Norfolke, there was a certeyne Sword, called the Good Sword of Winfarthyng. this Sword was counted so precious a relique, and of so great virtue, that there was a solemne pilgrimage used unto it, with large gittes and offringes, with vow makings, crouchinges, & kissinges: This Sword was visited far and near, for many & sundry purposes, but specially for thynges that were lost, and for horses that were eyther stolen or else rune astray, it helpid also unto the shortning of a married mans life, if that the wife which was weary of her husband, would set a candle before that Sword every Sunday for the space of a whole yeare, no Sunday excepted, for then all was vain, whatsoever was done before.

I have many times heard (says that author) when I was a child, of diverse ancient men and women, that this Sword was the Sword of a certeyne thief, which took sanctuary in that church yard, and afterwards through the negligence of the watchmen escaped, and left his Sword behind him, which being found, and laid up in a certaine old chest, was afterward through the suttilty of the parson and the clerk of the same parish, made a precious relique, full of vertue, able to do much, but specially to enrich the box, and make fat the parson's pouch.

Algar, a freeman of *Herald's* held all *Winferthinc* as one manor in the Confessor's time, when it contained 6 carucates of land, two in demean, and four among the tenants: at the survey it was in the Conqueror's own hands, and then extended into *Burston*, *Shimpling*, *Litshall*, and *Shelfhanger*: it was valued in the first survey at 40s. and by the Conqueror at 8*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* with the freemen; he committed it to *Godric's* care, who answered 7*l.* and no more. It was two miles long, and one mile broad, and paid 9*d.* *geld.*[c]

[a] Qu. [illegible] Bishop Reynolds, who was consecrated in 1660, was not a descendant of Cooper Reynolds, rector here?

[b] Fol. 32, 33. Terre regis quam God- [illegible]

Dim. hundr. de Dac. Winterflane te- net Algara, liber homo Heraldi. T.R.E. pro manerio, vi. car. terre, semper viii. villan. et semper xx. bord. tunc et post. iii. serv. modo ii. semper ii. car. in dominio, et iii. car. hominum. tunc silva cel. pore. post et modo cc. et ix. acr.

This town is privileged as ancient demean, the tenants being excused from serving as jurors at the sessions or assizes, or any where else out of the manor, and from toll in markets and fairs, upon renewing their writ every King's reign, and having it annually allowed by the sheriff of the county.

It remained in the Crown till King *Henry* II. gave it to

Sir WILLIAM DE MONTE-CANISO, (or *Munchensie,*) Knt. who gave a 100 marks to have seizin of this manor in 1189. He was grandson to *Hubert Munchensy,* who lived in the Conqueror's time, and son of *Warine de Munchensy,* and *Agnes,* daughter of *Pain Fitz-John,* his wife, and brother to RALPH, who died without issue, and left Sir WARINE, his cousin, his heir, he married *Joan,* second daughter to *William Marshal* Earl of *Pembrook,* and in 1222, had scutage of all his tenants that held by military service in *Norfolk, Suffolk,* &c.; and in 1241, he was at that famous battle of *Xantoine,* against the *French*;[1] in which, by his valiant deportment, he won great renown. In the 34th of *Henry* III. the King ratified to him all the liberties belonging to the lands of *Ralph de Montchensy,* his uncle, whose heir he was, all which were first granted by King *Henry* II.; among which, the tenants here were excused from the sheriff's *turn,* and from *toll,* and from serving upon any juries out of their manor, and he had assize of *bread, ale,* and *wine,* with *court-leet*[2] allowed him, and this further privilege, that the King's bailiffs should not enter his bailiwick of *Winfarthing* to take any distress, but the bailiff of that bailiwick should do it. He died in 1255, being then reputed one of the most noble, prudent, and wealthy men of all the realm, his inventory amounting to 4000 marks, a prodigious sum for that time. He left

WILLIAM, his son, his heir, who had a park well stocked with deer in this parish. In 1259, in the 46th of *Henry* III. he was one of the discontented barons then at difference with the King, upon which account he received notice, that in case he did not personally repair to the court, to sign the agreement, (as divers of them did,) he might send his seal, for the better confirmation thereof; and in the 48th of the same King, having been one of the chief commanders on the part of the rebellious Barons in that fatal battle of *Lewes,* where the King was made their prisoner, the next year, when they sum-

prati. semper duo equi in aula. et vi. an. semper xiiii. porc. et xiiii. caprae, et in eadem quinque liberi homines Algari commendati tantum. T.R.E. de xl. acr. semper i. car. et i. ac. prati. In Borstuna iiii. libr. homines Algari commendati tantum de xl. acr. terre et i. bor. semper i. car. et iii. acr. prati. In Gersinga. T.R.E. viii. liberi homines Algari commendati tantum de xl. acris terre et iiii. bor. semper. Tunc iii. car. inter omnes post et modo i. et dim. et ii. acr. prati. In Shimplinga i. integer liber homo Edrici T.R.E. de xii. acris terre. semper i. car. in eadem ii. Soc. de xvi. acr. terre semper dim. car. hoc calumpniatur Sci. Edmundus et hundret. testatur, sed R. Comes tenebat quando forisfecit, de his calumpniatur Ses. Eds. xiiii. acr. In Tortessala ii liberi homines Algari commendati cum terra, xxxv. acr. terre et i. acr. prati. Silva iiii. porc. semper i. car. In Scelvangra i. vill. xv. acr. terre semper dim. car. et ii. bordar. Silva v. porc. et ii. acr. prati. tunc, valuit Wineferthine xl. sol. post et modo viii. lib. et iiisol et iiij.*d.* blanc. et isti omnes liberi cum soc. quando Godricus recepit, et modo, reddunt vii. lib. sed amplius non possunt reddere tantum. Wineferthine habet i. leug. in longo et dim. in lato et de Gelto. ix. *d.*

[1] Rot. Pip. 1. Ric. 1. Norff. Suff.

[2] Plit. 34 H. 3. Rot. 6. in dorso.

moned a parliament in the King's name, he was one of the chief of those Barons that then sat therein, but not long after this, being taken at *Kenilworth*, in that notable surprise made by the forces of Prince *Edward*, a little before the battle of *Evesham*, his lands were seized, and given to *William de Valence*, half brother to the King, and Earl of *Pembrook*, who had married his sister *Joan*: whereupon *Dionisia*, his mother, who was daughter and heir of *Nicholas de Anesty*, undertook to bring him, before the feast of St. *Hillary*, in the 51st year of that King, to stand to the judgment of the *King's Court*, in pursuance of the decree called *Dictum de Kenilworth*, but being not able to perform it within that time, by reason of his sickness, she promised to bring him upon that very day, when he had such fair respect shewn him for his sister's sake, that *William de Valence*, her husband, freely restored him his lands again; after which, in 1277, he had a full pardon for his rebellion, and all the liberties granted by King *Henry* II. to his ancestors, confirmed at large, with this additional one, that he might keep dogs to hunt the hare, fox, and wild cat in his forests. In 1289, he went with the Earl of *Cornwall* (then governour of the realm in the King's absence) into *Wales* against *Res Ap Griffith*, at that time in the castle of *Drosselau*; (who had made great depredations in those parts;) and as he, with divers others, endeavoured to demolish that castle, by undermining it, he was with them overwhelmed and killed with the fall thereof, at whose death, *Dionisia*, his mother, had custody of his daughter and heiress, named also

DIONISIA; and immediately after *Hugh de Vere*, a younger son to *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, who was then the King's servant, obtained license, and married her in 1296; and in consideration of his great services in the *French* wars, had livery of her inheritance; *Dionisia*, her grandmother, being then living, who being a devout woman, founded *Waterbeche* nunnery in *Cambridgeshire*, in 1293: she died in 1303, and her lands descended to

HUGH DE VERE, who had no issue by his wife *Dionisia*, so that her inheritance reverted to *William de Valence*, who had married *Joan*, sister to the last *William de Munchensi*, who, after the death of the said *Hugh*, had view of *frankpledge*, assize of *bread* and *ale*, and a tumbrel, or cucking-stool, allowed to this manor. And thus much of the ancient family of the *Munchensis*.[3]

WILLIAM DE VALENCE Earl of *Pembrook* died seized, in right of *Joan* his wife, aunt to the last *Dionisia*, and sister to *William de Munchensi*, leaving

AUDOMAR, or *Aymer, de Valence* Earl of *Pembrook*, his heir; who, in 1321, held it by one fee of the barony of *Munchensi*, and the manor or tenement called *Hey-wood*, of *Robert Fitz-Walter*, by the fourth part of a fee. He died in 1323, leaving no male issue, so that his sisters inherited, and this manor was allotted to

ISABELL, who married *John Hastings* Lord *Abergavenny*, by whom he had

JOHN DE HASTYNGS, who succeeded him, and *Elizabeth*, a

[3] More of this family may be seen, in Dugd. Bar. vol. i. fo. 561. or for the Veres, fo. 188, or for the Valences, fo 774.

[4] Froissart. 29 b, 30 a

daughter, married to *Roger* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*; *John* was succeeded by his son,

LAURENCE, who was five years old at his father's death, and by the King's license was in the custody of *Julian* his mother, who within a year after her first husband's death, married to *Thomas le Blount*, after whose death she married a third time to *William de Clinton* Earl of *Huntingdon*; this Earl, in 1351, is said to hold the manors of *Winfarthing* and *Heywood*, as guardian to the said *Laurence*, who, as soon as he came of age, was declared Earl of *Pembrook*, and the year following, being the 14th of *Edward* III. he attended the King in that great adventure against the *French* at sea, where he worthily shared in the glory of that victory obtained against them near *Sluys* in *Flanders*: but this was not the only brave action of this Earl, for he behaved himself valiantly all his life, as we find in *Dugdale's Baronage*, (p. 576,) where his brave achievements, and those of his family, are amply treated of. He died in 1347, leaving

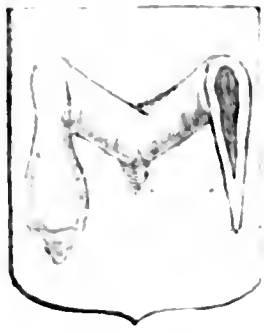
JOHN HASTYNGS Earl of *Pembrook*, his son and heir, who married *Anne*, daughter of Sir *Walter Manney*, Knt. Being very active in the *French* wars, in 1371, he was made Lieutenant of *Acquitain*, at the special request of the inhabitants of that province, and was then about 25 years old; but unlucky it was for him that he had that honour, for upon his coming to the port of *Rochell*, which was then beleaguered by the *French*, no sooner was he got into the haven, but the *Spanish* fleet fell upon him, before he could put his men in order to fight, so that he was taken prisoner, his ships burnt, and all the *English* killed or taken, with no less than 20,000 marks, sent over by the King to maintain the war. After he had undergone four years imprisonment, with most inhumane usage, for a sum of money he was to have been enlarged, upon which he came to *Paris*, where falling sick, he hasted to *Calais*, but died on his journey, *April* 16, 1374, seized of these manors, which, among others, were assigned to

ANNE, his widow, for her dower: she died in 1383,

JOHN DE HASTYNGS, their son, being then about eleven years old. This *John*, at the coronation of *Richard* II. (being then not five years old,) claimed to carry the great golden spurs, and shewing sufficient evidence of his right to do that service, *Edmund* Earl of *March* (whose daughter *Philipa* he married) was allowed to perform it for him, by reason of his minority. He had no issue; for in the 13th *Richard* II. being then but seventeen years old, the King keeping his *Christmass* at *Woodstock*, and holding a tournament there, this young earl ventured to tilt with Sir *John St. John*, by an unlucky slip of whose lance he was run into the bottom of his belly, upon which his bowels burst out, and he soon died, to the great grief of many, being a person of so noble a disposition, that for bounty, manhood, and courtesy, he exceeded all of his age, and most of his degree. His untimely death was, at that time, thought a judgment upon his family, in regard that *Aymer de Valence* Earl of *Pembrook*, his ancestor, was one of those that passed sentence of death upon *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster* at *Pontfract*; for it was observed, that after that judgment so given, none of the succeeding Earls of *Pembrook* ever saw his father.[5] At his death,

[5] T. Walsingham. in eod. A°.

REGINALD Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn* was by some inquisitions found to be his cousin, and heir of the whole blood, as descended lineally from *Elizabeth*, sister to *John de Hastyngs*, father of *John*, grandfather of this Earl,[1] and by other inquisitions, *Hugh de Hastyngs*, son of *Hugh*, son of *Hugh*, son of the same *John de Hastyngs*, by *Isabell*, the daughter of *Hugh le Despenser*, his second wife, was found his lineal male, but of the half blood, for which reason he did not claim it, though there was a great struggle for it, as there was for the arms of the *Hastyngs*, between *Edward Hastyngs*, great-grandfather to this *Hugh*, and *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, it lasted little less than twenty years, in the Court, before the Constable and Marshal of *England*, and in the end, the said *Edward*, though he was heir male, was not only condemned in 670*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* costs, *Grey* swearing that he had spent 1000 marks more, but he was imprisoned sixteen years for disobeying that sentence, which was reputed a very hard and unjust one, and so *Hastyngs* thought it, for with extreme anguish of mind he died, leaving GOD'S CURSE, and his own, upon his descendants, if they did not attempt the vindication of their right.



But to return, *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, by the said *Elizabeth Hastyngs*, had *Reginald* Lord *Grey*, whose son

REGINALD inherited; and from an extent of this manor it appears, that here was then a hall, or manor-house, with a park well stocked with deer, all which were nothing worth above their outgoings, and repairs; and another enclosure, called *a park*, fenced in with pales, containing above 80 acres of arable land, worth 9*d.* each acre, that there were 8 acres meadow, worth 8*d.* each acre, that the quitrents were 40*l.* besides 600 days works in winter, worth a halfpenny each day, and 500 days works in autumn, worth 1*d.* each day, together with a wood called *Hakeer Wood*, the underwood of which was worth 13*d.* a year, there was also a chase upon *Winfarthing Common* and *Bonham Green*, worth 6*d.* a year, a windmill worth 2*s.* a year, the seats and perquisites of the courts worth 5*s.* 4*d.* a year clear. But though the Lord *Grey* inherited the rest of the Earl of *Pembroke's* estate, this and *Hengwood* manors were in dower, and held by *Philippa*, widow of the last earl, till 1400, in which year she died, having conveyed it, notwithstanding *Edward Hastyngs'* claim. He married *Margaret*, daughter of Sir *William de Roos*, by whom he had *John*, who married *Constance*, daughter of *John Holland* Duke of *Exon*, and relict of *Thomas Mowbray* Earl-Marshal; he died before his father, leaving two sons, *Edmund* and *Thomas*, at his grandfather's death which was in 1440.

EDMUND became heir to his honour and estate; he married *Catharine*, daughter to *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, and in the 19 of *Richard* II. was created Earl of *Kent*, at his death in 1455, he left these manors in dower to *Catharine*, his widow, who died in 1490, and then they went to

[1] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 778.

GEORGE Earl of *Kent*, their son, who by suffering a recovery, settled it on King *Henry* VII. for payment of a great debt, with a remainder to himself and his heirs. After this, it was settled on *Catherine*, his second wife, who enjoyed it for her life; and then it went to

RICHARD GREY Earl of *Kent*, who died in 1523, having greatly wasted his estate. This and *Heywood* was part of the jointure of *Elizabeth* his wife; but in 1505, with her and her trustees consent, he sold them to

ROBERT LE'STRANGE, and his heirs, and a fine was levied accordingly, *viz.* of 2800 acres of land, 30*l.* rent in *Winfarthing*, *Diss*, *Shelfhanger*, *Titshall*, and *Bokenham* castle; and thus it passed from that family;[7] this *Robert Le'Strange* dying seized, and left it to

JOHN LE'STRANGE, his executor, to sell, of whom it was purchased by

THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk*, from which time it went with that family, till *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surry* sold this and *Heywood*, about 1643, to

Sir JOHN MARSHAM of *Cuckstone* in *Kent*, Bart. who died seized in 1692, leaving it to his son,

Sir JOHN MARSHAM, Bart. who died under age, and unmarried, in 1694, so that it came to

Sir ROBERT MARSHAM, Bart. in 1697; he was one of the six clerks in *Chancery*, and uncle to Sir *John*; he was succeeded by

Sir ROBERT MARSHAM, his son, who, by letters patent, was created Baron of *Romney* in *Kent*, and, in 1720, obtained an Act of Parliament to sell this estate, and to settle another in *Kent* already purchased, to the same uses; upon which it was vested in

Sir THOMAS DAETH, Bart. and EDMUND PROBYN,[8] serjeant at law, who, in 1724, conveyed it to

HUMPHRY SOUTH of *London*, merchant, to the use of

Mrs. ELIZABETH GRAY of *London*, (only child of *John Gray*, late of the island of *Barbadoes*, Esq.) who, by virtue of that purchase, is now [1736] patroness and lady of both *Winfarthing* and *Heywood*, which is called *Winfarthing Outsoken* manor.

In Queen *Elizabeth's* time there was a great suit for these manors, between the Earl of *Surrey*, who recovered, and the Earl of *Kent*, at which time *Heywood* manor was 26*l.* and *Winfarthing* 14*l.* *per annum*.

The *leet* belonged to the *court-baron*,[9] and the courts of the *insoken* and *outsoken* of this manor extended into *Brisingham*, *Kenninghall*, &c.

Here were two parks, *viz.* the *old* and *new park*, and the rector had the herbage of both, for the composition of which 29*s.* 4*d.* was paid him; the rent of *Hulver Wood* was 6*d.* To this manor belongs *Banham Heath*, a great part of which lies in *Diss* hundred, which is divided by the *Mere* called the *Hundred Mere*, which divides the hundreds of *Diss*, *Shropham*, and *Giltcross*; and the drift of it, as far as that *Mere* belongs to *Winfarthing*, and is in the bounds of that

[7] An account of these earls may be found in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. fol. 718, in Vincent against Brook, fol. 287. In the Peerage, p. 147. And in most other historical writers.

[8] The present [1736] Mr. Justice Probyn.

[9] Leet fee is 2*s.*

parish; and according to ancient custom, the tenants of *Winfarthing* always drive their part the last day of *April*, and impound all *weys* and *strays*, in a ground called the *Hall-Yards*, in *Winfarthing* great park, in which the manor-house did heretofore stand. In 1664, this park was full of deer, and Sir *Bassingbourn Gawdy* of *West Herling*, Knt. had every year a fee doe and buck, and liberty of hunting them in that park, which was then my Lord of *Arundell's*.

This parish hath lands belonging to it, now [1730] let at 16*l.* *per annum*, of the gift of divers persons, out of which 2*l.* 11*s.* (called *Lewindes'* and *Aldin's* gifts) is annually at *Easter* to be divided among such poor as are not collectioners, by the rector and churchwardens, the rest was given to repair the church. They have also three town-houses, one hath an acre of land adjoining to it, and another was the old Guildhall, the lands of which *guild*, were seized by the Crown, and were given by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 27th year of her reign, to the *Hallgats*.

In 1600, there were 189 communicants, and now there are 50 dwelling-houses, and about 200 inhabitants. It paid 1*l.* 16*s.* to the tenths, was valued at 125*l.* to the parliament valuation, and now 120*l.* to the land tax. [1730.]

The Customs of the Manor are these: the eldest son is heir; the fine is at the lord's will; it gives no dower; the tenants build up, pull down, plant on the waste, and fell timber, without license.

The *leet* belongs to the hundred.

The Customs of the Rectory *were first exemplified* A° 45 Eliz. *and after that* A° 8 James I. 7 June, *and are these:*

They pay 1*d.* a year for each cow, in lieu of *lactage*.

For every calf under seven, 1 *ob.* the seventh being due in kind to the rector, he allowing 1 *ob.* for each calf above seven, and under ten.

Instead of tithe hay, or *herbage*, the parishioners pay 2*d.* an acre to the rector, except all tithe hay growing on the common meadows, which is due in kind.

They pay for every foal 1*d.* a year, till it comes to work.

And for every heifer 1*d.* a year, till it is milked, or otherwise converted.

Every inhabitant on *All-Saint's Day* pays 1 *ob.* in lieu of all tithe for fruit, and all fuel spent in the town.

Tithe pease are due every tenth stetch, as soon as they are cut by the owner; all corn, and other small and great tithes whatsoever, are due in their proper kind, the small tithes on *Lammas Day*, the rest as they are separated.[1]

[1] The Abbot of Bury had one freeman here, and two acres which belonged to the hall manor. (fol. 298.)

Abba Sancti Edmundi tenet in Winefarthing unum liber homo de iii. acr. quem tenuit R. Comes, quando se forisfecit, et post Godricus, in manu Regis, post Godricum tenuit Herolfus, in terra Sancti Edmundi, licencia præpositi Abbatis, teste hundret.

DICKLEBURGH

Is a large parish, containing the whole town of *Semere*,[2] which, at the Conquest, was as large as *Dickleburgh* itself, to which it is now a hamlet. This town was anciently divided into four parts or portions, each of which had a rector of its own, and served in their turns in *Dickleburgh* church. The first portion was called sometimes *Fouldon*, sometimes the *Portion in the Marsh*, (it being the lowest part of the town,) sometimes the *Portion of Henry*, who was rector in 1256, but most commonly, the *Portion of Richard*, who was rector of it when the *Lincoln* taxation was made, it being then valued at x. marks; out of this portion the Abbot of *Bury* had an annual pension of xv.*s*. The second was called, *the Portion in the Fields*, (it being the upper part of the town,) sometimes *the Portion of Henry*,[3] and sometimes *Culphoe's Portion*, *John de Culphoe* being rector at the *Lincoln* taxation,[4] and *John* of St. *Edmund's Bury*, at the *Norwich* taxation, when it was valued at c.*s*. and paid a pension to the Abbot of St. *Edmund* of ix.*s*. yearly. The third portion belonged to that part of the town which is now called *Langmere*,[5] and is still a hamlet belonging to it, all which lies in the hundred of *Earsham*, and hath a separate *leet*, which now belongs to *Dickleburgh Hall* manor, and its jurisdiction extends to all that part of the town which lies in *Earsham* hundred. The leet and royalties of the other part in *Diss* hundred belonging at this time to the lord of the hundred, but there are no *leet fees* due to either of them; this was in the Conquest included in *Semere*, of which it was near the half, and was given to *Butley* priory, after the decease or cession of *Ranulf* the chaplain, who had been presented thereto by *William de Aubervil*, and *Maud* his wife, which *Maud* was daughter to *Ranulf de Glanvil*, and belonged to the land that the said *Ranulf* held of *Thomas Noell*; at the *Norwich* taxation it was valued at x. marks, and in the *Lincoln* at xiii. marks; it was appropriated to that convent about 1180, by *John* of *Oxford*, Bishop of *Norwich*, without any vicar to be endowed, they being obliged to find a stipendiary chaplain only, who was to administer the sacrament, and perform all duties to the parishioners of that portion only;[6] this was confirmed by several Archbishops of *Canterbury*, and by *Thomas de Grey*, and *Thomas de*

[2] See Semere in Domesday.

[3] This was one Henry Freeman, who was rector of it in 1231, in which year there was a fine levied, to confirm the agreement made between the Abbot and him, the Abbot remitting to him and his tenants of the rectory manor, the services of carrying part of the Abbot's wine from Norwich, or Yarmouth, to Palgrave Bridge, and from paying part of the tallage of Titshall, for a yearly pension of 15*s*. 1*d*. *ob*. per annum to be paid to Bury monastery for ever.

[4] Valued at xvi. marks in the Lincoln Taxation

[5] That is the Long Mere.

[6] "Salva tantum portione sufficienti "portionis predicte, pro sustentatione "unius capellani parochianis eidem por- "tioni pertinentibus divina et sacra- "menta ministrare," Lib. Inst. xi.

Runticale, or *Bernicate*, Bishops of *Norwich*; and thus it continued to 1534, when it was disappropriated by consent of all parties, and consolidated to the other Portions, the Abbot of *Bury* giving the prior security that the future rectors should ever pay to that priory, a yearly pension of 20 *s.* a year, clear of all service due from the said portion. The prior also had lands in this part of the town, given by *Reinald de Glanvil*, which were taxed at 1*d. ob.* The fourth Portion was called *Somere*,[1] and contained the other half of *Somere*, that lay in *Diss* hundred, and was sometimes called *Matthew's Portion*, from *Matthew*,[2] who was rector of it at the *Norwich* taxation, when it was taxed at vi marks; it was after named *Herander's Portion*, but most commonly *John's Portion*, from *John de Hemenhale*, who was rector of it at the *Lincoln* taxation, in which it is valued at 6 marks and an half; this portion was of the smallest value, because it was chargeable with a pension, (valued in the *Norwich* taxation at 8*s.* and in the *Lincoln* at 10*s.*) payable every year, to the Prior of St. *Faith's* at *Horsham*: concerning this pension, I find in a register formerly belonging to *Bury* abbey,[3] a grant made by *Reymund*, Prior of St. *Faith's*, to Sir *Ralph Hemenhale*, parson of the fourth part of *Dicklebargh*, and his successors for ever, of two parts of the tithes of the demeans formerly of Sir *William de Cheyney*, of the fee of his barony of *Horsford* in this town, by the authority and consent of *Ralf de Walpole* Bishop of *Norwich*, and his chapter, for the annual payment of 10*s.* *sterling*, which tithes were given by the said *William* to that monastery; all which demeans, with their several quantities, names, and tenants, are recited therein. The deed was sealed by the Bishop, the Abbot, the Prior of St. *Faith's*, the Rector, and the Prior of *Norwich*; and for this pension the Prior was to allow and pay 12*d.* tenths.[4] The two Portions called *Loudon* and *Somere* were consolidated in 1429,[5] and in 1430, they were consolidated to the Portion in the Fields; and in 1503, the appropriation of *Langmere* Portion being resigned, it became one rectory, chargeable with the annual pensions of 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Prior of *Butley*, 10*s.* to the Prior of St. *Faith's*, and 24*s.* 1*d. ob.* to the Abbot of *Bury*,[6] and hath so continued ever since.

This advowson, with the manor now called THE RECTORY MANOR, was procured by *Sigwand*, a monk of *Bury*, at which time it belonged to the manor of *Tuthall*,[7] and with that was given to this monastery, there being at that time only one chaplain or parish priest; but before the Conquest, the Abbot had given the manor to the church, and infeoffed it in two priests, who held it at the survey:[8] these, with the parochial priest, made three portions, all which were in the presenta-

[1] Abstract Cartar. Abbat. de Burley, [illegible]

[2] De Mere, from clare, mere in [illegible]

[3] Matthew de Cantabrigia, or of Cambridge, A. 1251; he also made a recent with the Abbot, for release of the [illegible] as Henry Freemen did, [illegible] were to pay [illegible] per annum [illegible] was the original of the [illegible] of these portions to the Abbot.

[4] Regist. Sancti Edmundi, fol. [illegible], 71.

[5] That is, not yearly tenths, but to the tenths and fifteenths, which were never paid but when imposed in convocation.

[6] Regist. Curteys, fol. 25.

[7] See p. 191, note 3, and note 9 of this page.

[8] See Tuthall manor.

[9] Terre Abbatis de Sancto Edmundo et Dicedam Hund. Domesd. fol. 182. Dicclesburc, tenuit semper Sanctus Edmundus pro manerio et duobus carucatis terre, modo tenent duo presbiteri

tion of the Abbot of *Bury* till the Dissolution,[7] each rector having a house, with a carucate of land, a third part of the manor, (which they divided,) and the tithes of their separate portions; at the Dissolution, the advowson went to the Crown, and was granted, in 1536, to *Thomas* and *James Bacon*, Esq. and the heirs of *Thomas*; in 1547, they aliened it to *Nicholas Bacon*, Esq. and his heirs; and he, in 1550, to *Thomas Godsalve* and his heirs, who, in 1557, sold it to *William Mingay*, and he soon after to *Stephen Lacy*, Gent. and he to *John Whitman*, who, in 1567, aliened it to *Charles Le-Grice*, Esq. and his heirs, who kept it but a little while; for in 1570, it belonged to *John* and *Thomas Whipple*, and *John Whipple* of *Pulham-Market*, in which family it continued some time; for in 1603, *William* and *Thomas Whipple* were patrons, who left it to their daughters; the one married to *Robert Boiens*, the other to *George Gawdie*, both which held it in their wives' right in 1632,[8] from whom it came (I suppose by sale) to *Thomas Buxton*, who at his death left it to *Thomas*, his son, and he dying without issue, left it to his wife, and her heirs; and soon after it belonged to one *Congham* of *Wells*, of whom *George Chamberlain*, D. D. Fellow of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, purchased it, and presented his nephew *Samuel Needham* to it, after whose death he gave it to the Senior Fellow of *Trinity-College* for ever.

The rector hath a good house and 80 acres of land adjoining to it, together with the RECTORY MANOR, the CUSTOM of which is, that the copyhold descends to the youngest son, and the fine is at the lord's will. It is in the deanery of *Redenhall*, and archdeaconry of *Norfolk*, and liberty of his Grace the Duke of *Norfolk*, and is thus valued, the pensions being bought off:

King's Books.	*Tenths.*	*Acres Glebe.*	*Synodals.*	*Procurations.*
28 0 0	2 16 0	80 0 0	0 3 8	0 7 0

de Abbate, semper iiii. villan. et xij. bordarij, et ii. car. in dnio. et iiii. car. hominum, silva xvj. porc. vj. acr. prati et iiii. soc. xx. acr. semper i. car. i. acr. prati. val. xl.*s*. hab. v. quar. in longo. et iiii. in lat. et vj.*d*. de Gelto. Ecclesie xxx. acr. val. iij.*s*.

[7] Norwich Taxation. Portio Henrici x. marc Portio Abbatis Sci. Edm. in ead. xv.*s*. Portio Johannis de Sancto Edmundo c.*s*. habet Abbas de dca. portione ix.*s*.

Portio Mathei vj. marc. Portio Sancte Fidis de dominico de Semere viij.*s*. Portio Prioris de Buttele in eadem x. marc.

Norwich Domesday, which is according to the Lincoln Taxation, says thus: Prior de Buttele habet unam partem in proprios usus. Abbas Sancti Edmundi est patronus trium partium, quilibet rector habet mansum cum una carucata terre. Tota villa est regalis. Estimatio Portionis Prioris de Buttele xiii. marc. Estimatio Portionis Henrici, nunc Johannis de Culpho in eadem xvi. marc. Estimatio Portionis Alexandri postea Johannis de Hemenhale in eadem viii. marc. et dim. Estimatio Portionis Richardi postea Johannis de Melford in eadem vj. marc. et dim. Estimatio Portionis Prioris Sce. Fidis de Horsham in eadem x.*s*.

[8] MSS. pen. A. Norris, Cl.

RECTORS.

The First Portion, called FOULDON, *or the* PORTION IN THE MARSH.

1256, *Henry* was rector.
Richard.
1291, *John de Melford*, priest.
1334, *Robert de Penteny*, accolite.
1376, 21 *March, John de Watton*, priest.
1410, 28 *Sept. Robert Serjeaunt*, priest.
1411, 27 *October, John Tybbynham*, priest, in whose time *Semere Portion* was consolidated to this, *viz. Octob.* 25, 1429.
1446, 17 *Sept. John Brigge*, chaplain, on *Tybbynham's* resignation, at whose death, in 1454, they were consolidated to the *Portion in the Field*, and *John Bulman* had possession of them *Dec.* 13, 1454.

The Second Portion, or the PORTION IN THE FIELDS.

Roger the parson.
1231, *Henry Freeman*, rector.
1276, *John* of *St. Edmund's Bury*, rector.
1291, *John de Culpho*, rector.
1316, 13 kal. *Oct. John de Culpho*, sub-deacon.
1329, 7 id. *Octob. Andrew de Bynham*, priest.
1329, 6 id. *March, Robt. de Norton*, priest, on *Bynham's* reignation.
1349, 30 *October, Robert de Fouldon.*
Godfrey de Snetisham.
1391, *Will. Cornewaille*, priest, on *Snetisham's* resignation.
1392, *Richard Marwyk*, on *Cornewaille's* resignation.
1393, *Thomas Elyott*, on *Marwyk's* resignation.
1394, *Richard Aylweyn*, on *Elyott's* resignation.
1402, 25 *October, William Bardoclyff*, on *Alyweyn's* resignation.
John Osberne.[9]
1417, 27 *Jan. Tho. Wode*, a shaveling.
John Knowlls, on whose resignation
John Bulman succeeded, in 1449.

The Fourth Portion, or the PORTION OF SEMERE.

1231, *Matthew* of *Cambridge*, rector to 1256.
1256, *Jan.* 18, Master *Rustand*, sub-deacon, chaplain to the Pope, presented by the King, during the vacancy of the abbey.
Alexander the priest.
1266, *Ivo* the priest.
William de Lopham.
1288, *Ralph de Hemenhale*, on *Lopham's* death.
1291, *John de Hemenhale.*

[9] 1487, John Osberne, rector of the second Portion, was buried here, he gave 6*s.* 8*d.* to repair the church, 20*s.* to repair the chancel, a vestment, two napkins, a portufory, and silver cup, to St. Mary's altar, before which he was buried, viz. in the east chapel of the north isle, which chapel now belongs to Langmere, and in which the chaplain for that Portion officiated, before it was disappropriated.

1302, 10 kal. *Apr. Robert de Gravenny*, or *Craneby*, priest.

1322, 5 id. *July, John de Hemenhale*, priest.

1349, 4 *Nov. William de Melford.*

1357, *Henry*, son of *John de Lydgate*, priest, on *Melford's* resignation.

1360, 22 *Decem. Peter de Hoo*, on *Lydgate's* resignation.

1360, 6 *March, Thomas Osberne*, priest, on *Hoo's* resignation.

1361, 17 *Nov. John de Edlington*, accolite.

1365, 27 *April, Gilbert de Wortham*, on *Edlington's* resignation.

1399, *Richard Fysch*, priest.

1400, 8 *Octob. Thomas Page*, priest.

1402, 5 *August, Simon Smith*, on *Page's* resignation.

1402, 9 *August, Thomas Faldyngworth*, on *Smith's* resignation.

Thomas Wylomond, at whose resignation in

1417, 3 *Sept. Thomas Kynthorp* was instituted.

1421, *Thomas Savage*, priest.

William Brixey, on *Savage's* resignation. He died 1429, and in that year

October 5, it was consolidated to *Fouldon*, or the *Portion in the Marsh.*

1449, *John Bulman*[1] was instituted to the *Portion in the Fields*, on the resignation of *Thomas Wode*; and in 1454, 13 *Dec.* the consolidated portions of *Fouldon* and *Semere* were consolidated to this, and possession given to *John Bulman* aforesaid, who held the whole benefice till 1497, and then resigned it; upon which, in

1497, 6 *June, John Alleyn*, A. M. was instituted to *Dekylburg*, with all the portions annexed.[2]

1531, 24 *Dec. Rich. Eden*, doctor of the decrees. The KING, by grant from the Abbot.

1551, 4 *Aug. Tho. Cardon*, A. M. on *Eden's* death. THO. GONSALVE of *Norwich*, Esq.

1554, 23 *Dec. William Stockwith*, priest. *Ditto.*

1557, 30 *October, Richard Lusser*, A. M. on *Stockwith's* resignation.

1558, 2 *Sept. James Green.* WILLIAM MINGAYE, Alderman of *Norwich.*

1561, *Tho. Roberts*, A. M. on *Green's* resignation. Lapse.

1576, 28 *June, Robert Sayer*, D. D. on *Robert's* death. HENRY and THO. WHIPPLE of *Dickleburgh*, Gent.

1622, *Christopher Barnard*, dispossessed by the Earl of *Manchester* in 1643.

[1] He was secretary to Bishop Walter Lyhert, rector of Hevingham, and prebendary of the college of Stoke-Clare, rector of Rollesby; (for which church he resigned this;) he willed to be buried in this chancel, under a black marble stone prepared, with an inscription thereon put, with mention of John Bulman, his father, and Beatrix, his mother, who are there buried. He gave divers vestments to keep his and their obits, and a pair of silver candlesticks, weighing 60 ounces, a little silver cross gilt, a gilt silver cup, two osculatories of silver, two crewets of silver, his best missal, altar-clothes, &c. and ordered a priest to officiate five years after his death, for his and his father's and mother's souls, and his good lords, Thomas Browne, and Walter Lyghert, formerly Bishops of Norwich, Richard Hedge, William Ivot, and Margaret his wife, and Stephen Brasier, and all his benefactors.

[2] MSS. Coll. Caj. D. 23, p. 76, where there is much to be seen concerning this rectory.

1643, *Lady Crabtree* had it, at the dispossession of Mr. *Barnard*;[1] he signed the attestation of the ministers of this county, *A.* 1648.

1662, Mr. *Barnard* was restored, and the 23d *Sept.* in this year, he subscribed the Articles, being at that time master of arts.[2]

1684, 15 *October*, *John Richar*, A. M. on *Barnard's* death. JOHN RICHAR, and NICH. his son, for this turn.

1684, 19 *April*, *Samuel Needham*, on *Richar's* death. GEORGE CHAMBERLAYNE, S. T. P. Fellow of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, perpetual patron.

He was succeeded by *John Whitfield*, D. D. of *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*.

The Rev. *John Baker*, D. D. the present [1730] rector, succeeded at the death of Dr. *Whitfield*. TRINITY-COLLEGE, *Cambridge*, patrons.

In 1643, *Christopher Barnard*, "was dispossessed by the Earl of "*Manchester*, who tendered him the covenant, and offered him to "keep his place if he would take it, both which he generously re-"fused, and by necessary consequence brought on himself the "common calamities and fate which then attended loyalty and "fidelity to his Majesty, for his house was plundered and rifled of a "great deal of plate, linen, and other goods, he was also seized and "dragged away towards *Norwich* castle, but by his excellent life and "doctrine, he had so much recommended himself to his parishioners, "that they thought a greater judgment could not befall them, than "to loose him, and so by consent they followed the party that had "him in custody, and rescued him: they also gave this further testi-"mony of their affection towards him, that when the villains had "designed to plunder his house a second time, unknown to him, "they voluntarily went, and by force secured the remainder of his "goods in their own houses, and even the very women and children "assisted in this perilous undertaking, to the manifest hazard of "their safety, perhaps of their lives, if it had been discovered. He "had at the time of his sufferings, a wife, and at least nine young "children, which helped to compleat his misery, and sufficiently "aggravated the barbarities which were exercised upon him; 'tis "remarkable he had always a firm perswasion of his Majesty's "Restauration, which he afterwards lived to see, and was himself "one of the first ministers restored in this county, after which he "enjoy'd his rectory 20 years, and having been admitted about the "year 1620, and not dying 'till 1680, (in the 84th year of his age) "he must in all have been rector of it near 60 years."[3]

Thus far Mr. *Walker*; in which account there are some small errours, all which may be corrected by this inscription on his stone in the chancel, viz.

[1] Cole's MS. vol. 8 [illegible] p. [illegible] at Lond. [illegible] 1, p. 628.

[2] [illegible] Bos. [illegible]

[3] Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, part ii. fol. 264.

D. S.
Christopherus Barnard Filius secundus *Roberti*
Barnard de Langham, juxta Wells in Comitatu
Norf: Gen: hujus Ecclesiæ per quinquaginta,
Et octo annos Rector, et *Alicia* uxor ejus, *Henrici*
Congham de Wells, Gen: et *Annæ* uxoris, filia primogenita, ex
Quâ decem suscepit Liberos, Filios silicet, quatuor, *Henricum*,
Edwardum, *Robertum*, et *Christophorum*, Filiasq: Sex,
Se. *Ceciliam*, *Annam*, *Mariam*, *Aliciam*, *Brigettam*,
Et *Sarah*, E quibus altera Obijt xxi° Die Mensis Octobris A°
Dom: MDCLX. Ætat: Suæ LXII. alter quinto die Mensis Octob:
A° Dom: MDCLXXX. Ætat. Suæ LXXXIII. contumulantur
Heic, in quorum Memoriam, *Alicia* Filia *Humphredi Rant*,
Gen: uxor, hoc Marmor L. M. P. P.
Isti sunt Liberi Edwardi Bernard, Rectoris de Dyss,
Anna, sepulta 11 Febr. 1662.
Edwardus sepult. 16 Sept. 1665.
Sarah sepult. 16 Jan. 1668.
Dorothea sepulta. 16 May 1670.
Quorum Exuviæ
ad Caput hujus Marmoris
Sunt Depositæ.

The CHURCH is a regular building, having its nave, two isles, with a chapel at the east end of each of them; the chancel, vestry, and south porch all covered with lead, a square tower and five bells at its west end, on the second, third, and fourth bells are these verses:

2. Sonitus Egidii accendit ad Culmina Celi.
3. Dulcis Sisto melis, Campana vocor Michaelis.
4. Sum Rosa pulsata mundi, Maria vocata.

It is dedicated to the honour of all the Saints, and had a gild held in the south isle chapel, which acknowledged St. *Peter* and *Paul* for their patrons. The guildhall now stands on the west side of the churchyard, and is used as a town-house.

The following arms were in this chancel as Mr. *Anstis's* MSS. tell us:

Bishop LYHART, *ar.* a bull passant in a bordure *sab.* bezanté.
England with a label of five *az.*
Wakering, *ar.* three falcons leures *sab.*

And in the upper windows of the church there still remain the cross-swords and cross-keys, the emblem of St. *Peter* and *Paul*, the patrons of the gild, the emblems of the *Trinity* and of the Sacrament; the instruments of the Passion; the arms of *Bury* abbey; of the *East-Angles*; and of St. *George*, and also an imperfect coat of three escalops, the arms of the bishoprick. *Erm.* a fess lozenge *gul.* *Gul.* a fess *ar.* *Az.* a cross floree between five martlets *or.*

Round the step of the font is this:

Orate pro anima Roberti Buring, et pro animabus quibus tenetur, qui istum
Fontem in Honore Dei fecit.

On a stone in the middle alley near the pulpit,

Jarnegan's arms, with a crescent for difference. Crest, from a coronet a demi-eagle displayed.

"Here resteth in the Lord Mrs. Elizabeth Whipple, Wife unto Thomas Whipple, Gent. and Daughter of Mr. John Jarnegan of Belton in Somerset, Esq. Sonne unto Sir John Jarnegan, Kt which said Eliz. departed this life the 4th Day of Sept: 1617 Aged 65.

What worth in Woman, or a Wife could be,
What Goodness vailed in frail Mortalitie,
A godly Mind, a goodly shape in Youth,
A bounteous Hand, wise Heart, unspotted truth.
These Jewells ceased to'th High King's Use, by Death,
Lo here re-laid up, then Owner, Elsabeth.

Veni cito Jesu.

On a stone in the chancel:

Dorothea Mason, Relicta Thomæ Mason, Vicarij de Ashly-Magna, in agro Leicestriæ, Obijt May 7th 1690.

Anne the wife of William Owls, minister of Billingford, daughter of Thomas Sayer, was buried here in 1620, as appears by a circumscription on a stone in the altar rails.

On a black marble in the chancel:

H. S. E. Maria, Johannis Whitfield, S. T. P. hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris Uxor. Filia *Gulielmi Palgrave* nuper de *Pulham*, Gen: Quæ dum in Connubio vitam ageret, per Quadrennium cum dimidio, Conjugis optimæ et amantissimæ Vices præstitit, Pietate in suos, Benignitate in propinquos, amabilem sine obtrectandi Usu, præbere se voluit, et quidem Egenis sublevandis Operam dare, et maximam erat in deliciis, occubuit Fato, Christi Meritis Indens, July 24th die, Anno MDCCXXX. Ætatis suæ tricesimo tertio. Hunc Lapidem Conjugij eorum memor, Maritus posuit Maritus, Ipse etiam, apud *Hem* in Agro Salop. Natus, Coll: S. S. Trin: Cant. aliquando Socius, vir, bonis Literis, Eloquio, & Humanitate, sequis alius, insignis, sub eadem hoc Lapide requiescit, 17 Octob. 1731. Ætat: 50.

Arms are, a bend between two cottises engrailed, impaling a lion rampant.

On the north side of the chancel is a noble mural monument, of various sorts of marble, with a lady holding a book, and under her the following inscription:

Here under lyeth buried, the Body of Dame Frances Platers, the daughter and heir of Charles Le Grys, of Billingford in Norf. Esq: she married Sir William Playters of Satterley in Suff. Knt. & Bart. sometimes one of the deputie Lieutenants, and Vice Admir. of the said County, and Justice of the Peace & Coram, and Coll. of a Regiment of Foot, 'till turn'd out of all, by the then Rebellious Parliament, and in time out of that Hous

[6] Le Neve's Monuments, vol. iii. p. 42. [7] Ibid.

of Parliament, whereof he had the Misfortune to be a Member. She had Issue by him only Tho: who married with Rebecka, the Daughter and Co-heir of Tho: Chapman, of Woormly in the County of Hartford, Esq; which said Sir Tho: was a great Traveller, before and after Marriage, his Ladie sometimes beyond the Seas with him, a learned Scholler, an exact Linguist, expert in all Arts and Knowledge, of rare Temper and Courage, and of great Esteem in most Courts in Christendom, High Sheriff for the Countie of Suff: by Commission from his Majestie of Blessed Memorie, A° 1646, 'till forced by that fatal Parliament, to flee to the King at Oxford, where by Commission from his Majestie, he raised a Regiment of Hors, wherewith he performed remarkable Service, 'till his Majesties Forces were totally ruin'd, and then he departed the Kingdome, arriving in Cicilia, where by Commission from that Viceroy, he had Command of a Squadron of Six Shipps, against all Enemies to the Crown of Spain, which being prepared, he put to Sea, and performed many gallant Services, much to the Honour of the Spanish Flagg. In July 1651, he put into the Port of Messina with a very rich Prize, and posted to the Court at Palermo, where he met with an Hon^bl: Reception, for the several good Services he had performed, but at 4 Days End, he there fell ill of a violent Fever, whereof within 8 Dayes he died, aged about 35 Years, and by the Princes Ordir, had an honourable Interm^t & much lamented there, but much greater cause at Home, leaving no Issue, but a sorrowful Wid^w & sad Childless Parents; the said Dame Frances dyed at Billingford-Hall the 9th of Sept. 1659, from whence by her own desire she was brought, and interred in this Parish, to which she often manifested a Charitable Affection.

On the top are the arms of *Platers*, bendy wavy of six, *ar.* and *az.* impaling

Le-Grice, quarterly *az.* and *gul.* on a bend *ar.* three boars *sab.*

Plater's crest, on a wreath *ar.* and *az.* a lion rampant *ar.* crowned *or.*

Le-Grice's crest, on a wreath *ar.* and *gul.* a boar *sab.* armed *or.*

Platers with *Ulster* arms, and his quarterings, *viz.* 1. *Ar* a chevron *sab.* between three estoils *gul.* 2. *Vert*, a lion rampant *ar.* 3. *Sab.* a chevron *erm.* between three Catherine-wheels *ar.* 4. *Ar.* a chevron between three nags' heads cooped *sab.* bridled *or.* 5. *Sab.* a fess between two chevrons *or.* 6. *Ar.* on a fess *az.* two crowns *or.* 7 *Az.* three cinquefoils *or.* 8. *Erm.* on a chief *gul.* three lozenges *or.* 9. *Ar.* on a chief *gul.* three de-lises *or.*

Le-Grice and his quarterings, *viz.* 1. *Gul.* three crescents *or*, a fess *ar.* 2. *Sab.* on a chevron *ar.* three holly leaves *vert.* 3. Barry of ten *ar.* and *az.* on a canton *gul.* a lion passant *or.* 4. *Ar.* on a chevron ingrailed *sab.* three mullets of the field. 5. Quarterly, *or.* and *az.* 6. *Az.* a fess indented between three martlets *or.* 7. *Sab.* a chevron between three cinquefoils *or.* 8. *Er.* a cross chequy *or* and *gul.* 9. *Sab.* two lions passant guardant *ar.* 10. *Ar.* two chevrons *gul.* 11. *Az.* a fess between two chevrons *ar.* 12. *Vert*, three round buckles *or.* 13. *Or*, a raven ascending proper. 14. *Ar.* a cross ingrailed *sab.* 15. Barry of ten *gul.* and *az.*

On the east side of this monument is an ancient painting on the wall, half of which hath been lately renewed, *viz.* CHRIST bearing his cross, the other part that is still obscure, I take to be CHRIST rising from his sepulchre.

The plate belonging to the altar is very fine; the flaggon holds about two quarts, on which is this

A Gift to the Church of Dickleburgh, A. 1715.

The cup is a very good one, and was purchased by the parish in Queen *Elizabeth's* time, together with a neat small salver for its cover, on it is this,

DYCKLEBURGH. T. F. W. A. REMEMBER GOD.

There is also a good salver, on which,

Tho. Burton, Gent. et Elez: uxor, de Dickleburgh, Norf: 1697.

An offering plate of silver, on which,

Ex Dono Hieac Rant.

Here is a grave-stone which was laid over *Robert Frense,*[1] in the *Middle Alley,* though the brass is now gone.

THE TOWN LANDS AND GIFTS

Are, a messuage called *Clerks*, and a close adjoining, lying in *Thorp-Abbots*, abutting on the highway south, and the common called *Thorp Green*, and a close called *Langlond*, north, and abuts west on *Thorp Green*, and also one acre in *Thorp*, the west head abuts on *Thorp* glebe, and also a piece of meadow in *Thorp*, together with 14 acres in *Titshall*, all being freehold; the *Thorp* lands were given by *John Billorne*, chaplain, *anno* 1483, and the *Titshall* lands by *William Hytt* of *Dickleburg*, *anno* 1484, and were all settled by deed of feoffment, dated *Febr.* 10, 1500, to the use of all the inhabitants of the town and parish of *Dickleburg*,[2] as well those that inhabit in the greater part of it, which is in the hundred of *Dysse*, as those that inhabit in the hamlets of *Langmere* and *Lincroft*, which lie in the hundred of *Hersham*, towards the payment of the *tallages* and fifteenths of our Sovereign Lord the King, on this condition, that the sixth part of the profits shall go towards discharging the hamlets aforesaid. This land now belongs to the parish.

They have also a pightle of one acre, called *Dove-house Pightle*, and a close of two acres, called the *Town Close*, both which belonged to the *gild*, and were purchased by the parish with the *guild-hall*.

[1] 1471. Robt. Frense of Dickleburg, [illegible] in All Hallows church there, ordered a grave-stone to be laid over [illegible] the pews, on the south side [illegible] the pews, with his name graved [illegible] ordered a priest to sing [illegible] three years, and [illegible] to [illegible] a reved in the [illegible] 1471, Robt. Becket was [illegible] church, "She gave a "monstre of silver gilte, to be made by "the executor's advice, to serve in the "chuche for the sacrament to be borne "in, to be ministred to the parishoners "for ever, and a vestment of white "boudkyn, a pair of Latin candlestacks "to stand in the cancel, and a vest-"ment of red and blew to Shymplyng "Cuche."

[2] Feoffments in the Church Chest.

There is a gift also of 20s. a year, called *Chapman's Dole*, paid out of lands in *Burston*, which was given by *Ralph Chapman, anno* 1618.[1]

THE EARL's, OR DICKLEBURGH HALL MANOR,

Was the most considerable in this town, (except that which was granted by the Abbot to the rectory,) though its beginning was very small, as we learn from *Domesday*;[2] but soon after the Conquest it was enlarged, by the Abbot's infeoffing the Earl of *Norfolk*, in this part, and all those lands, services, &c. which belonged to the Abbot's capital manor, and were not granted with the rectory manor; and in this family it continued, till the death of *Roger Bygod*, the last Earl of that line, who held it jointly with *Alice* his wife in the year 1306, at which time it contained 180 acres of land in demean, 7 of meadow, 7 of pasture, 40 acres wood, 2 windmills, &c. and was held of *Robert Fitz-Walter*, lord of *Diss* hundred, at 2s. *per annum* rent, paid to his hundred of *Diss*, to which the *leet* of this part always did, and now [1736] doth belong. This *Roger* died in the 35th of *Edward* I. without issue, upon which it came to the Crown, and was granted *anno* 6th *Edward* II. to *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl-Marshal, with the barony of the *Bygods*; in 1315, the Countess-Marshal had it. In 1351, *John* Lord *Segrave* of *Fulkestone* in *Kent* had it, in right of *Margaret* his wife, daughter of *Thomas de Brotherton*. In 1360, *Edward Mountague*,[3] (or *de Monte Acuto*,) and *Alice* his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of *Thomas de Brotherton*, held one moiety as part of the barony of that Earl, and *Joan* their daughter, then wife of *William Ufford*, was their heir. In 1371, *Walter Manney*, Knt. held the other moiety in right of *Margaret* his wife, late wife of *John* Lord *Segrave*, and one of the heiresses of *Thomas de Brotherton*. In 1381, *William de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk* died seized of one part: and in 1399, *Thomas de Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, who had been banished for speaking disgracefully of King *Richard* II.[4] died in banishment at *Venice*, of the plague, in his return from *Jerusalem*, seized of this among other manors in 1406, and it was after held by *Elizabeth* his widow, who after married to Sir *Gerard de Usflete*, and died *July* 8, in the 3d year of King *Henry* VI. leaving it to *John Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, who, in 1432, held it as of *Forncet* manor; and in this family it continued till the male issue failed, and then it descended to the *Howard* family, and continued in it till seized by Queen *Elizabeth* in 1572, upon the Duke of *Norfolk's* attainder; notwithstanding which, in 1576, Nov. 17, *William Dyx* of *Wickmere*, Esq.; and *William Canterell* of *Norwich*, (Gent. as trustees to the *Norfolk* family) let to *Thomas Whipple* of *Dickleburgh*, Gent. the liberty of fishing and fowling in *Semere Moor*, and the *Damm's Dyche* in *Dickleburgh*, that is, as much as to that manor belonged, for 21 years, at 3s. 4*d*. a year. In 1602, *Thomas*

[1] See Diss, p. 36.

[2] Terre Abbatis de Sancto Eadmundo. Dice dim. Hundr. fol. 182.

In eadem (Sc. Semere) tenet Fulcherus i soeman. Sancti Edmundi de xx. acr. et ii. bord. et dim. car. et i. acr. prati val. v. s.

[3] Esc. 25 E. 1. Esc. 35 E. 3. 2. p.

[4] The Atlas Norf. p. 335, errs in saying King Edward II. instead of King Richard II. Vincent against Brook, 246. Dug. Bar. vol. 1. fol. 130.

Lord *H*[illegible] and *H*[illegible] *Howard* held it, in 1604, *John Hollard* and *T*[illegible] *H*[illegible] kept their first court, as trustees to that family, [illegible] after sold it, with their consents, and by their order [illegible] *Ant*[illegible] *Fo*[illegible], Gent. was lord, and in 1640, *Edward Fau*[illegible], Esq. kept court here. In 1664, *John Tindall* kept his first [illegible] was [illegible] to him by *Blake Lawrence*. In 1666, *M*[illegible], widow, kept her first court, and in 1667, *Robert* [illegible], Gent. had his first court, in 1668, he leased it to *Thomas* [illegible], Gent. and *Jo*[illegible], in 1669, *Anne Cowcham*, widow, was early of it, in 1[illegible], *Francis Burton*, and *Robert Howard*, Gent. kept court, and in 1[illegible], *John N*[illegible], clerk, was lord. In 1672, *Anne Nobiet*, widow, in 1678, *Francis Burton*, Esq. in 1681, *Thomas Burton*, Gent. held his first court, in 1688, *Elizabeth Burton*, widow, in 1700, *John Michael*, clerk, in right of his wife, in 1710, *Elizabeth Michell*, widow, who during her widowhood granted it to *Samuel N*[illegible], clerk, rector of *Dickleburgh*, and his heirs, after her decease; who at his death gave it to *Lydia N*[illegible], his wife, who kept court in 1724, and she, jointly with Mr. *Hezekiah N*[illegible], late rector of *Moulton-Magna*, her eldest son, sold it, in the year 17[illegible], to

His Excellency HORATIO WALPOLE, Esq. who is the present lord. [1756.]

The CUSTOMS OF THIS MANOR are these: The eldest son is heir; the tenants at the lord's will, it gives a third dower, the tenants cannot waste their copyhold-houses, nor fell timber upon the copyhold, or waste, without license.

There were formerly three other manors, all which belonged to *Semere*, and are now taken into *Dickleburgh Hall* manor, of which I meet with the following accounts.

The chief of *Semere* was, at the Conquest, in the Abbot of *Bury*[1] who held it as a manor, worth at that time 10s. it being a mile and quarter long, and as much broad, and paid 6d. *geld*.

This was soon after the Conquest divided into three parts, the first of which belonged to the *Glanvills*, and was given by *Ranulph de Glanvill*, with *Maud* his daughter, to *William de Tuberville*, who married her, and was one part of that land which belonged to *Thomas Nowell*, of whom it was then held, it was after changed with *Cecily Cockmel*, for other lands which she had in *Hauteshall*. In 1240, *Ralph Cockmel* was lord of it, and had the assize of *bread* and *beer* of all his tenants, as the inquisition at that time shews us. From him it went to *Hugh de Semere*, who held it of the Abbot, and in the latter end of *Henry* the Third's reign, *John de Somery* held in *Semere* the fourth part of a fee, it continued in his family till 1401, and then was alienated by *John de Somery*, to *John de Bonne*, and not long after seems to be joined to the Earl's manor.

[illegible] de pro maremio de duobus carucatis [illegible] carucatis terre, [illegible] carucatis [illegible] quarum [illegible] valet, [illegible] 1521) [illegible] Gent.

[1] The family of the Semere, or So-

The second part of *Semere* was, in the Conqueror's time, held by *Walter*, under *Robert Malet*,[8] lord of *Eye*, to which honour it was appendant for some time; and about the year 1200,[9] Sir *William Cheyny* had it, as part of his barony of *Horsford*, from which time I meet with no accounts of it till 1370,[1] when it belonged to *Robert Bacon*, who was outlawed for felony; he is said to hold it of *Edmund Ufford le Cousyn*, by knight's service, as of his barony of *Horsford*.[2] It then contained two messuages, 120 acres of land, &c. and *Joan* was wife of the said *Robert*, who, in 1391, sued the King for it as her right, at her husband's death, in 1414;[3] she had license granted her by the Bishop of *Norwich*, to have mass said to her in any decent place. These licenses were then usually granted to aged people that could not come to church, or to people of distinction that lived at a distance, in which case the priest always had a consecrated portable altar to officiate at. In 1455, *Richard Bacon* had it; in 1538, *John Shelton* and *Anne* his wife conveyed it by fine to *Henry Whipple*, in whom it was joined to the Earl's manor.

MANTELAKE'S, OR MANCLERK'S MANOR,

Was the third manor in *Semere*, and had its name from some of its former lords, though I meet with none of them of that name. In 1191,[4] a fine was levied of it, *Alan* and *William Walter* (two brothers) being petents, and *Roger de Dicclesburc* tenant, whereby they released it to *Roger* and his sons, *Ivo*, *Thomas*, and *John*; this *Robert* enlarged it by purchasing many lands of *Robert de Cokefield* and *Postalina*, his wife, in *Titshall*, *Dicclesburc*, and *Riveshall*, in 1267. I know nothing more of it till the 15th century, and then *Thomas Abbes* held it of the Duke of *Norfolk*, as of his manor of *Forncet*. In 1514,[5] *Ric. Spooner* held it of the King, by the service of 12s. *per annum*, and it was then valued at 10 marks. In 1544, *Thomas*, son and heir of *John Cornwaleis*, Knt. died seized. In 1556, *Thomas Gawdye* had it, and *Thomas*, his son the year following, who seem to be trustees only; for in 1598, *Thomas Spooner*, Gent. sold it to *William Holmes* and *Thomas Edwards*, and then it extended into *Sethyng*, *Mundham*, and *Loddon*; and in 1683, there were divers lands in *Sethyng* held of this manor, and soon after it was lost in the Earl's manor, to which it had some time been joined.

Dicclesburc, or *Burgh*, may take its name from some remarkable *Saxon* that settled here, and raised a fortification, of some sort or other, to defend himself and his adherents against the insults of the *Danes*, for Burg originally signifies a fortified place, or a place of defence,[6] and is pronounced differently in divers parts; in the south parts, *bury*, in others *burgh* and *brough*, and often *berry* and *barrow*. The reason we meet with so many places thus called, in all parts,

merys are very ancient; besides those mentioned as lords, I find Jordan de Semere lived in Ed. the First's time.

[8] (Fol. 76.) Terr. Rob. Malet. Dice dim. Hund. In Semere tenet (Galterus) i. liber homo sub Edrico commend. tantum xl. acr. et sub co. iii. bord. semper i. car. inter homines silva. inij. porc. et ii. acr. prati. val. viij. s.

[9] Regr. Nigr. Vest. Ab. Bury, fol. 23.

[1] Escaet. 45 Ed. 3.

[2] The Ufford's had both Eye and Horsford.

[3] Lib. 7 Instit.

[4] Reg. Nig. Vestiar. 174, Fin. Norf. H. 3. Lig. 9. No. 83.

[5] Ex bundello 2 virtute officij, &c. H. 8.

[6] Camden's Remains, p. 95.

may be this, because the *Saxons* were obliged to get together in bodies under their leaders, and to fortify themselves in the best manner they could, against the continual incursions of the *Danes*, and therefore in those times, wherever the head fortification of every district was, (as I may be allowed to call it by that name,) there they assembled in great numbers, and fixed their habitations, as well to guard their persons and goods, as their dead bodies, from the insults of these pagans, and in honour of their first leaders, that raised these fortifications, they generally called them after their names; thus *Ditchburgh*, *Dicklebugh*, &c. seem to have had their names, though in some cases the name of *burgh* only continues, without the personal addition, but in such I believe often the name of its founder may be omitted long since its foundation; *Burgh* in *Lothingland* is an instance of this kind, it being anciently called *Cnobert's-Burgh*, from *Cnobarus*; and thus it is very plain, that all places that retain this name have without doubt been places of more than common note in early ages, and the great number of them that still retain this name made me enlarge thus much upon it, that it may suffice for them all.

In 1603, here were 224 communicants, and now there are about 80 houses, and 300 inhabitants. It paid 3*l.* 10*s.* tenths; the parliament valuation was 1032*l.* and the present one is, for *Langmere* part, 335*l.* and for *Dicklebugh* part, 668*l.* [1736.]

In 1428, the Abbot of *Bury* was taxed at 31*s.* 2*d.* *ob.* for his temporals in this town, it being part of the land belonging to his manor of *Titshall*, that extended hither, together with a tenement given to the abbey in 1120 by *Thomas Noell*;[a] the customs and services remitted by the Abbot to *Henry Freeman* and *Mathew de Cambridge*[b] are said to be these, viz. that the tenants of the rector's manor were before obliged to do suit of court every fifteen days, at *Tittleshale* court, and to pay *aid* and *tallage* whenever it was laid on the town of *Tittleshale*, and to carry part of the Abbot's wine and bord from *Norwich*, or *Yarmouth*, to *Palgrave Bridge*, and to hedge and ditch round *Tittleshale Stack-yards* and to plow one day and reap another, the Abbot finding them *diet*. In 1274, the rectors had assize of *bread* and *beer* of all their tenants allowed them upon a *Quo Warranto*.

Humphry Rant,[c] Esq. of *Dicklebugh* beareth, *erm.* on a fess *sab.* three lions rampant *or*. Crest, out of a coronet *ar.* a lion sejant *or*. Granted by *Cook*, *Clarencieux*, *anno* 1574.

The Commons are *Somere Green*, which contains about 60 acres; on this *Pulham-Market* intercommons as far as *Pulham Bridge*; *Dicklebugh Moor* contains about 80 acres, and *Pound* or *High Green* about 50 acres, on both which *Dicklebugh* commons solely.

[a] The White Regr.

[b] Regr. Pickelcock, fol. 187: see p. 191, note 5, and p. 192, note 2.

[c] Humphry Rant of Dicklebugh, Esq. by will dated May 13, 1722, proved in the Prerogative Office in 1726, gave 3*l.* yearly to the poor, as long as William Rant lived, in these words: "I give and bequeath to the poor of Dicklebugh, the sum of 3*l.* 15*s.* to be paid yearly, and upon New-year's day, as Chapman's dole is, by my son William, during his life." He was grandfather to the present Mr. Rant.

The house called Dicklebugh Hall is a good old seat, having about 23 acres of land belonging to it, and is owned by Henry Harold, Esq. of Crowfield Hall, in Suffolk.

And whereas it is said in *Norwich Domesday*, that all this town is the King's,[1] (*tota villa est Regalis*,) when the Crown was never concerned in the manors, it will be proper to observe, that it is meant of the jurisdiction and special privileges which the Crown had in this and many other towns, all which were granted by *Edward* IV. to *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, and is now in the present Duke, whose liberty extends all over this town, as before observed, and will be treated of at large under *Lopham*.[2]

TITSHALL

Is variously written in different ages, first, *Totessala*, or *Tiveteshall*, after *Tifteshale*, now *Titshall*; these churches and manor were begged[3] of his parents by *Syward*,[4] a monk of *Bury*, whom *Leofstan* the abbot had made dean, who at his request gave it to that monastery. And by an inquisition taken in 1274,[5] it appears that he was son of *Osulph (Le-Sire)* and *Leverun* his wife,[6] who held it of the Crown in capite, by the annual rent of 20*s*. which the Abbot paid quarterly at *Norwich* castle, by the name of *waytefee*, and held it as part of his barony, having *court-leet* assize of *bread* and *ale*, and liberty of free-warren; the whole was allotted by the Convent to the Abbot's own use, who was taxed for his temporalities here, at 30*l*. 12*s*. 4*d*. and paid yearly 5*s*. 10*d*. to the lord of the hundred, to excuse him and his tenants from all suit to his hundred court. In the Confessor's time there were two churches, with 40 acres land, and the manor extended into *Gissing* and *Shimpling*, and was then valued at 7*l*. and in the Conqueror's time at 9*l*. 15*s*. it being then a league and 4 furlongs long, and half a league broad, and paid 17*d*. *Geld*;[7]

[1] See 193, note 7.

[2] See Lopham, for the grant of the Duke of Norfolk's liberty.

[3] Regr. Alb. fol. 24. b.

[4] Monast. tom. i. 294.

[5] Rot. Inquis. in Baga de Quo War. in Curia Recept. Scacij 3 E. 1.

[6] See Brisingham, p. 49.

[7] Terre Abbatis de Sancto Eadmundo, Dice dim. Hund. (Domesd. fol. 180, 1.) Tiveteshala tenet semper Sanctus Edmundus pro. iii. car terre semper xviii. villan. et xv. bordar. et ii. serv. et iii. car. in dominio et xii. car. homin. silv. lxxx. porc. x. acr. prati semper v. tunc xxiii. animalia xxxv. porc. xl. ov. xxiii capr. et v. soc. in eadem de xl. acr. semper ii. car. In eadem i. liber homo Sci. Edmundi. dim. car. terre i. vill. et dim. ii. bord. semp. i. car. silva xv. porc. Due ecclesie de xl. acr. val. vij.*s*. et vij.*d*. Isti manerio adjacet j. berevita Gessingham de j. car. et ii. villan. et ii. bor. semp. i. car. in dnio. et ij. car. hom. silva. xv. porc et xviii. soc. de viij. acr. Fulcherus tenet xxii. acr. semper iii. bor. et v. car. et ii. acr. prati tunc (sc. in the Confessor's time) valuit. vij. lib. modo ix. et xv. sol. Tiveteshala habet i. leug. et iiii. quar. in long. et dim leug. in lat. et de Gelto xvij.*d*. In Simplinga vi. soc. pertinent isti manerio de xxxii. acr. et i. bord. et ii. acr. prati semper inter omnes. i. car. appretiatur sicut superius. In eadem lib. homo xl. acr. quod tenet Fulc. et ii. bord. semp. i. car. et ii. acr. prati, silv. iiii porc. val. x. *s*.

and from this time it continued in the Abbots, till the dissolution of their monastery, when it was seized by the Crown, and was granted by King *Henry* VIII. in the year 1542, to

JOHN CORNWALLYS,[1] and the heirs of his body,[2] who for his singular courage and conduct, under *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, at the taking of *Morlaix* in *Britany*, had the honour of knighthood then conferred on him; and soon after his return from those wars, was made Steward of the Household to Prince *Edward*. He died seized in 1549, at *Isheragge*, (or *Ashridge*,) in *Buckinghamshire*, and is buried under a noble monument in *Berkhamsted* church[3] in that county, leaving it to

SIR THOMAS CORNWALLYS, Knt. his son and heir, who had then livery of it, he being Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* in the last year of *Edward* the Sixth's reign, raised great forces against the opposers of Queen *Mary's* title, for which services he was first sworn one of the privy-council, then made Treasurer of *Calais*, and after Comptroller of her Household. At his death in 1604, it went to

SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLYS, Knt. of *Brome* in *Suffolk*, who died seized Nov. 13, 1610, leaving it to[4]

FREDERICK CORNWALLYS, his son and heir, who was created baronet by King *Charles* I. by letters patent, dated *May* 4, 1627, and "having served that prince both in court and camp with great fidelity, for which he suffered in those unhappy times, both imprisonment, exile, and the loss of his estate; in testimony of which, to reward his great merits and accomplishments," he was by King *Charles* II. in 1661, made a baron of the realm, by the title of LORD CORNWALLIS, Baron of *Eye* in *Suffolk*, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. At his death it went to

CHARLES Lord CORNWALLIS his son and heir, who is buried at *Culford* in *Suffolk*; he left it to

CHARLES Lord CORNWALLIS, his son and heir, who was one of the Lords of the Admiralty in the reign of King *William* III. and Lord-Lieutenant of the county of *Suffolk*; he left it to

CHARLES Lord CORNWALLIS, his son and heir, at whose death it descended to the present [1736]

CHARLES Lord CORNWALLIS, his son and heir, who sold it to

His Excellency HORATIO WALPOLE, Esq. who is now lord and patron.

Another part of this town belonged to *Winfarthing* manor, for which see *Winfarthing*.

Another part belonged to the Abbot of *Ely's* manor of *Pulham*.[5]

Another to *William* Bishop of *Thetford*, which was of his own inheritance, and not in right of his bishoprick, of whom it was held at the Conquest by *Reinald de Perapond*, and was of 20s.

[1] Upon the grant there was a fee-farm rent of 4*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* ob. reserved, which was paid to the Crown, till King William granted it to the Lord Ossulston, to whom it is paid in 1688, and belongs to the Lord now, so that the manor is discharged of it.

[2] See Pe. 1596, p. 100.

[3] There is a monument for him at Brome, but it may be a cenotaph.

[4] He is buried at Brome.

[5] Terra Sce. Adeldrede, Duc dim. Hundr. (Domesd. fol. 190.) In Livetehala duo socm. dim. car. terre, et ii. acr. et ii. villan. et dim. et ii. bord. et ii. car. silva xv. porc. i. acr. et dim. prati val. xx.

value,[4] it was after held by the *Le Neves*, from whom it was called *Neve's Tenement: Robert Neve*,[5] one of the owners, ordered to be buried in St. *Margaret's* churchyard; he left it to *John Neve* his son, in which family it continued till the 16th century.

For another part of this manor that extended into *Gissing*, see p. 168, note 9.

Besides these, there were several tenements, or manors, as they are often called, all which had their originals by the Abbots feoffments, and are now included in the great manor.

In 1307, *William Bateman*, Bailiff of *Norwich*, a man famous in his time, from whom sprung *William Bateman* Bishop of *Norwich*, purchased a free tenement here.

It appears in the register called *Pinchbek*, fol. 195, that *Walter*, the son of *Norman* the Dean of *Norwich*, held a free tenement, with 60 acres of land, and divers rents and services of the Abbot's grant; he was succeeded by *Thomas* his son: it belonged afterwards to *Thomas de Pakenham*, then to *John de Ho*, who infeoffed Sir *Richard de Boyland* in it, who jointly with *Elen* his wife held it in 1294.[6]

UPHALL MANOR.

The manor called *Uphall*, had its first rise in the time of *Samson* Abbot of *Bury*, who first infeoffed *Thomas*, son of *John* of *Tifteshall*, in it; and soon after it came to *Adam* of *Tifteshall*, Knt. from him to *John* his son; and in 1266, *William* of *Uphall* of *Tifteshall* was lord. In 1285, it was in *Thomas*, son of *John* of *Tifteshall* of *Uphall*, who left it, about 1290,[7] to *Robert* of *Uphall*, his son; he quite left off the sirname of *Tifteshall*: in 1292, he gave it to *Isabel de Bokland*, of *Heigham*, by the name of UPHALL MANOR, and in that year the said *Robert* and *Isabel*, jointly with *Maud*, widow of *Robert*, son of *Thomas* of *Uphall*, daughter of *Isabel de Bokland*, released all their right to Sir *John Thorp*, and *William* their son, in this manor. In 1294, *Robert*,[8] son of Sir *John de Ayshewellethorp*, and *Maud* his wife, granted to *Robert Carleford* of *Shotesham*, this manor, in exchange for the said *Robert's* manor of *Nelonde*; and afterwards the said *Robert de Carleford* released this manor again to Sir *Robert de Thorp* aforesaid, and *Maud* his wife. In 1304, it was settled on *John de Thorp*, and *Alice* his wife;[9] he died in 1323, and then held it of the Abbot at 5*s.* *per annum*, it being then valued at 3*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* It seems to continue in this family till it was sold to Sir *Edward Jenney's* father, for so the said *Edward* declares in his will, in 1522,[1] when he gave it to his brother, and the next heir male; from the *Jenneys* it came to the Crown, and was granted in the 24th *Henry* VIII. to the Duke of *Norfolk*, who afterwards conveyed it to *Edward White* of

[4] Terre Willi Epi. Tedfordensis de feudo. (Doms. fol. 162.) In Tivetessalla i. lib. homo xl. acr. terre T.R.E. xx. acr. teste hundredo, et pertinuit pars viri ad Sanctam Aldredam, et pars femine, 20 acr. ad Sanctum Edmundum, semp. dim. car. et. ii. bord. Ervastus invasit modo tenet, W. Episcopus ab antecessore, et Reinaldus de Perapund sub eo, tunc valuit v.s. modo 20.

[5] Regr. Norman. part 1. fol. 12.

[6] See Brisingham, p. 59.

[7] Regr. Kemp. fol. 44.

[8] Cartular. Familiæ de Knevet in manu Epi. (Moor) Norwic. 1668, fol. 127, &c. now in the Publick Library at Cambridge.

[9] Esc. 17 E. 2.

[1] Regr. Briggs, fol. 109.

Lessell, to be held of the manor of *Fornset*, by knight's service; his son, *George White*, sold it to *John Cornwaleys*, Esq., and so it fell into the great manor, it extended at that time into *Dickleburgh*, *Shimpling*, *Mattton*, *Pulham*, *Gissing*, and *Hatton*.

Several lands settled for obits, and other superstitious uses, were seized in 1547, and were granted to *Thomas Woodhouse*, Gent. and his heirs, to be held in socage of the King's manor of *Broke*.

The CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR are these, the fine is at the lord's will; the copyhold descends to the eldest son: they cannot waste their copyhold-houses, nor fell timber without license.

In 1200,[3] there was an extent made of this manor, at which time the copyholders of *Titshall* and *Shimpling*,[4] at the lord was at *Bury*, were obliged to carry two parts of the Abbot's provision, and the men of *Dickleburgh* and *Somere*,[5] the other third part; the lord had then a large park, and a *sneid* or *snath* fenced round, which was repaired by the tenants yearly; *William de Uphall* held this manor by the payment of 4s. 2d. *per annum*, and 8d. a year to the Abbot, to be free from suit of the hundred court, for which freedom the Abbot paid 5s. a year for the whole town. *Gulfrig de Bosco* and his partners, and *Walter Fitz-Roger* and the homages of *John Fitz-Jeffery*, and of *John* of *Uphall*, and of *Hubert de Schimpling*, and the homages of the Abbot in *Schimpling*, and *Ivo* the chaplain and his homagers, and the homage of master *Inschine*, and *Hubert de Shimpling* and his parceners, (all which held free tenements or small manors under the Abbot,) were to do suit to the Abbot's court, and to plough and cart, with all the cattle they had, for the lord, and were to pay a third part of the Abbot's general aid for *Titshall* and *Shimpling*, and to find a third part of the lord's wine, and carry it to *Palgrave* bridge, and to fence in the park, sneid, and stack-yards, and repair them yearly. These free tenements being first granted by the Abbots, to be held of their chief manor upon these conditions.

Here are two CHURCHES, about a mile distant from each other; the mother church is dedicated to St. *Mary* the Virgin, the other is a parochial chapel, whose patroness is St. *Margaret*, both of ancient foundation, even before the Conqueror. It was always a single institution, appendant to the manor, as it still remains, though the parishes are separate, and hath now, and ever had distinct officers.

King's Books.	*Tenths.*	*Acres Glebe.*	*Norw. Taxa*
20 0 0	2 0 0	25 0 0	27 marks.

Lincoln Taxa.
30 marks.

[3] In 1266, the consuetudinary, or copyholders belonging to the manor, were 32 in number, and each had 12 acres assigned them, for which they were to do 2 days lord's work, by whom they were to be maintained, and to have 2d. apiece every manner, and a perch of grass, and a bundle of hay, and 6d every autumn. Lib. MSS. Consuetud. Ab. Sci. Edm. pen. Dom. Cornwaleis, fo. 127, 8.

[4] See Shimpling, p. 158, note 9.

[5] See p. 191, note 3, and p. 192, note 6.

RECTORS.

1301, non. *May, Andrew* of *Nortwall*, rector, was collated to a prebendary in the college of St. *Mary* in the Fields in *Norwich*, by the Bishop; at his death, in

1307, 2 non. *May*, Sir *Tho. de Batteturte*, sub-deacon, one of an ancient and good family in this county, was instituted, but upon his institution was obliged to swear to *William de Knapeton*, then Archdeacon of *Norwich*, that whereas he was then a pluralist, and held *Eustone* and *Trostone* livings in this diocese, both of which had care of souls, that he would immediately resign one, unless he obtained a dispensation from the Pope, as soon as he quietly received the profits of *Titshall*.

Richard de Dunmowe resigned this for *Palgrave* in *Suffolk*; and in

1357, 3 *May, Tho. de Calkhyl*, priest, succeeded, who resigned *Palgrave*.

1367, 7 *June, Calkhyl* changed with *Tho. de Blofield*, priest, for *Mulkberton*, of which WILLIAM DE HOO, Knt. was patron.

1394, Mr. *William Rolf*, a shaveling.

1398, 17 *Dec.* He changed with *John Alleyn*, for *Frekenham*.

1400, 14 *April, Will. Heyward*, priest, on *Alleyn's* resignation.

1410, 27 *Jan. John Lolleworth*, priest, on *Heyward's* resignation.

1416, 27 *Dec. Thomas Lank*, priest.

1418, 19 *Nov. Nicholas Derman*,[5] bachelor in the decrees.

1424, 24 *Dec. Robert Clermont* of *Carleton Rode*, priest.

1431, 5 *Nov. Walter Martyn*; he changed *Intwood* for this, with *Robert Clements*.[6]

1434, 20 *August, John Heyghundern*, on *Clements's* resignation.

1455, 17 *October, Richard Tateshale*, A. M. at *John Heyghunder's* deprivation.

1460, ult. *April, John Fletcher*, on *Tateshale's* resignation.

1487, 30 *June, John Hughson*, on *Fletcher's* resignation. He died in 1490.

1490, *Tho. Asty*.

1538, 11 *August, Robert Bosall*, on *Asty's* death; he was the last rector presented by the Abbot.

1546, 27 *Oct. Elias Lache*, on *Bosall's* resignation. JOHN CORNWALEIS, Esq.

1578, 16 *June, John Crane*, S. T. B. THOMAS CORNWALEIS, Knt.

1578, *Tho. Crane*, A. B. on *John Crane's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1596, 16 *April, Michael Denbigh*, A. M. *Ditto*.

1600, *Paul Chapman*, who in 1603, answered, that he was a bachelor in divinity, and held these two churches, being one benefice, with the benefice of *Heigham* by *Norwich*; he was instituted *June* 15, on *Denbigh's* death; presented by THOMAS CORNWALEIS, Knt.

1631, 21 *April Jeremiah Burrowes*, clerk, A. M. on *Chapman's* death. JANE Lady BACON of *Brome* in *Suffolk*, widow, late wife, of *Nat. Bacon*, Knt. of the *Bath*, before that, of *William Cornwaleis*, Knt.; he was deprived, and in

[5] He was official or commissary of the peculiar jurisdiction of the manors of the Bishop of Norwich.

[6] Regr. Curteys, fol. 72, 114.

1638, *John Boys*, clerk, was instituted.

1661, *George Kent*,[7] at the death of *John Boys*. HARBOTTLE GRIMSTONE, Bart. CHARLES CORNWALLIS, Knight of the *Bath*, and EDMUND HARVEY, Esq.

1668, *John Jermy*, A. M. on *Kent's* death. CHARLES Lord CORNWALLIS, Baron of *Eye*.

1672, 10 *January*, *Christopher Burrell*, A. M. on *Jermy's* resignation. *Ditto*. He died in 1701, and is buried in St. *Margaret's* chancel.

1701, *March* 2, *Charles Gibbs*, A. M. the present [1736] rector. CHARLES Lord CORNWALLIS.

St. *Mary's* is the mother church,* over which the Bishop and Archdeacon's visitatorial power extends, to whom it pays 1s. synodals, and 7s. 7*d. ob.* procurations; it is an old building having its nave, chancel, and south porch thatched; a square tower, and five bells; on the biggest is this:

Petrus ad Eterne, ducat nos Pascua Vite.

The following arms were formerly in the windows of the church, steeple, and chancel, but are all lost, except these first three, *viz.*[8]

Boutetourt, erm. a saltire ingrailed *gul.* *Fitz-Otes*, bendy of six, *or* and *az.* a canton *er.*

Or, a saltire ingrailed *sab.* *England*, St. *Edward* the Confessor, the *East-Angles*, St. *Edmund*, *Boyland*, *Kerdeston*, *Ufford* single, and with all the following differences, *viz.* a label; a de-lis; a baton *az.*; a baton *erm.*; a baton chequy *az.* and *gul.*; an annulet, *Lowdham*, *Norwich*. *Gul.* a chevron between three estoils *sab.*; *or* and *sab.* mascule *surtout*, *Lowdham* with a label *gul.* impaling *az.* on a chief *gul.* three leopards *or*, and again siding *gul.* on a chief *or*, two annulets *sab.* *Bacon*, *or* a fess *gul.* impaling *Scales*. On the Rood-loft, an escutcheon of the Lady *Jarnegan*; *viz.* 1. *Jarnegan*; 2. *Ingaldesthorp*; 3. *Fitzsobert*; 4. *Mortimer*, *or* semi-de-lises *sab.*; 5. *ar.* on a chevron *sab.* three escalops *erm.*; 6. *Pierpoint*.; 7. *or*, a saltire ingrailed in a bordure *sab.*

On a grave-stone were *Aylmer's* arms, *viz.* *ar.* on a cross ingrailed *sab.* five bezants between four magpies proper; it lies in the chancel, but the effigies, arms, and inscription are gone.

Here are two black marbles, one hath an escutcheon of a griffin and a crescent, for *John Boys*, rector, who died *Dec.* 30, 1661; the other is for *Helen* his wife, who died *September* 1, 1661.

7 He was prebendary of Norwich.

* In St. Mary's church was held a gild, dedicated to her honour, which was dissolved in the 2d of Edward VI. In 1505, Margaret Cock, widow of this parish, gave by will, "to payint the Ta-"bernacle of our Lady 13s. 4d. to payint the "Frontye Tabernacle St. 8s. to the "Hy Aulter St Nicholas and St John "Baptist 6s. 8d. to payint a place above "our Lady's tabernacle 20s. to the "making of a herse 20s. to the bell "frame 12d. to a torch 3s. 4d. to the "high altar 12d. for a yereday for my-"self, Agnes and Margaret Cok my "daughters, the pightell called Derby's "for ever, 4 marks for a prest to syng "for me halt a yere in the churche."

1513, 2 Sept. John Grice of Tittshall willed to be buried in this church near Margaret his wife. Regr. Briggs, fol. 35.

MSS. F. 6, fol. 23, 4, penes J. Anstis, Gart.

I find in Register Johnson (fol. 127) that Mrs. Offka Storer, Gentlewoman of Tytyshale, was buried in this church.

In the churchyard, on the south side, is an altar-tomb, covered with a black marble, for *Mary* wife of *Robert Kettle*, daughter and heiress of Mr. *William Fuller* of *Brisingham*, who had four children, *Henry, Mary, John*, and *Grace*, all buried by her, obijt *Feb.* 27, 1728, aged 63.

The parochial chapel of St. *Margaret* acknowledges no visitatorial power but that of the Bishop only, for it pays the archdeacon no procurations; but as much again as the mother church does to the Bishop for synodals.

The nave and south porch are leaded, the chancel thatched; the tower is square, and hath five bells in it, on one of which is this,

SANCTE EDMUNDE ORA PRO NOBIS.

On the screens are *Aylmer's* arms in proper colours. In the chancel, under an arch in the north wall, is an old freestone altar monument, with a cross formy on it, but no inscription to discover who he was, though without doubt it was for some religious person that founded the chancel. On a brass,

Hic jacet Brigitta nuper uxor Antonij Barry, Generosi que obijt 4th *Die Maij* A° 1635, *Ætat.* 21.

Here are three black marbles, the first for *Christopher Burrell*, late rector, who died *Jan.* 6, 1701. The second for *Charles*, son of the Rev. Mr. *Charles Gibbs*, rector, and *Elizabeth* his wife, who died much lamented *April* 22, 1721, aged 16 years:

Quem Dij amant, Adolescens moritur.

The third for Mrs. *Margaret Stannard*, relict of Mr. *John Stannard*, late of this parish first married to *Thomas Halls*, Gent. whose character as a wife, mother, mistress, and friend, needs no encomium, she died *Sept.* 1, 1735, in the 75th year of her age.

The Customs of this Rectory are these; they pay 6*d.* for every calf under seven, and 1*d. ob.* for every cow instead of tithe milk; and 1*d.* every house for *harth-silver*, for all wood burnt in the town, all wood sold out of the town pays tithe according to its value, and all other tithes belonging to this rectory are paid in their proper kinds.

The parish of *Titshall* St. *Mary* hath a small cottage situate near the church, a piece of land containing half an acre, which abuts on *Mill Green* north, south, and east, and on *Henry Goodwin's* lands west; a small piece called *Sent's Yards*, about one rood, rented at 6*s. per annum*, 10*l.* in money, the interest of which is given to the poor yearly upon *Easter Monday*, and the poor receive yearly 10*s.* from the church-wardens of St. *Margaret's*.

The parish of St. *Margaret* in *Titshall* hath 6 acres of land lying in *Moulton*, part is copyhold, and part free, which is rented at 3*l.* 10*s.* a year, and was given by *Jeffery Neeve*; it abuts on *Moulton Common* on the west, and Mr. *Fulcher's* on the south, and on the way leading to *Moulton High Green* on the east; the rent is received by the church-wardens; 16*s.* 8*d.* is paid every *Easter* to the poor of St. *Margaret's*, and 10*s.* to the poor of St. *Mary's* as aforesaid; the rest is given towards repairing the church.

The COMMONS are *Titshall Green*, *Bateman's Green*, *Mill Green*, *Pound Green*, and *Beck Green*, all of them containing about 100 acres.

In 1603, there were 93 communicants in St. *Mary's* parish, and 105 in St. *Margaret's*, there are now (1779) about 55 dwelling-houses in St. *Mary's*, and 150 inhabitants, and 40 in St. *Margaret's* and 180 inhabitants, they were valued at 3*l* together to the tenths, and 1304*l* to the parliament valuation, but now they are assessed single to the land tax, viz. St. *Mary's* at ——*l.* and St. *Margaret's* at 244*l.*

The whole Hundred is enclosed, and abounds much with wood; it being reckoned as part of the woodland half of *Norfolk*. The roads are very bad in winter, especially this part by *Gressing* and *Titshall*. The lands in general are moist, occasioned by their being flat, and having a blue clay within a foot or two of the earth's surface, through which the water cannot pierce, it containing 20 or 30 feet in depth in many places. The soil is in general rich, and about one half of the land is used for the plough, the other for the dairy, and grazing; it produces much wheat, turnips, clover, and all other grain in abundance, except buck or brank, and cole-seed, of which there is but

THE

HUNDRED OF GILTCROSS.

THIS Hundred takes its name from some remarkable cross that was gilt, which either stood in it, or was to be seen in great part of it; though Mr. *Neve* observes it was spelt anciently *Gydecross*, from some cross that was a guide to travellers; and I am apt to think it might be *Rowdham Cross*, which at that time was seen in great part of this hundred, and was certainly a very remarkable one, that town taking its name from it, *Rowdham*, or *Roodham*, as it is anciently written, signifies the Town of the Cross; and thus also *Bridgeham* in this hundred was so called from the bridge which was the passage to this cross, which, with the road, became remarkable, from being the common way by which pilgrims took their journey out of *Suffolk*, and other parts of the country, to our Lady of *Walsingham*. This hundred contains thirteen towns, all which are in *Rockland* deanery, and *Norfolk* archdeaconry. It was in the Confessor's hands, as belonging to the manor of *Kenninghall*, and came to the Conqueror, who held it at the survey, as belonging to the same, it being then worth 20*s*. a year, the *soc* of the whole hundred belonging thereto, all which was committed to Earl *Godric's* care, who had it but a little while, for the Conqueror gave it with *Kenninghall*, *Bokenham*, *Snetsham*, and *Wymondham* manors, to *William de Albaniaco*, or *Albany*, who came into *England* with him, all which were to be held by the service of being the King's butler on the coronation day; *William de Albany*, or *D'Aughbiny*, his son, succeeded; and in this family it continued till *Hugh D'Aubigny* died seized in 1243, leaving it in dower to *Isabel*, his wife, daughter of *William* Earl *Warren* and *Surrey*, and foundress of *Marham* abbey. But as this hundred hath continually gone, and still remains with the manor of *Kenninghall*, I have no occasion to trace its owners any further. In 1236,[1] it was found by a jury, that the King had more right of pleading in his county court, pleas of *withernam*,[2] and of taking cattle, than the hundreds of *Frethebridge*, *Smithdon*, *Gildcross*, and *Shropham*, had in their hundred courts; upon which *Hugh de Albany* being asked, Whether he had any charters of liberties? answered, That he knew not, his deeds being deposited in *Wimondham* priory,

[1] Placita coram Rege 21 H. 3, rot. 4, in dorso, et 17° in dorso.

[2] Withernam is a writ to impower a sheriff to take any goods that are distrained and carried out of his county, and restore them to the owner, he being not able to do it by a replevin. Terms of the Law, p. 270.

for which reason he desired time to search; the court ordered him to find security to answer the King all arrears from the time of his coronation, upon which *Hugh* surrendered seizin of the liberties to the King, and the King deferred amercing him for damages, till he had spoken with the Earl *Warren*. This gives opportunity to observe, that the King was then present in the court, and judgment was given by him, though in his own cause, which is directly contrary to the opinion of divers great men. And this assertion may be further proved, by a record in the 25th year of this King, where, in an appeal for felony, the entry on the roll is thus: "And because our Sove-"reign Lord the King was absent, and there being but few of his "council there, they which were present would not give judgment "for a duell, nor do any thing else in the absence of the King, or "the major part of his council;" so that we see generally the King was present, or if not, there was no judgment passed, unless the greater part of his council were there. In 1249, return was made, that *Isabel* Countess of *Arundel* held 40*l.* a year in land in this hundred, that her marriage was in the King's gift, and that the hundred was worth 7 marks a year, and had not liberty of return of writs, nor other liberties as some hundreds had;* and that it paid yearly 40*d.* to the King's use. In 1274, *Henry Le-Noble*, Sheriff of *Norfolk*, let *Gildcross* and *Brothercross* hundreds for 12*s.* a year, which used to be let at 15*l.*, this was when the King had the marriage of *Isabel* aforesaid, or when he seized some of her estates, for her bold but true speech, that she made unto him, which you may see in *Dugdale's Baronage*, vol. i. fol. 124. In 1280, when *Roger de Montealt* held it, it was then valued at 13*l.* *per annum*, out of which he paid the King 40*d.* yearly, and the liberties allowed to the hundred, in an *Eyre* at *Norwich*, were these, *sc.* view of *frankpledge*, assize of *bread* and *beer*, a *gallows*, and a *cuff*. In 1311, in an inquisition then taken, it was found, that *Roger de Montealt*, and *Emme*, his wife, held it as a member of their manor of *Kenninghall*. In 1587, it was worth 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. In the court-book of this hundred, in 1578, which is among Mr. Neve's Collections, I find the following manors are held of it, by certain yearly payments, *viz.* the manors of *Uphall* and *Bolingham's* in *Garboldisham*, of *Furneaux* in *Middle Herling*, of *Seckford's* in *West Herling*, *Mainwarring's*, *Falconer's*, and *Felbrigg's* in *East Herling*, *Bromehall* and *Somere's* in *Bloanorton*, *Madekyn's* manor in *Quidenham*, and *Hockham's* manor there, *Marshal's*, *Grey's*, and *Beckhall* in *Banham*; *Estlawe*, or *College* manor in *Rushworth*, and *Boldham's* manor there, which also belonged to the *College*; *Uphall* and *Wretham's* in *Gasthorpe*; *Clarke's* tenement in *South Lopham*, and *Porter's* in *Redlesworth*; *Steward's* and *Russell's* tenements there; *Goodson's* tenement in *North Lopham*, with divers other lands; all which do suit and service to the hundred court at *Kenninghall*, every three weeks, each suit being valued at 2*s.* The tenement or manor of *John Church* of *Garboldisham*, and *Pakenham's* manor in *Garboldisham*, owe suit every three weeks, or 2*s.* each suit. The hundred court was always kept at *Kenninghall* every three weeks, but on account of that market's being disused, it was removed, and kept at *Market-Herling*.

* Placita Coronæ, 34, H. [illegible] to the King's Liberty, which was after
* Because all these privileges belonged granted to the Duke of Norfolk.

It is bounded on the east by *Diss* hundred, on the south by the river *Ouse*, that parts *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, on the west by *Thetford*, and on the north by *Shropham* hundred, which is divided from it by the river that runs from *Quidenham Mere* to *Thetford*; the superiour liberty, as to the game, and many other privileges, belongs to his Grace the Duke of *Norfolk*, as lord paramount of the hundred, all which is in his peculiar liberty and jurisdiction called the DUKE OF NORFOLK'S LIBERTY, the original of which you shall have under *Lopham*; and as for the rest of the owners of it, I shall refer you to

KENNINGHALL,

A town of large extent, and great antiquity, so called from Cyning, which in *Saxon* signifies a King, so that *Cyning* or *Kenninghall*, signifies the King's House, and according to the etymology, it hath been a seat of the *East-Anglian* Kings, who are said to have had a castle here, which indeed seems true; the site of it is now called the *Candle-Yards*;[5] (because the offices for that purpose were built in it, when *Thomas*, the great Duke of *Norfolk*, built the palace, this place being distant enough, to hinder the smell reaching it;) it is south-west of the palace about a furlong, being a square of four acres, encompassed with a spacious trench, at each corner is a mount, but that to the south-east is much the largest; the manor-house continued through all its changes in this place, till the Duke pulled it down, and built that stately house at the distance before mentioned, which was after called KENNINGHALL PALACE, or PLACE; it fronted east and west, and was built in form of an (H), having a porter's lodge, and all things else in the grandest manner. It was situated in the midst of a large park, which contained 700 acres, well stocked with deer, the north side guarded with woods and groves, being distant at least a mile from the town, which lies westward. At the Duke's attainder it was seized by the King, and settled on the then Lady *Mary*, who kept her court here. To this castle (as *Stow* calls it) she removed from *Hunsdon* in *Hertfordshire*,[6] and hither resorted to her several lords and knights of this county, as Sir *John Shelton*, Sir *Henry Bedingfield*, Sir *Henry Jerningham*, and others, at the death of *Edward* VI from whence they went to *Framlingham* castle. Afterwards it was in Queen *Elizabeth's* hands, who was often here; she it was that ordered her tenant *Chapman*, who then lived in *Fersfield* lodge, to lay out the way now called *Chapman's Entry*, out of her own ground, the old way being so strait that the Queen could not conveniently pass through it; it is now disused, and is called *Queen Bess's Lane*, from her being scratched with the brambles in riding through it, as tradition tells us. It continued in the *Norfolk* family as their capital seat in this county, till about 90 years since, when it was pulled down, and the materials sold for a trifle, with which great numbers of chimnies and walls in the neighbourhood are built, as is evident from the *Mowbrays* and *Arundels* arms which are upon the bricks. *Spelman*, in his *Iceuia*,[7] hath nothing more of this town,

[5] Many urns have been found in this town, near the Candle-Yards, which shews as if the Romans had been here.

[6] Baker's Chronicle, p. 314; Stow's Chron. 610, 40.

[7] Fol. 58.

than that it was the seat of some of the chiefest barons. That it belonged to the Crown in the most early times is plain, for the Confessor had it in his own hands,[1] it being then worth 10*l.* a year and 5 sextaries[2] of honey, but it was risen by the Conqueror's time to 23*l.* of uncoined money, to be paid by weight, and 6*l.* of coined money, which was paid by tale, and a *fine* at each king's accession, (for so I take Leppuma in the *Saxon* to signify.) It had a freeman and 30 acres belonging to it in *Gnateshall*, and *West Herling* also was a *berean* to it. It was then three miles long, and one mile broad, and paid 23*d.* *Danegeld.* It always was and is now, privileged as ancient demean, the inhabitants being excused from *toll*, *passage*, and *stallage*, and from serving on any *juries* out of the lordship, and paying towards the charges of the knights of the shire, upon renewing their writ of exemption on the death of every king, and having it annually allowed by the sheriff of the county.

It remained but little while in the Crown, being given by the Conqueror to *William de Albini*, *Albiniaco*, or *Albany*, and his heirs,[1] together with the lordship of *Bokenham*, &c. to be held by the service of being chief butler to the Kings of England, on the day of their coronation, upon which account he was after called *Pincerna Regis*, but as I must treat of this family largely under *Bokenham*, the priory there, as well as that at *Wimondham*, being founded by them, I shall say no more of them here, than what is necessary, as to the history of this manor, which is this, that it always went with *Bokenham*, till the division of the *Albany's* estate between the four sisters and coheirs of *Hugh de Albini*, who died without issue, leaving this manor in dower to *Isabel* his wife, daughter of *William* Earl *Warren* and *Surrey*, who, in 1243, had it, among others, assigned to her by the King's license, at her death it went to *Roger de Montealt*, or *De-Montealto*, who had married *Cecily*, one of the sisters and coheirs of *Hugh de Albani*, this *Robert* died seized in 1274,[2] leaving it to *Robert de Montealt*, and *Emma* his wife, who had it settled upon *Roger* of *Rising*, parson of *Hawardyn*, her trustee, for her use, upon a writ of *ad quod damnum*, which was brought, the manor

[1] Terre Regis quam Godricus servat Gildecross Hund. (fo. 33.) Cheminkehala tenuit Rex Edwardus v. carucat. terre semper xxiiii. villan. et xxiiii. bordar. et xvi. acr. prati et i. molendin. silva ccc. porc. tunc. i. car. in dmio. post et modo ii. Tunc ii. car. in dmio. post et modo ii. Tunc xii. car. hominum. post et modo xi. et i. potest ire taurari, semper i. runcin. et xii. soeman. et acr. terre et xviii. acr. prati, et ii. mol. semper iii. car. et i. liber homo i. car. terre et ii. villan. et iii. bord. Silva xxiiii. porc. semper i. car. et dim. car. hominum. Et Herlinga i. berewita semper i. et huic manerio i. car. terre et iii. villan. et iii. bordarii et v. acr. prati. Tunc ii. car. in dmio. et potest restaurari. Totum valebat T. R. E. x. libr. et v. saxtarios mellis, post xxvi. libr. modo xxvi. libr. blancas, et v. libr. ad numerum et pensam. Totum Chenkehala habet i. leug. et dimid. in longo, et dimid. in lato, et xxv. *d.* de Gelto.

(Fol. 21.) sub. tit. predict. Gildecros Hund.

In Gnateshala i. liber homo de xxx. acr. terre, et jacet in Kenninchala, et ii. villan. et i. acr. prati semper dim. mol. et dim. car. et xxvii. acr. terre. Totum est in portio de Cheninchala.

So that Knateshale then extended over the county river, and the part on Norfolk side belonged to Kenninghall.

(Fo. 206.) Terra Willi de Schoies. In Cheninchala (sc. terr.) de vi forisfactur.

[2] The sextary was a Roman measure containing something more than our pint.

[1] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. fo. 118. Vincent, fo. 19.

[2] Esc. 3 E. I.

being held in capite of the King; the writ is dated at *York, March* 6, 1276, and the return thereof was the 5th day of *April* following, when the jury, *sc. Roger del Hill* of *Harlyng, John*, son of *William* of *Garboldisham, Richard* at *Quidenham-Bridge*, and others, found that it would be no damage to the King, if the manor was settled on *Emma* and her trustee; and they further say, that this manor, with *Bokenham* and *Wymondham*, are held in chief of the King, by the service of butler, as aforesaid, and that it hath a certain capital messuage, called *East Hall*,[3] and another called a *Grange*, with a ruinous dove-house, and 400 acres of land, 100 of which are arable, and yearly worth 10*l.* besides 18 acres of meadow, worth 18*d.* each acre, a windmill let for 13*s.* 4*d.* a large park, the herbage of which is yearly worth 5*l.* and the underwood 40*s.* a year. There is a market kept every *Monday*, which is let at 20*s.* a year, and also a fair, let at 2*s.* a year; the yearly quitrents are 8*l.* payable by equal portions, at St. *Martin, Christmas, Easter*, and *Midsummer*; also 1200 days works in autumn, worth 1*d.* each day, also the fishery called the *Sewer*, worth 2*s.* a year, the pleas, perquisites of courts, and views of *frankpledge*, and *leets* belonging thereto, are yearly worth 8*l.* To this manor also belongs *Gilteross* hundred, the pleas and perquisites of the hundred court, with all the views of *frankpledge* and leets belonging thereto, are worth 5*l.* a year, the whole of the value being 44*l.* 15*s.* And the jury further say, that the said *Robert* hath the manors of *Rising* and *Snetesham*, and the hundred of *Smithdon*, and the fourth part of *Lyn Tolbooth* unsettled, all which are valued at 80*l. per annum.* From this *Robert* it came to *Roger de Montealt*,[4] who, in 1286, had the following privileges allowed to this mananor, *viz.* free-warren, view of *frankpledge*, assize of *bread* and *ale*, a *pillory, cucking-stool, gallows*, and *weyf*, with a yearly fair, on the day of the *Translation* of St. *Thomas* [*Becket*],[5] and a weekly market on *Monday*.[6] In the 1st year of *Edward* III.[7] this *Robert* petitioned the Barons of the *Exchequer*, to be admitted chief butler on the coronation day, by reason of his manor of *Kenninghall*, which office he recovered against the Earl of *Arundell*, who claimed it as belonging to his earldom, and performed the office accordingly, and obtained a decree, that that office henceforward should be performed by the several lords of the manors of *Kenninghall, Bokenham*, and *Wymondham*, or their deputies, by turns, upon proving that *Hugh D'Aubeney*, late Earl of *Arundell*, held these and *Snetesham* manors, of King *Henry* III. by the said office, which he performed at that King's coronation, and died so seized, upon which *Bokenham* and *Wymondham* descended to Sir *Robert de Tateshall*, whose heir now holds them, and is under age; and *Kenninghall* and *Snetesham* came to the said *Robert de Montealt*, (or *Mohaut*,) who now holds them; and at the coronation of King *Edward* II. he claimed, and offered to perform, his part of the said service, in right of his said manors; but *Edmund* Earl of *Arundell*, by his great power (though he never had

[3] This was the name of the old house, before the Duke built the palace, and was so called because it stood east of the town.

[4] Placita Corone, 15 E. 1.

[5] The fair is still kept on that day, viz. July the 7th.

[6] The market hath been disused about 90 years.

[7] Lib. MSS. N° 1931, in Bib. Pepysiana Coll. Magd. Cant. fo. 43. De Serjantijs in Anglia.

any of the said manors) performed the said service, to the disherison of him and his parcener, for which reason now, at the coronation of King *Edward* III. the said *Robert* claimed and performed the whole service, *Fateshale's* heirs being under age. The return upon search of the records says, that as to *Snetesham* having a turn in the office, they at present could find nothing of it, but that at the coronation of *Eleanor*, daughter of *Hugh* Earl of *Provence*, grandmother to the present King, *Hugh de Albani*, then Earl of *Arundell*, in right of these manors, and not of his earldom, served the said office by his deputy, the Earl *Warren*, because he was then excommunicated by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for taking away the archbishop's dogs from him, as he hunted in the said Earl's forest in *Sussex*, the archbishop alleging, that he had a right to hunt in any forest in *England*, whenever he would. This office still continues by turns to these manors, though in a petition directed to the Lords commissioned to receive all claims of services to be performed at the coronation of Queen *Anne*, by reason of their tenures, I find that *Charles* Earl of *Carlisle*, Earl-Marshal of *England* during the minority of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and Earl of *Arundell*, who was then out of the realm, claimed to perform this service, in a double capacity, *viz.* in right of this manor and of his earldom, setting forth that he held the manor by this grand sergeantry, which was performed in right of it at the coronation of *Eleanor* aforesaid, and at the coronation of *Richard* II. by the Earl of *Arundell* and *Surrey*, and of *Henry* IV. by *Thomas* then Earl of *Arundell* and *Surrey*, and by *Henry* Earl of *Arundell*, at the coronation of *Edward* VI. in right (as was said) of the earldom of *Arundell*, and by *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk* and Earl of *Arundell*, by his deputy, at the coronation of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, who then received all the fees and profits belonging to the office, *viz.* the best gold cup that the King drank out of on the coronation day, with the cloths, napkins, and linen then used, the cups both of gold and of silver used that day in the King's wine-cellar; with all wine vessels, pots, cups, glasses, &c. In 1327, a fine was levied between this *Robert*,[3] who was then Steward of *Chester*, and *Emma* his wife, by which this manor was settled on themselves, and their heirs male, remainder to *Isabel* Queen of *England* for life, and then to *John* of *Eltham*, the King's brother, in tail, remainder to *Edward* King of *England*, and his heirs. *Robert* and *Emma* had no male heirs, and so it came to Queen *Isabel*, and *John* of *Eltham* dying without heirs, the reversion after the Queen's death was in the King, who, in 1336, gave it to Sir *William de Montacuto*, or *Montague*,[4] who, upon paying the Queen 600 marks, had a release from her, and immediate possession of it: he died seized in 1343, and was buried in the *White Friar's*, *London*, leaving the manor to *William de Montague*,[5] his son and heir, in whom it continued till 1377, and then he settled it upon Sir *William Montague*, knt. his son, upon his marriage with *Elizabeth*, daughter to *Richard Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundell*, and the issue of their bodies, but he being unhappily slain in a tilting at *Windsor*,[6] by his own father, in 1392, he left no issue. Upon his death King *Richard* II.[7] kept court here, but soon after

[3] Fines divers com. Pl. 3 Edw. 1. N. 4.
[4] Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. 646.
[5] Ibid. 1. 647.
[6] Vincent, 449.
[7] Court Roll, 6 R. II.

delivered it up to *Elizabeth*, widow of the said *William*, who according to the settlement, enjoyed it for life, and at her death it was to revert to her father-in-law, *William* Earl of *Salisbury* and Lord of *Man*. This Earl it was who, in 1355,[4] (before he had settled it on his son,) granted to *Albred de Pakenham* of *Garboldisham* a fold course for 300 sheep and 30 muttons, with common of pasture for his cattle, through the whole year, from a place called *Howardsty*, northward, partly to *Kenninghall Gap*, and from thence westward to *Ringmere*, and thence by the way leading from *Kenninghall* to *Bury*, as the way leads to *Garboldisham Field*, paying him a yearly rent for it, which right is now enjoyed, as belonging to *Garboldisham*, *Uphall*, or *Pakenham's*. This lady held the manor in 1388, at which time she was married to *Thomas* Lord *Mowbray*, Earl-Marshal of *England*, who was to hold it for her life in her right; and this year *Richard Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundell* and *Surrey*,[5] her father, purchased the perpetual inheritance of it, of *William* Earl of *Salisbury* aforesaid, and had a fine levied to settle it on him and his heirs, Sir *Payne Tiptoft*, Knt. and others; being trustees, but upon his attainder in 1397, the King granted the reversion of the manor and hundred, they being forfeited to the Crown, to *Thomas de Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, and he being banished the year following, the King granted it by letters patent, dated at *Leicester*, to *John de Montague* Earl of *Salisbury*,[6] his great favourite, to be held by him of the Crown, in as free manner as *William de Montague*, his uncle, *Richard* Earl of *Arundell*, or *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* ever held it; but he dying in 1399, never enjoyed it, it being then held by *Elizabeth* Dutchess of *Norfolk*, who was then married to Sir *Gerard Usflet*, her third husband. In 1411, *Edmund Blankpaine* is said to hold the manor and hundred, as trustee only, I suppose; for in 1422, it was settled by *Elizabeth* Dutchess of *Norfolk*, late wife of *Gerard Usflet*, on divers trustees, to several uses; this was upon her fourth marriage with *Robert Gowshall*, Knt.[7] who, in 1426, held the manor and hundred in her right; she died soon after, for in 1428, *Thomas de Montague* Earl of *Salisbury* died seized,[8] leaving them to *Alice*, his only daughter by his first wife, then married to *Richard Nevill*, eldest son to *Ralph Nevill*, Earl of *Westmorland*, which *Richard*, on her account, was made Earl of *Salisbury*, and had livery of her lands this very year; but soon after, he gave this manor and hundred in marriage with *Joan*, his daughter, to *William Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundell*,[9] who in the *Feodary* is said then to hold it; he, in all likelihood, sold it to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, who about 1435 sold it again to the Prior of *Thetford*, in trust for *John Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, who settled it on *Elizabeth* his wife, for life, and their heirs; he died in 1475, and she enjoyed it to her death, when it descended to Sir *John Howard*, Knt. son of Sir *Robert Howard*, Knt. by *Margaret* his wife, who was one of the coheiresses of *Thomas Mowbray* first Duke of *Norfolk*, it being assigned to him as part of the half of the *Mowbrays* inheritance. This *John* was created Duke of *Norfolk* in 1483, by King *Richard* III.

[4] Carta inter Evid. Ducis Norf. A° 1709.
[5] Fin. Norf. 12 R. 2. L. 2. N° 2.
[6] Dug. Bar. vol. i. p. 650.
[7] Ibid. 302.
[8] Dug. Bar. vol. i. p. 130. This is a mistake of Mr. Dugdale, for it appears she was after married to Robert Gowshall, and did not die in 1424.
[9] Vincent, p. 32.

and was slain with him in *Bosworth Field* in 1485, at whose death it went to his eldest son, *Thomas*, then Earl of *Surrey*, and afterwards Duke of *Norfolk*, he being restored in 1488, to that earldom and estate; in 1509, he had special livery of all the lands his father died seized of, was made Earl-Marshal of *England* by *Henry* VIII. in the second year of his reign, and afterwards Duke of *Norfolk*; he died in 1524, leaving *Thomas* his son, heir to his estate and honour.

In 1537, the quitrents were 33*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* a year; the farm of the hundred 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the agistments of the park, and perquisites of the fair, 5*l.* besides the warren, windmill, and fishery. This *Thomas* being attainted, his estate was seized, and settled on the Lady *Mary*, who resided here; but it was restored to him again, upon her coming to the Crown, and he came and died here in 1547, leaving *Thomas*, his grandchild, his heir, who resided here with *Margaret*, daughter of *Thomas Audeley* Baron *Audeley*, his second wife, in 1569; he was beheaded in 1572,[1] from which time it passed as *Forfeited* manor, the Duke of *Norfolk* being now lord.

In 1640,[2] the quitrents were 47*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* the farm of the hundred 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the profits of the fair 5*l.* the keeper of the palace's wages *per annum* 3*l.* 10*d.* the park-keeper's wages 3*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* the gardener 4*l.* *per annum*, the whole park within the pale contained 700 acres. There was a rent paid out of the *New Park*, which was due to the late priory of *Thetford*, with which it came to the Duke, and then ceased. In this year the townsmen purchased the sheeps-walk of the lord, and so made their lands whole-year lands: at this time also the inhabitants paid a small sum to the lord, as an acknowledgment, or freerent, for their new entrenched grounds, they having by consent enclosed their common, called the *Park Common*, and appropriated the several parts to divers uses; but this remained but a small time, for the commoners disagreeing among themselves, they were all laid common as at first, though the banks and trenches are still visible. [1730.]

The Customs of this Manor and the Rectory Manor are the same, *viz.* the copyhold descends to the youngest son; the fine is certain, at 6*d.* an acre; they give dower, and the tenants can waste their copyhold-houses, fell timber, plant, and cut down wood and timber on the waste against their own lands, without license.

THE RECTORY MANOR

Went with the rectory till its appropriation, and then became part of the possessions of *Bokenham* priory, till its dissolution, and was then granted, with the impropriation, to the *Norfolk* family, forfeited at the Duke's attainder in Queen *Elizabeth's* time to the Crown, and by her, with the impropriation, given to the Bishoprick of *Ely*, from which it was seized in the Rebellion, and the manor only, in 1654,

[1] At his trial (the heads of which may be seen in Baker's Chron. fol. 499. he was proceeded against by the name of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, late of Kenninghale, in the county of Norfolk.—See Leybold, p. 18.

[2] Comp. of Manor. Tho. Com. Arundel inter Evidenc. Hon. Duc. Norf. A. 1699.

sold by Sir *John Woolaston*, and others, trustees for sale of bishops' lands, according to an ordinance of Parliament, to *Robert Benson*, and his heirs, it extending then into *Quidenham* and *Herling*, the church and churchyard being excepted out of the conveyance, as also all lands and tithes, except a messuage or tenement with the curtilages thereto belonging, called the *Granary*,[3] which belonged to the said rectory. In 1657, it was again sold by *Robert Benson*, Gent. for 149*l.* to *Thomas Kendall* of *Thetford*, and *Thomas West*, from whom it was seized by the Bishop of *Ely*, at the Restoration, and by him leased out; (the advowson of the vicarage being excepted;) and having passed through many hands, is at this time in Mr. *Phillips Gretton*, clerk, who is now, by virtue of the Bishop's lease, both lord and impropriator [1736]

This manor, when the rectory was appropriated, had a *leet*, and the amerciaments of all its own tenants, with the assize of *bread* and *ale*, and corrections of weights and measures, and also common of pasture on a common called *Suchach*, or (*Southagh*, now *Southwell*,) in the said town, this common being appropriated to it. It was taxed in 1428, with the other spirituals of that priory in this town, at xvi. marks.

THIS VICARAGE

Is in *Rockland* deanery, and *Norfolk* archdeaconry, valued at 5*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 40*l.* is discharged from first fruits and tenths, though it still answers 2*s.* for synodals, and 7*s.* 7*d. ob.* for procurations, there being a mean vicarage-house joining to the east end of the churchyard, and 5 acres and a half of glebe.

It was originally a rectory, in the gift of the lord of the manor, to which belonged a manor, and a good quantity of demean lands, and such it continued, till *William de Albany*, the second Earl of *Arundell* of that name, gave it to the priory of St. *James* at *Old Bokenham*, which his father had founded. This *William* died the 4th of the ides of *October*, 1176, from which time the Prior presented to this rectory, till about 1223, and then, at the petition of *Walter* the then prior, and the convent there, *Pandulff* Bishop of *Norwich* appropriated it to that convent, reserving power to ordain a vicarage worth 8 marks a year, to be settled upon the vicar, which was accordingly done, and was to consist, according to the endowment, (the original of which, Mr. *Le Neve* says, is in the hands of the Dean of *Norwich*) in all the *alterage*, and all other small tithes whatsoever, together with the small tithes of the Earl's House, and all the hay, and great and small tithes of 140 acres of free land, which belonged to the rectory, before the appropriation, and in other things particularly mentioned in the endowment. By this means the convent got into their hands all the tithe corn, and the rectory manor with all it rents and profits, with most of the glebe. The rents of assize were 3*l.* 7*s.* a year, as I learn from the accompt book of that priory, fo. 2;[4] but for this they were obliged to give the nomination

[3] This was the old Gild-hall, that belonged to the parish before the Dissolution.

[4] MSS. penes Mieux Rant de Bokenham, Armig.

of the vicar, forever to the See of *Norwich*, the Bishops of which ever after nominated to the Prior such persons as they pleased, and if they did not immediately present the person nominated, the Bishop presented him according to the agreement, and least there should be any future claim from the lords of the manor of *Kenninghall*, to which the advowson formerly belonged, the Prior and Convent *Roger de Montalt*, their lord, to confirm to them the advowson, manor, and appropriation. I do not meet with any of the vicars names, but the

VICARS

here follow in their order.

1304, 8 *Dec. William* of *Belham*, collated by the Bishop, at his own nomination, the Prior refusing to present him.

1313, 8 kal. *June, Walter*, son of *Robert Cook* of *Ely*, resigned, and in

1337, 29 *Octob. Reginald de Withstede*, priest, succeeded.

1347, 9 *June, Galtrid* or *Jeffry Man* of *Talyngton*, priest.

1361, 14 *Octob. John de Bolton*, super *Burne*, priest, of *York* diocese.

1366, 29 *Jan.* He changed with *Peter Stizard* of *Great Cressingham*, priest, for *Oxington* rectory; he resigned in

1386, 20 *June*, to *Walter de Brantham*, priest, who was buried in the chancel in 1416.

1416, 7 *July, John Aleyn*, priest.

1435, 13 *March, William Lynaker*, priest.

1504, 29 *Nov. Will. Clark*, on *Lynaker's* death.

1506, 3 *Dec. Will. Bartram*, on *Clark's* death.

The above ten were nominated by the Bishops of *Norwich*, and presented by the Priors of *Old Bokenham*.

1530, 25 *Febr. William Andrew*, chaplain to THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk*, his patron.

1540, 2 *April*, Master *Thomas Briggs*, D.D. MARY, sister to King *Edward* VI.

1557, 15 *Jan. Robert Nuham*. THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk*.

1574, 5 *May, John Richardson*, clerk, on *Nuham's* resignation. THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk*.

1603, *John Webb*.

1633, *June, Tho. Dayne*, A. M. buried here *July* 12, 1684, aged 8[illegible].

1684, 4 *July, Tho. Dayne*, his son, buried here *Aug.* 26, 1691.

1691, 8 *Octob. Rich. Malcolm*, A. M. he resigned, and was succeeded in

1692, 20 *Dec.* By *William Reate*, A. M. who was buried *Apr.* 24, 1712.

1712, 17 *May, Tho. Ibbet*, he resigned, and in

1717, 29 *Aug.* the Rev. Mr. *Humphrey Clayton*, the present [1736] vicar was instituted, who holds it united to *Brisingham*.

The last seven were presented by the Bishop of *Ely*, who is now patron.

* Mon. Ang. vol. ii. p. 274.

The CHURCH is situate on a hill, having a large square tower at its west end, which was designed to be carried to a greater height, but was never finished, its head being shortened by the misfortunes of its founder, *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, whose crest remains on the buttresses at this time [1736.] Here are five very large tuneable bells; on the three biggest are these inscriptions:

On the third, Dona reprende pia. Rogo Magdalena Maria.

On the fourth, Hac non vade via, nisi dicas Ave Maria
Sit semper sine Ve, qui Michi dicat Ave.

On the fifth, Tripler Persona, Trinitas, nunc gaudia dona,
Qui Regnas trinus Personis, et Deus unus.

The nave is 40 yards long and 7 broad, having a porch joined to its south side, and an isle to its north, all which are covered with lead, and seem to be much older than the tower; the chancel is also leaded, and was built by *John Millgate*, the last Prior of *Bokenham*, whose monument remains in the south wall, though it is robbed of its arms and inscription, which remained in Mr. *Weaver's* time, for he tells us, fo. 859, that it appeared by his tomb that he built the chancel, though there are two grand mistakes in his relation of it, for he is called there *Shildgate*, instead of *Milgate*, and said to be Prior of *Windham*, instead of *Bokenham*. He bare for arms three escalops, which are to be seen on a brick in the chancel wall, two lions being the supporters, as also upon a wall of a house at *Thompson*, in which *Roger Colman*, clerk, lately dwelt, with this under them:

PERPETUIS ANNIS, MILGATE MEMENTO JOHANNIS.

And this motto:

HELP HANDIS.

By which it should seem as if this house also was built by him. Whether these were his paternal arms or no, I cannot say, but rather think they were not; the escalops might be assumed (for want of arms) as the badge of St. *James*, to whom his priory was dedicated, and the rampant lions might be placed significantly enough as supporters, that house being founded by *William de Albany* Earl of *Arundell*, whose arms were, *gul.* a lion rampant *or*. In digging a grave for one Mr. *Watts*, near this tomb, they happened on a vault close to the wall, in which this prior's bones till that time laid undisturbed. To the north side of the chancel joins a chapel or chantry, now converted into a school-house, and vestry; it hath W. B. cut in stone over the north door; and in a window is a broken effigies kneeling, and this,

DOMINUS MICHI GRACIA. IN DOMINO CONFIDO.

The step up to the altar still remains, and the altar stone is taken down, and laid level with the pavement, north and south, exactly as it stood, before which lies a large stone which hath been taken up, and hath this lately cut on it:

Here lyeth the Body of Habbak. Layman, Surgeon, who departed this life the 5th Day of April, An° Dom. 1699. Ætatis suæ 51.

This stone is robbed of a large brass effigies and four shields, by which I learn, that it is the grave-stone of *George Hasset*, (or *Bleverhasset*,) Esq. who first married the daughter of *Jarnegan*, and after the daughter of *L'Estrange*, for I find in a MSS. of Mr. *Anstis*, marked E. 26, fol. 29, that he is here buried under a fair grave-stone, with his arms quartered, and there is no stone here that ever had any arms, but this only, and the W. B. cut in stone over the door of this chantry might signifie *William Bleverhasset*, by whom it is very likely it might be founded.

The screens between the church and chancel, and the cover of the font, which is neatly carved, are old, and seem to be put up at the expense of one *Oakelye*, for in the arch there is carved on a stone, an acorn on an oaken branch, and fene under it, as a rebus or device for that name.

On an old seat in the nave are two images, much defaced, under which with difficulty this may be read,

Orate pro Animabus Roberti Wattys, et Elizabete uroris eius.

Some of the *Wattses* are still living here.

On another old seat, which seems to have been part of the screens of the chantry, at the east end of the north isle, is this,

Orate pro anima Johannis Lynn

In the nave are several stones pillaged of their brasses; but on a very large one before the desk, the portraitures of a woman and five boys and five girls are still left, the inscription and man's effigies being lost; under this stone, it is probable, *Roger Dennis* is interred, for whom, in Mr. *Weever's* time,[6] this was remaining,

Orate pro anima Rogery Dennys, Seneschalli Castal :

In the chancel is a small altar tomb against the north wall, having had an effigies, inscription, circumscription, and four shields, which are all gone: *Weever* says it was erected for *George* Lord *Audeley*, and his wife, the daughter of the Earl of *Bath*; and indeed the arms on the south side of it, which are painted, and now whited over, did ultimate, that it was erected for some of that family, the first being

Audeley, *gul.* a fret *or*, quartering *Touchett*, *erm.* a chevron *gul.*

THOMAS HOWARD, Duke of *Norfolk*, and *Margaret Audeley*, his second wife, resided here in 1500, about which time he adorned the windows of the church[7] with the following arms, some of which are now lost:

Audeley quartering *Touchet*, in a garter.

Audeley impaling *Bourchier*, *ar.* a cross ingrailed *gul.* between four water-bougets *sab.*

Lezame, *gul.* a fess between six billets *or*. Quartered with *Audeley*.

Fitz-Warren, quarterly *gul.* and *ar.* per fess indented.

Audeley impales *gul.* three bows *ar.*

Audeley impales *Badlesmere*, *ar.* a fess between two bars gemels *gul.*

[6] Page 739. [7] Vincent, 557. MSS. Anstis E. 26, fol. 29.

Ar. two bars wavy *gul.* Duke of *Buckingham* and *Mowbray's* arms.

Howard impales *az.* six lions rampant *ar.*

Howard quarters *az.* on a bend *sab.* three annulets of the first.

In a garter with a ducal coronet, four coats quartered, 1st. ——— 2d. *Howard* with the augmentation, 3d. Earl *Warren.* 4th. *Mowbray.* And this inscription,

IHC: ------- hys Mede, --- All helpys of this Dede.

This Duke's effigies, in his coat armour, having his hatchment in the garter, was three times in one window, but all are now gone. In the east chancel window is a large white rose, the badge of the house of *York.* And,

England with a label of three points *ar.* impaling

Lord *Talbot, gul.* a lion rampant in a bordure ingrailed *or,* quartering,

Ar. two lions passant *gul.*

Mowbray single, and *Brotherton* and *Mowbray.*

There are two marbles in the isle for *John Bringloe,* who died *March* the 18th, 1706, aged 58 years; and *Hannah* his wife, who died the 15th of *Jan.* A° dom. 1682.

Another stone at the west end, for MARY, daughter of Mr. JAMES WATSON, surgeon, and SARAH his wife, who died June 29, 1723, aged 4 years.

On an altar tomb on the north side of this stone,

Here resteth the Body of JOHN KETT, late of Diss, Gentleman, who died Oct. the 1st 1728, *aged* 76 *Years: Also the Body of MARY his Wife, who died Augt. the* 21st 1729. To whose Memory their Kinsman Mr. JAMES WATSON of this Parish, Surgeon, erected this Tomb.

Though we did live so many Years,
Prepare O Youth for Death;
For if he should at Noon appear,
You must give up your Breath.

On an altar tomb in the nave under the gallery,

Here resteth in Hopes of a joyfull Resurrection the Body of Elizabeth the Wife of *JOHN BURRISH* of Banham, who departed this Life the 25th of June 1728, in the 62d. Year of her age, And also Eliz. Robt. and Ann Foster her Grand-childeren, Eliz. died Jan. 26 1724. Robt. died June 19th 1728, Ann died Apr. 21, 1732, all in their infancy.

As in a Moment we are gone,
And as our Time do's fly,
Let us always prepared be
For blest Eternity.

There is a stone in the chancel for Andrew Burlingham who died May the 24th, 1735, aged 55 years.

All you that stop to read my Stone,
Consider how soon I was gone.
Death sometimes doth no Warning give,
Therefore be carefull how you live.

There are four old stones in the nave, in shape of coffins, but no inscriptions. And on a stone in the wall of the porch is a horse carved.

Though there are no memorials of any kind remaining over the places of their sepulture, yet I find that on the 30th day of *June* A° 1591,[1] here was buried *Jane* Countess of *Westmoreland*, wife to *Charles* Lord *Neville* of *Westmoreland*, lord of *Raby*, *Standrop*, *Bransperth*, *Warkworth*, *Sherynston*, and *Midelham*, daughter of *Henry Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, and sister of *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*.

Here lieth also, *Elizabeth* Dutchess of *Norfolk*, who was buried the 18th of *Sept.* 1567, she was 3d wife to *Thomas Howard* 4th Duke of *Norfolk*, daughter of Sir *Francis Leibourne*, knt. and widow of *Thomas* Lord *De Vere* of *Gilleslaud* and *Greystock*.[2]

THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk*, who died at his palace here in 1554, is not buried here, (as by some asserted,) but at *Framlingham* in *Suffolk*.

On an altar tomb in the churchyard, by the south side of the nave,

Here lyeth the Body of FRANCIS GROOME, who departed this Life, May the 5th 1711, Aged 83 Years. And also FRANCES his Wife who died *Sept.* 3, 1712, Aged 92 Years. Also the Body of NICHOLAS GROOME, Son of FRANCIS GROOME, and FRANCES his Wife, who departed this Life Octob. the 3d 1728, in the 67th Year of his Age.

On a coffin stone against the chancel, though at some distance,

Here lyeth the Body of *Robart Button*, who died *June* the 29th betwixt 6 & 7 a Clock at Night, aged 74 Yeares.[3]

Though they were so punctual for the hour, they forgot to insert the year of his death, which was in 1711.

Another altar tomb not far from the porch hath this,

In hopes of a joyful resurrection, lyeth the Body of SUSAN, the Wife of WILLIAM SARE, who died Decr the 9th 1727, aged 67 Years. Also WILLIAM SARE, her Husband, died Jan. the 15 1727, Aged 74 Years.

This church is dedicated to St. *Mary*, as appears from the will of *Jeffrey Elingham*, who gave 5 marks towards building the bell cellar.[4]

[1] Le Neve's Regr. Mills, p. 987.
[2] Weever, 72.
[3] Le Neve's Monuments, vol. iii. p. 243.
[4] Register Gelour in the year 1478. Int. Archiv. Eps. Norwic. See Fetsfield, p. 96.

[3] The most eminent person that this town hath produced among our authors, was Brother *John* of *Kemynghale*,[4] who became a Carmelite, or white friar, in the convent at *Norwich*, and afterward [5] was provincial prior of the whole order throughout all *England*; he died *April* 28, 1451, and was buried in that monastery. He wrote divers treatises on several pieces of *Aristotle*, and twelve sermons upon CHRIST's death and resurrection, with other works that are now lost. *Bale*,[6] from *Leland*, gives us an account of another, who from his name seems to have belonged to this town, and that was *Peter Keningall*, a Carmelite friar and noted preacher, of a good family, born indeed in *France*, but of *English* parents; he studied at *Oxford* for several years, and died there *anno* 1494, and was buried in his convent. He wrote certain Sermons, or Discourses to the People, and some disputations.

The COMMONS belonging to this town are very large, containing more than all the enclosed lands, and are thus called: the *Park Common*, because it joined to the park, *Southache*, or *Southagh*, now *Southwell Common*, the *Heath*, which is appropriated for sheep, (as the others are for great beasts,) besides other small greens which are common, though of no great extent.

The TOWN LANDS are: three pieces in *Quidenham Fields*, let to the farmer at *Quidenham* for 10*s. per annum*; one acre in *Gobbit's Close*, let to the vicar (the rest of that close being glebe) for 6*s. per annum*; *Barly-Clove's* hempland, lying against the park common, let at 7*s.* 6*d. per annum*; one acre in *Mill Close*, let at 6*s. per annum*; one acre in *Camping Close*, let at 6*s. per annum*; five roods in *Upper Furlong*, and one acre in *Pollswill Furlong*, let at 10*s. per annum*; *Hilbridge Close* about 2 acres, lying by *Harling Field*, let at 10*s. per annum*. Mrs. *Dorothy Gawdie* gave 20*s.* a year, to be paid out of lands in *Garboldisham*, to the poor of *Kenninghall*.

In 1603 there were 370 communicants, and now [1736] there are about 114 houses, 132 families, and 700 inhabitants. It paid to the tenths 3*l.* 10*s.* and is now valued to the King's tax at 1059*l.* 15*s.* It is a neat compact village, standing round the market-place, which must be a very convenient one, when the market was kept there.

I am lately informed [1736] that there is exactly eleven acres and one rood of glebe, that there is a cup which weighs 6 ounces, and a cover of the same weight; that the 1st bell weighs 700 lbs. the 2d 1000, the 3d 1200, the 4th 1400, and the 5th 2500.

[3] The Parish Regr. Mills, 527.

[4] Weaver, 807; Bale de Script. part i. fol. 592.

[5] Possevin. Apparat. Sacr. 904.

[6] Bale de Script. Brit. part ii. Num. 81.

LOPHAM

Joins to the south part of *Kenninghall*; what this town's name signifies, I know not, and which is remarkable, it never altered it, spelling from the Conqueror's time to this day, for in *Domesday*[1] we find it the same. In the Confessor's time *Lopham* was two distinct towns and different manors, *Lopham-Magna*, now *North Lopham*, belonged to *Ofi*,[2] a freeman, his manor having three carucates of land in demean, and the other *Lopham*, called afterwards *Lopham-Parva*, and now *South Lopham*, belonged to *Ulsius*, a freeman, whose manor then contained two carucates in demean. This *Ulsius* had a manor in *Norton*, which in the Conqueror's days he joined to this, making it a *berewick* to it, after which it came into the Conqueror's hands, who gave them to *Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk*, who joined the two *Lophams*, and granted off the *Norton* part to *Harold* an *Englishman*,[3] from this time *Lopham* hath continued as one manor to this day, though they are two distinct parishes, each having their separate bounds and officers.

Roger Bigot, who was possessed of this manor at the survey, died in 1107,[1] and was buried in the abbey of *Thetford*, which he had built, leaving *William*, his son and heir, who gave the church of *Lopham* to the monks of *Thetford*,[2] in the time of *Henry* I. which was appropriated and then confirmed to that house, with all its appurtenances, by King *Henry* II. This was *South Lopham* church, which by its conventual form, and Gothick tower, was in all likelihood built at this time, and it is probable some of those monks had a cell here, and served it for some time, and this is the reason that this church never

[1] Domesday, fol. 117. Terra Rogeri Bigot. Ipse tenet. Hund.

[2] Lopham tenet Ofi.

Liber homo, tempore Regis Edwardi [illegible] terre, [illegible] vill. et [illegible] bordarii et [illegible] et [illegible] acr. prati tunc et [illegible] car. [illegible] modo [illegible] semper [illegible] silva [illegible] et xx. Se[illegible] terre cum omni consuetudine [illegible] et [illegible] car. [illegible] modo [illegible] Hanc [illegible] modo [illegible] pro [illegible] modo [illegible] lx. [illegible] sol. et [illegible] sol.

In alio Lopham tenet Ansius Liber homo, T.R.E. [illegible] terre, [illegible] villani et [illegible] bordarii et [illegible] et [illegible] prati semper [illegible] car. in dominio et [illegible] et [illegible] posset [illegible] [illegible] lxx. [illegible] Se[illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] Liber homo [illegible] terre et [illegible] bordarii et [illegible] acr. prati [illegible] per dim. car. semper [illegible] [illegible] semper xl. [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] in Kenchala.

In Nortuna i. car. tre. tenuit idem pro manerio T.R.E. modo tenet Alureds Anglus, semper iii. villani, et iii. bordarii et ii. acr. prati tunc ii. car. in dim. post et modo i. et alia posset restaurari, semp. dim. car. hominum et vii. [illegible] lx. acr. terre et ii. bord. et i. acr. prati semp. i. car. Hanc terram addidit Alius on Lopham pro berevita tempore Regis Willi et eam habebat pro manerio T.R.E. et in ea xx. oves.

Lopham valuit T.R.E. lx. sol. et Nortuna xx. sol. modo tot valet Lopham lxx. sol. et Nortuna xxx. sol. Tot. Lopham habet ii. leug. in longo et i. leug. in lato et xxxiii. *d.* et i. *ob.* (sc. de Gelto.)

(fol. 128.) In Lopham v. libi homines i. car. terre et xx. acr. et v. bor. et v. acr. prati semp. ii. car. et dim. [illegible] xl. pro totum val. xlviii. sol. et iii. *d.* [illegible] in Kenchala.

See Norton.

[1] Dom. Bar. vol. i. fol. 132.

[2] Mon. Angl. tom. i. 664.

[3] Ibidem, 667.

had any institution, though the monks quitted all their right in it to the lord, who had a release of it from the abbey, and added it, with the appurtenances, to the rector of the other church, who took the cure upon him from that time; this must be very early, for, before 1340, it was taxed at 26 marks, a value that must include the whole. This *William* being Steward of the Household to King *Henry* I. perished with that King's children, and divers other of the nobility, by shipwreck, as they came from *Normandy* into *England* in the year 1119,[4] leaving

HUGH BYGOD, his brother, his heir, who by King *Stephen* was made Earl of the *East Angles*, or *Norfolk*, which was again confirmed to him by King *Henry* II. together with the stewardship of that King's household; yet, notwithstanding all these favours, he took part with the Earl of *Leicester*, in the rebellion began by him, adhering to young *Henry* (whom King *Henry* his father had crowned) in his rebellious practices; but meeting with no success, he was forced to make his peace with the King, for a fine of 1000 marks, and not long after, he went into the Holy Land with the Earl of *Flanders*, and there died in 1177, upon which the King seized all his treasure, and retained it in his hands.

ROGER BYGOD, his son, inherited, who in 1189, was restored by King *Richard* I. to his earldom, stewardship, and estate, upon paying a fine of 1000 marks for these favours:[5] he died about 1218, for then

HUGH BYGOD, his son, had livery of his lands, performing his homage; he died in 1225, and left

ROGER, his son and heir, who died without issue in 1269, and his inheritance went to

ROGER, his nephew, son to his brother *Hugh*, who had then livery of that great inheritance, being 25 years old, but he also having no issue, in 1301, settled all his estate (except the manors of *Acle* and *Castre*, and the advowson of *Geldeston* church in *Norfolk*, and others in *Yorkshire*) upon King *Edward* I. after his and his wife *Alice's* death, together with the marshal's rod, upon condition to be rendered back in case he should have any children; though at the same time *John Bygod*, his own brother, and heir apparent, was living, who by this means was cut off from all, but the manors that were excepted. This *Roger*,[6] jointly with *Alice* his wife, held this manor of the King's grant upon the settlement, at which time the manor house had a demean of 335 acres of land, 15 of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture, with a park, 2 windmills, and the fourth part of *Harling* mill. He died about 1305,[7] seized of this and many other manors, leaving *John*, his brother, 40 years old, his next heir,[8] who inherited nothing but the part excepted, the estate going to King *Edward* I.[9] From which time it remained in the Crown till *Edward* II. in the 9th year of his reign, gave it, with the rest of the *Bygod's* estate,[1] to

[4] Dug. Bar. vol. i. 132.
[5] Fin. divers. com. H. 3. L. 4. N° 23.
[6] Esch. A° 35 E. 1.
[7] Vincent, 342.
[8] Dug. Bar. vol. i. 136.
[9] Notwithstanding what Mr. Dugdale says, this John inherited the excepted manors, Fin. divers. com. temp. E. 1. Lig. 5. N. 21.
[1] Dug. Bar. vol. i. says A° reg. 6. Vincent says 9, p. 343.

Thomas de Brotherton, his brother, whom he this year created Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of *England*, he died in 1338, leaving his two daughters his heirs, *Alice* married to *Edward de Monteacute*, and *Margaret* first married to *John* Lord *Segrave*, and after to Sir *Walter Manny*, Knt. of the Garter, to whose share, this, among other manors, was allotted: in her right *John de Segrave* became Lord and patron, upon *Thomas de Brotherton's* death, and held it till he died in 1351, leaving *Elizabeth* his daughter and heir, then married to *John*, son of *John* Lord *Mowbray*, though this manor remained in the aforesaid *Margaret's* hands, and came to her second husband, *Walter de Manny*, Knt. who had it till he died in 1371, from which time it continued in the said *Margaret*, till the 24th of *March* 1399, when she died. She was created Dutchess of *Norfolk* for term of her life, by *Richard* II. in 1397. It appears that there were great uneasinesses between her and the *Lord Segrave*, her first husband,[2] for she went in person to *Rome*, in order to obtain a sentence of divorce from him, of the Pope, having obtained letters of safe conduct for her and her retinue, of the French King; notwithstanding which, she and her servants were all arrested and taken in their journey, at the instigation, as was thought, of her husband, who was then under excommunication for not going to *Rome*, according to the Pope's citation, though he had pleaded that being a baron of England, he was not compellable to appear at that court; by this means he stopped her appearing against him at *Rome*, at the day assigned, and the matter afterwards was made up between them. At her death it descended to

Thomas Lord Mowbray, Duke of *Norfolk*, her grandson, who was son of her daughter *Elizabeth*, married as aforesaid to *John*, son of *John* Lord *Mowbray*, who died at *Venice* in 1399, leaving this *Thomas* his son, then 14 years old, who, in 1401,[3] had this manor, though the advowson and part of the demesnes belonged to *Elizabeth* his mother,[4] in right of her dower, he never was duke, being beheaded at *York*, with *Richard Scrope* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in 1405.

John, his brother, then 17 years old, being his heir, who was restored to the title of Duke of *Norfolk* in 1424, and dying in 1432,[5] *John* his son, then 17 years old, succeeded him; but this manor was assigned in dower to *Catharina* his mother, daughter to *Ralph Nevil* Earl of *Westmoreland*, who afterward married to *Thomas Strangeways*, Esq. after that to *John* Viscount *Beaumont*, and lastly to *John Wydeville*, brother to *Anthony* Earl *Rivers*, all which were lords here in her right. At her death *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, her son, enjoyed it, and died seized in 1461, and *John* his son inherited, he died in 1474, leaving *Anne*, his sole daughter, then two years old, afterwards married to *Richard* Duke of *York*, second son to King *Edward* IV. who was murdered in the tower in 1483, and dying issueless, it fell to the share of *John Howard*, Knt. son of Sir *Robert Howard*, Knt. and *Margaret* his wife, who was one of the two daughters and coheirs of *Thomas Mowbray*, first Duke of *Norfolk*,

[1] E. MSS. Eb. Ch. Ca. L. 18, p. [illegible]
[2] [illegible]
[3] Esch. [illegible] H. 4.
[4] [illegible]
[5] Vincent, 24[illegible]
[6] H. 5. 55.
[7] Dug. Bar. vol. [illegible], 134.

from which time it hath always attended the fate of that family, and is now the estate of the present *Duke* of *Norfolk*.[8]

This manor was held as parcel of Earl *Roger's* barony, and in 1285 had view of *frankpledge*, assize of *bread* and *ale*, and free-warren belonging to it. In 1609, the quitrents were above 21*l. per annum*; in 1641 the park was farmed at 390*l. per annum*. The *Leet* belongs to the manor,

The CUSTOMS of which are, that the fines are at the lord's will; the copyhold descends to the eldest son; the tenants can build and pull down, fell timber, and plant on the waste against their own lands, without license.

GOODSON'S MANOR, OR FREE TENEMENT, IN NORTH LOPHAM,

Was held of the hundred, by the service of 1*s.* a year, to which belonged many copy and freeholders;[9] the whole at first contained a caracute of land, which was granted by Earl *Roger*, to *Richard* of *Lopham*, who died in 1194, in which year *Ivo* of *Lopham*, his son, gave 20*s.* to have a recognition of the death of his ancestor, for a carucate of land in *Lopham*, against *Gundred* the Countess; and in 1198,[1] the said *Ivo* granted half of the said carucate, with *Ivo*, the steward of *Lopham*, his family, and posterity, to Earl *Roger*, and *Gundred* his Countess, and agreed to hold the other half of them by the rent of 5*s.* a year, and 20*s.* 6*d.* sentage, so that now this Free Tenement, as it was then called, contained half a carucate; the 5*s.* rent was afterwards released, and it came to be held of the hundred, and not of the capital manor, at 1*s.* a year rent. In 1248, *Henry* (of *Lopham*) the chirurgeon, had it; and in 1335, *Henry*, the son of *Robert*; (of *Lopham*;[2]) afterwards it was owned by *John Goodson*, vicar of *Pakenham*, whose name it still retains. From this family it went to *John Hawes*, and from him to *Robert Leader*, then to *John Leader*, and from him to *Robert Warnes* the elder, and then to *Robert Warnes* the younger, who had it in 1635, by which time the copyhold was all manumised, and the freerents sold off, all but 16*s.* 10*d.* 3*q.* a year. In 1684, *Robert Warnes*, son of the last *Robert*, held it, by the rent of 12*d.* a year, in lieu of all suit of court to the hundred.[3] It after belonged to *Francis Bogas*, Gent. who died in 1692, leaving it to his widow, who afterwards married Mr. *Samuel Browning* of *Thetford*; and at her death it went to Mr. *Samuel Browning*, his son, who sold it to Mr. *Thomas Saunders* of *Thetford*, the present [1736] owner; but there are no rents now remaining.

THE RECTORY MANOR

Always belonged to the rector, as it now doth, [1736,] its customs being the same as the great manor; there is a rectory-house, and 46

[8] See how it passed in that family, under Fersfield.

[9] Rot. Pip. 6 R. 1. Norf.

[1] Fines A° 10 R. 1. Norf.

[2] Of this family was Symon de Lopham, clerk, in 1334, and Dionise de Lopham, his son, who was a famous notary publick.

[3] Much of this account is taken from the original rentals, which were in my custody, but are now accidentally burnt, though my extracts were preserved.

acres and one rood of glebe in *South Lopham*, and 9 acres 2 roods and an half in *North Lopham*.

This rectory is in *Norfolk* archdeaconry and *Rockland* deanery, valued at 17*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* and is still charged with first fruits, and 1*l.* 14*s.* *ob.* yearly tenths. The synodals are 8*s.* and the procurations 7*s.* 7*d.* *ob.* [1736.]

South Lopham Church is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*; being built in the conventual form, the tower is square, being a very large *Gothick* building,[4] in it are 6 good bells, the chancel, the nave, south isle, and porch are leaded, there are no arms nor inscriptions any where in it, except this on a stone in the chancel, very obsolete,

Vic iacet Dominus Willus Uirling.

And on the outside, between the south windows, are the initial letters for Jesus Maria, &c.

In Mr. *Instis's* book[5] it appears the following arms were formerly here, *viz.*

Segrave. Brotherton. Mowbray. Walter de Maney, or, three chevrons *sab. Vere. Ufford*; and *erm.* a bend *gul.* cottised *or.*

Coote, ar. a chevron between three coots *sab. Harvey, ar.* on a bend *gul.* three trefoils *vert.* for *Christopher Coot*, and *Barbary Harvey*, his wife. Of this family more will occur in *Blow-Norton*; this *Christopher* had a lease of this manor. *Matthew*, his eldest son, was born in 1563,[6] in 1546, *Leonard*, son of *Robert Coote*, was buried; 1580, 15 *June*, *Francis Coote*, Gentleman-Usher to Queen *Elizabeth*, was buried in this chancel, in which the following inscriptions were formerly on brass plates.

Orate pro Animabus Rolandi Arsick, Armigeri, Secundi Filii Eudonis Arsick, militis qui Rolandus obiit 17 Die Febr. 1497, et Margaretæ uxoris eius, filiæ Thomæ Huntingfield, de hac villa quæ quidem, Margareta obiit 25 die Octobris 1486, Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus, Amen.

Orate pro Animabus Willi Novell de Ashfield, Armigeri, et Elizabethe uxoris eius, qui quidem Willus ob. 7, die Julii, 1531, Quor. aiis propitietur Deus, Amen.[7]

In 1526, *Robert Saunder* was buried in this church, who gave 20*s.* towards the repairs of the steeple.

North Lopham Church is dedicated to St. *Andrew* the Apostle; the tower is square having five bells in it, it was begun to be rebuilt about 1479, for then *Thomas Jente*, who was buried here, gave 4 marks towards its building, but was not finished till about 1526,[8] for till that time most that died here left something towards it; there

[4] The tower, as before observed, in all likelihood, was built by William Bysod, about the time he gave it to Thetford monks, but the present church was rebuilt long since, most likely by the parish, when Nicholas de Horton, rector here, rebuilt the chancel, between the years 1361, and 1380.

[5] F. 26, fol. 24, b.

[6] Parish Register.

[7] Coll. P. L. N.

[8] Regr. Briggs, fol. 204.

were certainly a great number of benefactors, the initial letters of the names of the principal ones being carved in the stone-work on the south side, *John Kailli* the principal undertaker's name being at length:

Orate pro Animabus Johannis Kailli.
m. a. w. a. J. B. m. b. G. b. m. a. &c.

The nave and chancel are thatched, the south isle leaded, and the south porch tiled, in which there is a stone, fixed in the wall, for *Simon Aldrich*, who died the 5th day of *June*, 1715.

In the south window of the chancel, a bishop, in his *pontificalibus*, is represented as dead, lying along.

In the church is a black marble for *Francis Bogas*, Gent. who died the 6th day of *July*, A° Dom. 1692. Arms, two fesses and a canton.

On one of the bells.

Filius Virginis Marie dat Nobis gaudia vite.

Here were two *Gilds*,[9] one dedicated to St. *John*, the other to St. *Peter*, which were endowed with lands, seized upon by the Crown in the 1st year of *Edward* VI. and so continued till King *Phillip* and Queen *Mary*, in the 3d and 4th year of their reign, gave them to *Thomas Reeve* and *George Calton*, who sold them the same year to *Thomas Brooke*, and *William Woodferme*, who sold them again immediately to the inhabitants, who now enjoy them, *viz.* a tenement and half an acre at the west end of the churchyard; three acres of land in *North Lopham*, the first is called St. *John's Acre*, because it belonged to that gild, and lies in *Well*, or *Willbush Furlong*; the second is St. *Peter's Acre*, so called for the same reason; this abuts upon the common towards the west; the third is called *Lamp Acre*, and abuts on the glebe, and was given to maintain a lamp burning in the church; all which are now held of the manor of *East Greenwich*, by fealty only, without any payment, and were settled to the use of the poor.

In 1412, Sir *Edmund Noon*, Knt. lord of *Shelfhanger*, granted a tenement called *Elwine's*, and 13 acres of land, part of his demeans, to *Richard Bosse*, to be held free by him and his heirs for ever, by the payment of a red rose every *Midsummer Day* at *Shelfhanger* manor, all which lands, with others joined to them, he gave to this town to repair the church for ever, settling them to that use upon *William Tye*, parson of *Shelfhanger*, *John Pycot*, *John Clare*, and *John Gyles*, clerks, who, in 1454, conveyed them to *Henry Noon*, Esq. *Edmund Bokenham*, Esq. and *John Halle*, parson of *Garboldisham*, from which time it hath been held by feoffees, as it now [1736] is, and the profits applied to that use, it being now let at 8*l.* *per annum*.

In 1500, *Robert Bolle* of *North Lopham* gave a rood and half at *Willbush*, to repair the church for ever.

In 1607, the inhabitants held a piece of land given by *Thomas Jente*; a tenement called the *Town-house*, and a croft of one acre, given by *Catharine Turnor*; a piece of pasture in *Lyng Furlong* of 2 acres, abutting on *Kenninghall Common* north.

[9] Regr. Awbry.

The other town lands are let at 12*l.* *per annum*, whereof 1*l.* 10*s.* a year lies in *Garboldisham*, and 1*l.* a year in *South Lopham*.

Here is a town house inhabited by five poor people.

In 1670, Mrs. *Mary Williamson* of *Garboldisham* gave a meadow, called *Sedge Meadow*, in *Garboldisham*, and another meadow adjoining to it, to this parish, the church-wardens of which are annually to receive the rent, and to bind out a poor child every year to a trade; but if there be no poor child in the parish, then they are to lay it out to cloth the poor people of the said parish.

In 1730, the church-wardens leased out a cottage for 60 years to come, to *Lopham* *Sheppard*, at the annual rent of 1*l.* 2*s.*[1]

Sot ER LOPHAM hath an estate of 30*l.* a year at *Worthem* in *Suffolk*, which was given by one *Purdy* for the repairs of the church, and if there were any overplus, to charitable uses, such as the feoffees would apply it to, for the good of the town: the houses, and the greatest part of the farm, is freehold.

Tradition has it, that *Purdy* was a *Worthem* man, and a leper, and gave his estate to this town, because they were willing he should be buried among them, which *Worthem* was not: but this being a common story told in most places where there are gifts of this nature, I look upon it as tradition only.

Here are three small cottages for the poor, by whom they are now [1730] inhabited.

This town hath also 60 acres, called the *Frith*, taken off the common by the lord's consent, of whom they now hold it; it is marsh ground, and let at 8*l.* *per annum*, the income of which is given to the poor by the feoffees every *Christmas* and *Easter*. And also a messuage, barn, and 16 acres of freehold land, lying in the parish, now rented at 15*l.* *per annum*, settled to repair and beautify the church for ever: and before the tenure of knight's service was abolished, it paid 5 *stage*, and a relief of 2*s.* 2*d.* *ob.*

Not many years since the inhabitants purchased a freehold estate in *Diddenigh*, rented at 8*l.* a year.

The COMMONS contain as much land as the whole towns beside, on all which *North* and *South Lopham* are joint commoners, but no other parishes intercommon with them; they are called the *Great* or *Mill Common*, *North Green*, *North Common*, and the *Fen Common*, and the inhabitants heretofore had all *Chambrook Meadow*,[2] in common, which they granted to the lord to make his fishery, agreeing to quit all right of commonage in it, and on all other the lord's wastes, on the east side the hundred ditch, and park banks, for which the lord agreed to lay them out an equivalent of other lands upon their *Great Common*, which was done accordingly, reserving the trees, furze, and bushes, growing, or which should ever hereafter grow on the lands, so laid out, which privilege the lord still enjoys, the lands being then called the *Seerals*, and now the *Allands*, or *Olhands*.

[1] In the evidences in the Church Chest.

[2] In ancient records, leases of the manor, in his own hand, and from others, to the hands of Joseph Doe, owner of lands belonging to Chambrook Meadow, aforesaid.

In former times this town was most wood, though now it doth not more abound with it than its neighbours; for it appears from a fine sued in 1383, that there was then great plenty; for in that year the Countess of *Norfolk* settled 60 acres of wood, and the *pannage* and keeping one *boar*, and 24 *swine* in her park here, with liberty of gathering acorns for three days, with 25 men, on herself for life, remainder to the Countess of *Pembrook* for life, after to Sir *John Hastyngs*, Knt. Earl of *Pembrook*, her son, and the heirs of his body, remainder to the heirs of the Countess.

The honour of *Clare* extended into this town, there being divers lands here, formerly held of that honour.

RECTORS OF LOPHAM,

1332. *Robert de Cantuaria*, or *Canterbury*, resigned, and *William Vygerous* was instituted on the nones of *Sept.* presented by THOMAS DE BROTHERTON, son of the King, Earl of *Norfolk*, and Earl-Marshal of *England*; in 1335, on the kal. of *March* he had a dispensation for non-residence, as domestick chaplain to *Stephen de Gravesend* Bishop of *London*. This *William*, the 13th of the kal. of *April*, 1327, was presented by the Bishop of *London*, to *Thorley* rectory, being then an accolite only:[3] In 1329,[4] he changed with *Stephen de Scaldeford* for *Finchley* rectory in *Middlesex*, to which he was instituted the 6th of the id. of *May*, and was then priest; in 1332, on the nones of *Sept.* he resigned *Finchley*, and took *Lopham*, for which he gave his archdeaconry of *Essex* in exchange, to *Robert de Cantuaria*, to which he was collated by the Bishop of *London*,[5] on the 4th of the nones of *Dec.* A° 1331; in 1336, he was collated to the rectory of *Fulham* in *Middlesex*, which he held with *Lopham* to his death, A° 1341. This *Robert de Cantuaria* was chaplain to King *Edward* II. rector of *Lopham*, archdeacon of *Essex*, prebend of *Cumb* in the church of *Wells*, and of *Mapesbury* in St. *Paul's* church, *London*, 1331, and died about 1333.[6]

1342, 29 *March*, *Tho. de Thurleston*, priest. Sir JOHN DE SEGRAVE, Knt.

1342, 7 *June*, *John de Loughton*, accolite. *Ditto*.

1346, 17 *July*, He changed with *Will. de Dunstaple*, rector of *Chestreford*, *London* diocese.[7] *Ditto*.

1349, 4 *July*, *Will. de Atterton*, priest. *Ditto*.

1351, 4 *March*, *Giles de Wyngreworth*, a shaveling. King EDWARD, on account of the lands late Sir *John Segrave's*, having recovered this turn in his own court, against *John de Segrave*, those lands being lately in the King's hands.

1352, 27 *Aug.* *Giles* resigned, and *Richard de Penreth*, priest, was instituted. King EDWARD, on account of Sir *John Segrave's* lands now in his hands, at Sir *John's* death.

1361, 27 *July*, *Nicholas de Horton*, priest. WALTER Lord MANNEY. This *Nicholas* was a monk of *Thetford*,[8] and founder of *South Lopham* chancel; he had a long suit with *Walter Pek*, rector of

[3] Newcourt Rep. vol. i. 897.
[4] Ibidem, 605.
[5] Ibidem, 702.
[6] Ibidem, 72.
[7] Newcourt, vol. ii. 132.
[8] Col. P.L.N. MSS. pen. J. Anstis, Garter, E. 26, fol. 24, b.

Garboldisham St. John, about two pieces of the demean lands of the rectory of *Lopham*, which laid in *Garboldisham*, the tithe of which the rector of *Garboldisham St. John* claimed, but there passed a decree against him, that neither the rectors of *Lopham*, nor their farmers, should pay any tithe to *Garboldisham*, though the lands laid in that parish.

1380, 22 *August*, Sir *Giles de Hemlock*, priest. MARGARET Marcschal Countess of *Norfolk*, and Lady *Segrave*, he was her chaplain, and steward of her household.

1404, 3 *Sept.* Sir *Jeffry Symond* of *Dersham*, priest. The Countess of *Norfolk*, (sc. MARGARET,) *John Gregory*, rector of *Garboldisham St. John*, renewed the action against this *Jeffery* for tithe of his demeans, but was immediately cast.

1404, 25 *Febr. Jeffry* resigned, and *Adam Cokelot*, priest, succeeded. ELIZABETH Dutchess of *Norfolk*, in right of her dower.

1423, 22 *Dec.* this *Adam* being grown old and blind, so that he could not serve the cure, resigned in favour of *Edmund Cowpere*, priest, who was obliged by the Bishop, at his institution, to pay him a pension of 10*l.* a year, during his life. ELIZABETH Dutchess of *Norfolk*.

1431, 12 *May*, *Edmund Couper* resigned, and *Henry Perbroun* was instituted. EDMUND WYNTER, ROGER HUNTE, and ROBERT SOUTHWELL, feoffees of *John Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*.

1438, 25 *Nov.* *Perbroun* changed for *Heydon* with *William Brizey*, priest. JOHN Duke of *Norfolk*.

1440, 17 *Sept.* *Thos. Wode*, chaplain to JOHN Duke of *Norfolk*. This *Thomas atte Wode* was warden of *Gonville Hall* in *Cambridge* in 1420, which he held to 1454. He was the first benefactor towards building the hall of that college, and the warden's old room; Dr. *Caius* (by mistake) calls him *Cotwood*.

1462, 8 *March*, *Rich. Derby*. JOHN Duke of *Norfolk*; he was after chaplain to the Dutchess.[1]

1507, ult. *Jan. John Gravely*, on the death of the last rector.

1540, 2 *Febr.* The Right Rev. *John Salisbury*, Suffragan Bishop of *Thetford*, was presented by the King. He resigned in

1554, but on the 6th of *May*, in the same year, he took it again, and held it united to *Diss*, being presented by THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk*. He resigned in

1563, and *John Harrison*, priest, was instituted *June* 29.

1570, 16 *Nov.* *John Doctfield*, A. M. WILL. DIXE, and WILL. CASTLEREAGH, Esqrs. feoffees.

1578, 22 *Sept.* *Arthur Womack*, A. M. on *Doctfield's* resignation. *Ditto*. He was buried here the 18th of *June*, 1607.

1607, 20 *June*, *Lawrence Womack*, A. M. JOHN HOLLAND, and EDWARD CARRELL, Esqrs. feoffees to *Thomas* Earl of *Arundell*, he died in the rebellion, and one

Thomas Ellis got possession of this rectory, who held it by usurpation till 1663,[2] but was then deprived by six justices, upon the act, for holding anabaptistical errors, and refusing to baptize infants.

1663, *April* 24, *Edmund Salmon*, D. D. of *Cambridge*, HENRY

[1] [illegible] Hist. of Camb. p. 85.
[2] Regr. Reynolds, fol. 66.
[3] Regr. Sayer, fol. 32.

HOWARD, Knt. WILL. PLAITERS, Bart. &c. trustees to the *Norfolk* family.

1681, 2 *May*, *Samuel Slipper*, A. M. chaplain to the Duke of *Norfolk* on *Salmon's* death. JOHN MEEK and JOHN JAY, patrons for this turn.

1713, 11 *June*, the Rev. Mr. *Robert Hall*, A. M. on *Slipper's* death, presented by THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk*, who some time after sold the patronage to Dr. *Hill*, who hath obliged his heirs for ever, to present a fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*. SIR ROWLAND HILL is now [1736] patron, and Mr. *Hall* aforesaid is incumbent, who hath published a volume of Sermons, and another of Catechistical Lectures, in 8vo. and a Sermon on the Peace.

This town is remarkable among the country people for the three WONDERS; (as they call them;) the first is, the *Selfgrown Stile*, being a tree grown in such a manner, that it forms a regular stile, and serves for such in a common footpath. The second is, the *Ox-Foot Stone*, which lies in a meadow so called; it is a large stone of the pebble kind, on which is the fair impression of an ox's foot, which seems to be natural; the fable of it is, that in a great dearth (nobody knows when) there came a cow constantly to that place, which suffered herself to be milked (as long as the dearth lasted) by the poor people; but when that decreased, she struck her foot against that stone, which made the impression, and immediately disappeared. The third is called *Lopham Ford*, at which place the *Ouse* and *Waveney* (those disagreeing brethren, as *Spelman*[3] calls them) have their rise, and though there is no greater division than nine feet of ground, yet the former goes west by *Thetford* to *Lynn*, and the latter in a direct contrary course, by *Diss*, and so to *Yarmouth*, including this whole county; *Leland* calls it *Lopham Market*, (without any authority,) and says that it belonged to *Richmond* fee, being led into that errour, I suppose, by its being the place where the gaol of the Duke of *Norfolk's* liberty was kept, of which *Swaffham* is the head town in this county, where the coroner for the liberty generally resided, and that town belonging to *Richmond* fee, might possibly lead him into this mistake; and as this liberty is of large extent in the county, it will not be amiss to give you an account of its rise and privileges in this place, because it hath been generally reputed to be, as it were, annexed to this manor.

King EDWARD IV.[4] by letters patent under the broad seal of *England*, dated at *Westminster* the 7th of *December*, in the 8th year of his reign, and in the year of our Lord 1468, granted to JOHN Duke of *Norfolk*, and ELIZABETH his wife, and their heirs, for ever, the return of all *writs* whatsoever, and of all *bills*, *summons*, *precepts*, and *mandates* of the King, and of all acting under him, within the liberty, manors, and hundreds following, *viz.* within the manors and demeans of *Forncet*, *Framlingham-Parva*, *Ditchingham-Parva*, *Ditchingham*, *Loddon*, *Syseland*, *Halvergate*, *Southwalsham*, *Cantley*, *Strumpshaw*, *Castre*, *Winterton*, *Dickleburgh*, *Boyton*, and *Bayfield*,

[3] Vol. vii. p. 45.

[4] This account is taken from a MSS. containing an exemplification of all the grants of the privileges of the liberty, which is now in the hands of the Steward.

in the county of *Norfolk*, and also within the whole hundred of *Earsham*, and the half hundred of *Gildercrosse* in the said county, and also in the towns, parishes, and demeans, of *Kelsale*, *Bonnagaie*, *Peasenhall*, *Calcote*, *Stonham*, *Dennington*, *Brundish*, *Ilketshalle*, and *Cratefield*, in *Suffolk*; and in the rapes of *Lewis* and *Bramber*, and all the parts and parcels thereto belonging; and in the hundred and lordship of *Boscham*, and the town of *Stoughton*, in *Sussex*, in the manor and lordships of *Reygate* and *Barkyng* in *Surrey*; and the town, manor, and lordships of *Harwich* and *Dovercourt* in *Essex*; and in all parcels, precincts, and jurisdictions of all the aforesaid rapes, hundreds, towns, manors, and lordships, so that no sheriff, or any other officer whatsoever, should enter the said liberty, but that every thing should be transacted by the officers of the said Duke, appointed for that purpose. Furthermore, the King granted to the Duke and his heirs, all manner of fines, profits, amerciaments, penalties, &c. of all residents in the said liberty, with all other things that should accrue to his royal crown and dignity, with full power for the Duke's officers to seize for any of them, in as full a manner as the King's officers should have done, if this grant had not been made. Further, the King granted to the said Duke and his heirs, all *weyfs* and *strays*, *felons'* goods, and *forfeitures*; and also, that the *residents* in this liberty shall not be sued or forced to answer in any other court, than that of the liberty, for any sum under 40*s*. And further, the King granted to the said Duke, full power and authority, to have his own *coroners*, and *clerks* of the markets, in his liberty, with the same power that those officers of the King have in any other place; together with a *steward* of the liberty, who shall have power to determine all actions under 40*s*. so that they arise within the liberty; all which privileges the King confirmed to him, in exchange for the castle, manor, lordship, and burgh of *Chepstowe*, the manor of *Barton*, and the manor and lordship of *Tuddenham*, in the *Welsh* Marshes, to which all the aforesaid privileges (and much greater) belonged, and had been enjoyed by the Duke and his ancestors, time out of mind, but were now by the Duke, at the King's earnest request, conveyed to *Wm.* Earl of *Pembrook*, and his heirs, and a fine levied accordingly. This liberty, with all its privileges, was enjoyed by the said Duke, and his successours, till Queen *Elizabeth's* time, and then were exemplified under seal, at *Westminster*, the 4th of *July*, 1558, at the request of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, who was then seized in fee, and so continued till 1568, when he settled this, among other large estates, on *Tho. Cornwallis*, Knt. *Nich. L'Estrange*, Knt. *Tho. Timperly*, *Wm. Barker*, *Rob. Higford*, and *Edw. Peacock*, and their heirs, to his own use for life, and to whatever other uses he should declare, by any will or deed that he should make; and soon after he declared by deed, that they stood seized to the use of the faithful and beloved servants of the late Duke, *John Bleverhasset*, *W. Dixe*, *William Cantrell*, and *Laurence Bannester*, in trust, that they should truly pay the debts and legacies of the said Duke, and the overplus to remain to *Phillip* Earl of *Surrey*, and his heirs, remainder to *Thomas* Lord *Howard*, and *William* Lord *Howard*, and their heirs; but upon the attainder of the Duke, and *Phillip* Earl of *Surrey*, it was seized by the Crown, where it continued till *James* I. by letters patent, dated at *Westminster* in the year 1602, being the first year of his reign, gave

and granted to his faithful counsellors, *Thomas* Lord *Howard*, baron of *Walden*, and *Henry Howard*, brother of *Thomas* late Duke of *Norfolk*, and son of *Henry* late Earl of *Surrey*, and their heirs, this liberty, with the honour, lordship, and manor of *Forncet*, and the manors of *Earl's*, or *Little Framlingham*, *Halvergate*, *Ditchingham*, *Siseland*, *Dickleburgh*, *Loddon*, and *Laundich* hundred in *Norfolk*; the castle, soke, and manor of *Bongeye*, and manor of *Cratfield*, in *Suffolk*; (all being part of the possessions of the late attainted Duke;) together with all *lawdays*, *amerciaments*, views of *frankpledge*, &c. the one moiety to *Thomas* Lord *Howard*, and his heirs, the other to *Henry Howard*, and his heirs; and the year following, on the 3d day of *April*, the King, by other letters patent, granted to *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, Lord Chamberlain of his Household, and to *Henry* Earl of *Northampton*, Guardian of the Cinque Ports, (those titles being conferred on them in the mean time,) and their heirs, the manors and advowsons of *Ditchingham* and *South Walsham*, late the attainted Duke's; and by other letters patent, dated at *Westminster*, *Nov.* 22, in the 6th year of his reign, he gave them the half hundred of *Gyltcross* in *Norfolk*, and *Cratfield* and *Kelsale* manors in *Suffolk*, late the said Duke's, with all their liberties, &c.; together with the barony, burgh, and manor of *Lewes* in *Sussex*, and the barony and manor of *Bramber*, with the office of itinerant bailiff, and of clerks of the markets within the said baronies in *Sussex*, together with *Darkyng cum Capell* manor in *Surrey*, with all the liberties of the late Duke of *Norfolk*, as *leets*, views of *frankpledge*, *lawdays*, assize of *bread* and *beer*, *pleas*, *weyfs*, *streys*, forfeitures of *felons*, *fugitives*, *deodands*, *knight's fees*, *escheats*, *heriots*, *free-warren*, return of all *writs*, *precepts*, &c. in as full and ample a manner as ever *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* enjoyed his liberty, before his attainder; by means of which grant, each of them was seized of a moiety, all which premises they divided by indenture, dated the 13th day of *May* following. The manors of *Forncet*, *Ditchingham*, *Loddon*, *Syseland*, *Halvergate*, *South Walsham*, *Laundich* hundred, and the half hundred of *Earsham*, with the manor of *Bongey*, were assigned to *Henry* Earl of *Northampton*, and his heirs, of which he died seized in 1613, and they descended to *Thomas* Earl of *Arundell* and *Surrey*, (who was restored in blood, in a parliament at *Westminster*, *March* 19, 1602,) as cousin and next heir, then aged 25 years,[5] he being son of *Phillip* late Earl of *Arundell* and *Surrey*, deceased, son and heir of *Thomas* late Duke of *Norfolk*, and elder brother of the said *Henry* late Earl of *Northampton*. And after this, *Henry* Earl of *Arundell* and *Surrey*, by indenture dated *March* 1, 1617, purchased to him and his heirs, of *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, all his part, right, and estate, in the hundred of *Gyltcross*, *Kelsale* and *Cratfield* manors in *Suffolk*; the rapes of *Lewes* and *Bramber* and *Noman's-Land* in *Sussex*; *Darkyng* and *Capell* manors in *Surrey*, the barony, manor, and burgh of *Lewes*, with the office of bailiff itinerant; the manors of *Lewisburgh*, *Rymer*, *Ilford*, *Seaford*, *Meching*, *Middleton*, *Brithelmeston*; the free chase called *Clers*; liberty of the sheriff's turn of *Noman's-Lands*, *Sheffield*, and *Grimstead* manors; the barony and manor of *Bramber*, with the itinerant bailiff there; the burgh of *Horsham*, burgh of *Shorambury* and *Beding New Park*; the burgh of *Steyning*, and the manor of *Sompting-Abbots*;

[5] Inquis. capt. apud Harleston, 9 Apr. 18 Jac. I.

the office of clerks of the markets in *Lewes* and *Bramber* baronies, *Sheffield* and *Lyngfield* manor, the fourth part of *Barkyng* and *Capell* manors, the tollbooth of *Southwark*, and *Guilford* in *Surrey*, and all privileges that *Thomas* late Duke of *Norfolk* had in the letters patent of Queen *Elizabeth;* and particularly all those liberties, commonly called the Duke of *Norfolk's* LIBERTY, by virtue of which, *Thomas* Earl of *Arundell* and *Surrey* aforesaid was seized of the whole in fee, and so continued till the 12th of *August*, 1641, and then he and the Lady *Alathea* Countess of *Arundell*, his wife, and *Henry* Lord *Mowbray* and *Maltravers*, their eldest son, and heir apparent, *Henry Bedingfield*, Knt. and *John Cornwaleis* of *Earl-Soham*, their trustees, settled it (among many other estates) on *Lionel* Earl of *Middlesex*, *Henry* Lord *Pierpoint*, *Edward* Lord *Newburgh*, *William Playters*, Knt. and Bart. and *Richard Onslow*, Knt. in trust, to whatever uses the Earl, his lady, and their son, should declare by deed; and on the 16th of *August*, in the same year, they declared it was absolutely to the use of their trustees, and their heirs, in order that they should make sale of all, or any parcels of the said baronies, lands, tenements, hereditaments, liberties, advowsons, &c. aforesaid; and that the money from thence raised should be by them applied to pay the debts of *Thomas* late Earl of *Arundell* and *Surrey*, and the overplus to remain to the Lord *Maltravers*, or his heirs; and whatever remained unsold, after the debts paid, they were to stand seized of, to the use of the Lord *Maltravers* and his heirs; (and that the title might be perfect, *Will. Howard* of *Maynward*, in *Cumberland*, Knt. joined in the indentures;) and thus they stood seized till *Henry* Lord *Pierpoint*, by the name of *Henry* Earl of *Kingston* upon *Hull*, Marquis of *Dorset*, by deed dated the 6th of *Feb.* 1656, at the request of *Henry Howard*, son of *Henry* late Earl of *Arundell* and *Surrey*, released to *Will. Playters*, and *Rich. Onslow* aforesaid, and their heirs, all his right in the premises, by virtue of which they were solely seized, and being so, by indenture, dated the 30th of *July*, 1659, they conveyed them to *Arthur Onslowe*, Knt. and *William Turner*, citizen and draper of *London*, and their heirs; (*Forncet*, *Marshal's*, and *Grey's* manors in *Banham*, being particularly named;) and the said *Arthur* and *William*, by indenture dated the 4th of *Nov.* 1660, jointly with, and at the request of, *Henry Howard*, Esq. second son of *Henry* Earl of *Arundell*, deceased, and *Rich. Onslow* of *West Clandon*, Knt. *Arth. Onslow*, his son and heir, *John Fowell* of *Fowellscom* in *Devonshire*, Esq. and *Rich. Marriot* of *Clement's Danes* in *Middlesex*, Knt. conveyed the whole absolutely to *John Taseburgh* of *Bodney* in *Norfolk*, Esq. and his heirs, in trust, and to the use of *Rich. Onslowe*, *Arth. Onslowe*, *John Taseburgh*, and *Will. Turner*, and their heirs, to the intention that they should sell the whole, or any part of the premises, with the woods or timber, to raise money to pay all the debts of the aforesaid *Hen. Howard*, with all their own expenses in the affair, and the remaining overplus, whether in money, or estates unsold, was to be to the sole use of the said *Henry Howard*, and his heirs, and of whomsoever he should assign it to, upon which the said *Rich. Onslowe*, *Arth. Onslowe*, *Will. Turner*, and *John Taseburgh* being solely seized of the liberty, &c. beg that the liberties, &c. might be allowed and confirmed to them, which was done, upon their producing the charters and grants, all which were allowed by *Jeffry*

Palmer, Bart. Attorney-General, and at the request of *Henry* Lord *Howard*, were exemplified under seal at *Westminster*, the 2d of *April*, 1669, and soon after (the debts being paid) it was again vested in the *Howard* family, the Duke of *Norfolk* being now lord, who nominates a *steward* and *coroner*, and keeps a *gaol* for debtors, either here, or elsewhere, as he pleases.

In 1603, there were in both *Lophams* 351 communicants, and now [1736] there are 76 dwelling-houses, 95 families, and 470 inhabitants in *South Lopham*; and 74 dwelling-houses, 92 families, and 460 inhabitants in *North Lopham*. They paid 5*l*. 12*s*. to the old tenths, being valued together, but now they are assessed single to the King's tax, *viz*. *South Lopham* at 785*l*. *per annum*, and *North Lopham* at 772*l*. 10*s*. each of them paying a *leet fee* of 18*d*.

The Rev. Mr. *Robert Hall* bears, *arg*. on a chevron ingrailed between three talbots heads erased *gul*. a mullet of the field, in chief a crescent for difference. Crest, on a torce *arg*. and *gul*. a talbot's head erased *gul*.

Mr. *Wade Kett* of *South Lopham* bears, as in p. 39, a crescent for difference.

Mr. *Henry Branch* of *South Lopham* bears, *arg*. a lion ramp. *gul*. over all a bendlet *sab*.

Mr. *Richard Flowerdew* of *South Lopham* bears, per chevron ingrailed *arg*. and *sab*. three water-boudgets counter-changed, a mullet for difference.

NORTON,

Now called *Blow-Norton*, corruptly for *Norton Bel'eau*, as it is anciently spelt, which signifies the north town upon the fair water, or river, on which it is situated, and by which it is divided, on its south part, from *Suffolk*. It had four distinct manors in the Conqueror's time.

The first of which belonged to *William* Earl *Warren*,[6] and was held by *Fulcher* under him, of his castle of *Lewes*, and laid in *Kenninghall Soken*, before the Earl had it. This was afterwards called *Brome Hall* manor, and was held of the Earl *Warren's* castle at *Acre*, by the service of the fourth part of a fee, which service descended with that castle and honour; it was after held of *Tateshale* barony.

The second was held as a distinct manor in the Confessor's days, and in the Conqueror's belonged to *Alsius*, who then added it to his manor of *Lopham*,[7] as a *berewic*; from him it became part of the estate of *Roger Bygod*, under whom, at the survey, *Alured*, an *Englishman*, held it. It was given very early by the *Bygods* to the *Bromes*, and so became part of *Brome Hall* manor, being always held of the Earls and Dukes of *Norfolk*, by the service of a quarter of a fee.

The third part belonged to the Abbot of *Bury*, and was held by a *socman*,[8] of his in the Confessor's days, and by *Joceline*,[9] in the Conqueror's, the whole town being then a league long, and half a league broad, and paid 8*d. ob.* 1*q. Danegeld*; there were then 5 acres of land belonging to the church: this was called *Semere's* manor, from the *Seymors*, or *St. Maur's*, lords thereof, and was held of the abbey by the service of a whole knight's fee.

The fourth part belonged to *Ely* abbey;[1] but I do not find who

[6] Terre Willi. de Warrenna, Hundr. de Gildecros. (Domsd. fol. 91.)

In Nortuna tenet Fulcherus i. car. terre quam tenuit i. lib. homo, T. R. E. semper vi. villan. et ii. bord. et i. acr. prati. tunc et post. i. car. in dnio. m° i. car. et dim. et dim. car. hominum. dim. mol. et i. soc. i. acr. terre tunc et post valuit xx. sol. m° xxx. hoc est de castello de Laqueis. Soca in Chenighehala Regis semper, donec Wills. habuit.

[7] See Lopham, p. 228.

[8] Terre Abbatis de Sco. Eadmundo. Gildecros. Hundr. (Domesd. fol. 177.)

In Nortuna tenet idem (sc. Gosselinus, de Abbate,) i. car. terre quod tenuit i. socman. Sci. Edmi. semper v. villani. et tunc iiii. bord. m° v. i. acr. prati. semper ii. car. in dnio. et dim. car. hom. Silva x. porc. i. mol. et i. soc. dim. acr. mo. in. runc. xii. an x. porc. xiv. ov. vi. vasa apum. val. xxx. sol.

Habet i. leug. in longo, et dim. in lato, quicunque ibi teneat, et viii.*d.* et obol. de Gelto, et i. ferding.

[9] This Joceline was brother to Abbot Baldwin, who infeoffed him in the Conqueror's time, in many great possessions here, at Quidenham, and elsewhere, as I learn from the White Register of that abbey, (fol. 97,) from which it will not be amiss to observe, that Abbot Baldwin about that time infeoffed almost all the knights that held of the abbey. This Joceline was not the author of the Chronicle in the Cotton Library, so called, the author of that being chaplain to Abbot Sampson.

[1] Terre Sancte Adeldrede Gildecros H. (Domesd. fol. 188.)

In Nortuna i. soc. lxxx. acr. et i. acr. prati et i. acr. et i. vil. et vii. bord. et i. car. val. xv. sol. Iste fuit de liberis hominibus Rogeri Bigot, sed Abbas derationavit.

gave it, though imagine it was given with *Garboldisham*, to which it might then belong; it is plain it was seized as that was, and recovered from *Roger Bigot* in the Conqueror's days, after which the Abbot held it but a little while, for it came to the Earl *Warren*, whether by feoffment or purchase I cannot say; one of those Earls granted it to *William de la Snore*, to be held of the castle at *Acre*, by the service of a quarter of a fee; from which time I find nothing of it till 1288, and then *William de Blow-Norton* held it by that service. In 1345, *Adam de Norton* was lord; in 1401, *John Armiger* had it; in 1570, one *Chittock* had it; but it was soon after purchased and joined to *Semere* manor. It is now called *Brent Hall*, or *Burnt Hall*, because the mansion-house was burnt down; it still retains a place in the style of the court, which runs thus: *Brome Hall* and *Semere's*, with *Brent Hall* in *Blow-Norton*.

BROME HALL MANOR

Was so called from the family of the *Bromes*, who had one part of it of the grant of the *Bygots*, in very early days, the other part coming to them from *Roger de Somery*, whose ancestors had it of the Earl *Warren's* gift. It seems that *Roger*, son of *William de Brom*, married *Petronilla*,[2] one of the heiresses of *Roger de Somery*; for in an inquisition taken in the time of *Henry* III. it is said, that he held it jointly with her, as part of the inheritance of *Roger de Somery*, of the Earl of *Arundell*; this was about 1280; in 1302, they settled the manor and advowson on themselves for life, then on *William de Brom*, their son and heir, remainder to *Robert*, their other son, *Henry de Brom* (brother to *Roger*) being trustee. In the next year *Roger* died, and left *William*, his son and heir, who died before his mother, so that *Robert de Brom*, his brother, at his mother *Petronell's* death, which was before 1443, inherited the whole, it being settled by her on him and *Joan* his wife, in tail, in the year 1336, by a fine then levied between them and *Edmund Bacon*, parson of *Corton*, in *Suffolk*, and *Robert de Jernemuth*, or *Yarmouth*; in an inquisition in 1345, it is said that he held both the parts of this manor, and paid a relief of x.*s*. to the Earl of *Arundell*, for the half part held of him, at a quarter of a fee, and x.*s*. to the Earl *Warren*, as a relief for the other half, that being held of him at a quarter of a fee. In 1363, he held it jointly with *Roger Brom*, his eldest son. In 1401, *Robert Brome*, Esq. son of the last *Roger*, had it, who died intestate in 1453, leaving *Olive* his widow, who administered, *John Broome*, Esq. his son, being very young; he afterwards was lord, and left it, at his death, to *Henry Brome*, his son and heir, who left it to *James Brome*, his son and heir, who died without issue about 1510, and it descended to his two sisters, *viz. Mary Jermy*, and *Anne*, first married to *Rob. Stede*, Esq. after to *John Brampton*, and then to *Rob. Rookwood*, Gent.; at her death the whole went to *Thomas Brampton*, her son and heir, who had purchased the other moiety in 1533, of *Edward Jermy*, son

[2] This Petronell was certainly daughter of sir Rob. de Maltaby, Knt. and Olive, his wife, as appears from many deeds in my collections, to one of which her seal is fixed when she was a widow, on which she places Maulby's arms before her husband's. How she came to be one of Somery's heiresses I cannot say.

and heir of *Mary Broome*, by *Jermy*, her first husband, she and *Ralph Shelton*, Esq. son of Sir *John Shelton*, Knt. her second husband, joining, to make a complete title; and thus it was joined to

SEMERE HALL MANOR,

Which was part of the revenues of *Bury* abbey, and belonged to *Joceline*, brother to Abbot *Baldwin*, who infeoffed him in it in the Conqueror's time; it after came to the *Bygods*, of whom it was held in the eleventh century, by the family sirnamed *de Cadomo*, or *Caam*; *Rich de Caam* was lord and patron of St. *Andrew's* in 1280, and in 1285 *Olive* his widow, who held it in dower, remitted all her claim and right to Sir *John de Dykele*, Knt. who seems to be heir general to *Rich. de Caam*; and in the same year Sir *John* granted it to *Ralf de Sancto Mauro*,[3] or *Seymore*, and *Alice* his wife, and their heirs; and the said *Olive*, and *William de Turri*, her second husband, confirmed the grant, for which *Ralf* and *Alice* gave them an annuity of 7 marks, and a gown every year worth one mark, during the life of the said *Olive*; in 1311, *Ralf* being dead, *Alice* his widow settled the manor and advowson, after her own death, on *Edmund*, their son, and *Joan* his wife, who was lady in 1315; and in 1345, *John de Seymor* was lord, son, I suppose, of *Edmund*: he held it of *John de Segrave*, as of his manor of *Forncet*, he of the Abbot, and the Abbot of the King, at half a fee, and paid 20*s*. relief. In 1423, *John de Seymor* had it; in 1435, a fine was levied between *Ralph Gunton*, and *Walter Walton* of *London*, mason, and *Joan* his wife, by which it was settled on *Ralph* and his heirs; about 1510, it is said to be in the heirs of *John Boteram*, of whom, in all probability, it was purchased by *Christopher Coote*, Esq.[4] who had it settled on him and his trustees by fine, in 1521; he died *Sept.* 17, 1563,[5] seized of *Seymor's* manor here, *Rich. Coote*, his son and heir, being 34 years old, who had immediate livery; he was afterwards knighted, and lived to the age of 124 years; Sir *Charles Coote*, Knt. and Bart. who translated himself and family into *Ireland*, where he was Lieutenant in King *Charles* the First's time, and was killed in 1642, was the last of the family that had this manor, it being joined to *Brome Hall* manor by the *Brampton's*, who purchased it, and so had all the manors and the whole advowson; the pedigree of which family, as far as it concerns this town, here follows.

[3] This Ralph was attached to answer the King, that whereas he had commanded him to attend him personally at Carlisle, with his whole service, in his army against the Scots, 15 days after Easter, or before that time to appear at the Exchequer, and fine for that service; he despising the mandate neither came to do the service, nor appeared to fine for it. He pleaded that the precept was not delivered, and that he held nothing of the King for which he ought to do that service; upon which he was dismissed. Madox Hist. Exchcq. 461.

[4] Mr. Martin of Palgrave hath the most beautiful pedigree of this family that I ever saw. Mr. Neve's Collections relating to it are very large; it is said that Sir Nicholas Coote, Knt. who lived in Queen Elizabeth's time, was a retainer of the Duke of Norfolk's, and upon his cause, happened to strike the Attorney-General, for which he was fined 70,000*l*. and laid in prison for it a long time, and at last was forced to sell his estate to pay the fine, with the consent of Sir Charles, his son, who was created A° 1660, Earl of Montrath. See Lopham, p. 232.

[5] When Christopher Coote bought it it contained 60 acres of land, 120 acres of pasture, 3 acres of wood, a fold-course for 300 sheep, and an advowson.

John Stede, Esq. — Anne, dr. of Hen. Brome, Esq.
John Brampton of Brome Hall, in Blo-norton, Esq. from whom descended the eldest branch of the Bramptons of Brampton, by his first wife Thomazine, dr. of Sir J. Jermy of Metfield, Suffolk. — Robert Rookwood, Gent.
John Stede, Esq. — Anne, dr. of Hen. Brome, Esq. — John Brampton of Brome Hall, in Blo-norton, Esq. from whom descended the eldest branch of the Bramptons of Brampton, by his first wife Thomazine, dr. of Sir J. Jermy of Metfield, Suffolk. — Robert Rookwood, Gent.

John Stede, Esq. buried here; he is sans issue.

William Brampton, who was lord of Eccles by the Sea, for life; he kept his 1st court there in 1545, and died without issue.

Thomas Brampton, Esq lord in 1570, buried in Norton chancel. — Eliz. dr. of Rookwood of Langham, in Norf. ob. 1603, buried by him.

1. Anne, dr. of Vincent of Marlingford, Norf. — Gaudy Brampton, lord of Norton, 1660.

2 Dorothy, dr. of John Briscoe of Hackney in Middles. purchased the estate of Mr. Watts, jointly with her second husband; 3 sons s. p.

Mr. John Best, who purchased the estate of Mr. W. Watts, and gave it to

1. H Brampton, Gent. he and his wife sold Eccles, and had no issue.

Katherine Everard, married at West-Herling, Febr. 19, 1537.

Hen. Brampton and his father sold the estate to Mr. Watts, an attorney in Norwich, of whom Mrs. Dorothy, his mother-in-law, and her second husband purchased it. s. p.

Catherine, only dr of Sir Drue Drury of Riddlesworth Hall.

Dorothy, married to Jetter, besides other daughters.

Nathaniel Best, who was his son by a former wife; he is buried in Norton chancel; at his death he gave it to

Mr. Robert Brown of Blow-Norton, who is now [1736] lord and patron.

The *Leet* belongs to the hundred, the *leet fee* being 14*d*. The lord of the hundred is lord paramount, having *weyf* and *strey*, view of *frankpledge* and *free-warren*, assize of *bread* and *beer*, &c. for when the lords of the several manors were forced by *quo warrantos* to produce their charters, and plead what liberties had been immemorially used, the lords here did not claim any.

The CUSTOMS OF THE MANORS are these: the fines are at the lord's will; the copyhold descends to the youngest son; it gives no dower; the tenants cannot fell timber, nor waste their copyhold-houses, without license. In *Brome Hall* manor every free tenant, upon purchase of any freehold, pays a year's freerent to the lord, as a customary relief.

I do not find the religious were much concerned here.

The monks of *Thetford's* portion[6] of tithes out of St. *Andrew's* was taxed at 10s.

The Prior of the canons of *Thetford*, in 1428, was taxed 12*d*. for his temporals here.

[6] This portion was given to Thetford monks, by Richard de Caam, lord of Semere Hall, and consisted of two parts of the tithes of all his demean lands belonging to that manor. Mon. Ang. vol. i. fol. 665.

The Prior of *Ixworth* was taxed 2*s.* 6*d.* for his temporals here, and

The Prior of *Bokenham* 14*s.* for his temporals in this town.

RECTORS.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET.

1300, kal. *May, Henry de Brom.* Sir ROGER DE BROM, Knt.

1313, 12 kal. *Oct. Nicholas de Blonorton*, priest. PETRONELL, widow of Sir ROGER DE BROM, Knt. he resigned to *John de Hykelynge*, and he resigned in

1328, to *Clement de Chapetone*, priest, who was instituted 8 kal. *May. Ditto.*

1343, 7 *April, Galfr. de Dychyngham*, priest. ROBERT DE BROM. After his death it laid without any institution till 1394, when ROBERT DE BROM, the patron, obtained a perpetual union of it to the church of St. *Andrew*, upon proving to the Bishop that the revenues were so small, that nobody would accept it; and it appearing that the church was much decayed, both in its roof and walls, and the parishioners very poor, and unable to repair it, and that St. *Andrew's* church, standing close by it, in the same churchyard, was big enough to hold all the parishioners of both, he licensed them to pull down St. *Margaret's* church, *May* 13, 1394, upon which it was levelled to the ground, in such a manner, that at this day there appear no remains of such a place. When Sir ROGER DE BROM was patron, *Norwich Domesday* saith, that it had a house and 10 acres of glebe, it then paid 12*d.* synodals, and 2*s.* 2*d.* procurations; from this time each manor had an alternate presentation to

ST. ANDREW'S, IN BLOW-NORTON,

Which before belonged solely to *Semere* manor, when Sir JOHN DYKELE was patron, the rector had 11 acres of glebe, but no house, and paid 12*d.* synodals, and 4*s.* procurations; The first rector I meet with is,

Edmund de Brundyssch, who resigned in

1329, 6 kal. *May*, and *Peter*, called, *Le-Munk*, priest, succeeded. EDMUND DE SCO. MAURO, or SEYMOR, Knt.

1331, 15 kal. *Nov. John de Mellis de Brampton. Ditto.*

1337, *Edmund* son of *Edm. de Burnedyssch*, sub-deacon.

1350, 12 *April, Hen. Lewyn*, priest. WILL. DE MIDELTON.

1355, 27 *July, Rob. Agaz* (or *Agar*) *de Brisingham*, priest. *Ditto.*

1358, 2 *July, Rich. Munch*, priest, changed with *Agaz* for *Fersfield. Ditto.*

1365, 8 *Oct. Will. Bonyng*, priest, changed with *Manche*, for *Brundale*. JOHN ERMUNDGERE DE STRATFORD,[7] patron.

1368, 24 *March, John de Binham*, a shaveling. JOHN DE PYSSALE, rector of *Alderton*, true patron; in 1385, when the union of

[7] N.B. Whether Will. de Midleton, John Ermundegere, &c. were lords of Semere Hall, or only trustees, I cannot say, though all of them, except Grym and Bolle, presented in right of that manor.

the livings was first attempted, he obtained a grant of a messuage to enlarge his parsonage, of JOHN DE PYSSALE, his patron, (who also seems lord of *Semere,)* and in 1384 it was confirmed him by the King's license.

1414, 25 *Nov. Peter Ingland,* priest, on *Binham's* death. THO. GRYM and RICH. BOLLE, patrons of this turn, by virtue of a feoffment in a piece of land called *Pottage Land* in *Blow-Norton,* made by *John Binham* before his death.

1415, 9 *Aug. John Moddyng,* priest, at *Ingland's* death. MARGARET, late wife of ROB. DE BROOME, Gentleman of the Bedchamber, patroness of this turn, in right of *Brome Hall* manor.

1430, 3 *July,* Sir *Stephen Smith,* priest. JOHN ALMOT of *Melles,* and JOHN BERTRAM, of *Hepworth.*

From the evidences and annals of *Caius* College in *Cambridge* I learn, that this Sir *Stephen* gave all his lands and tenements in *Barningham,* in *Suffolk,* for the maintenance of a fellow to be a priest, to perform divine offices for the dead, in that college, and to preach thrice every year at *Barningham, viz.* on St. *Margaret's Day,* in *Advent,* and in *Lent,* and in his sermons to make mention of him, his benefactor, and that he should be called *Stephen Smith's* priest; the lands given were then 4*l. per annum,* and in Dr. *Caius's* time 5*l.*; he is the fifth senior fellow on the foundation. The estate now consists of a convenient farm-house, and 70 acres of pasture, 24 acres 3 roods of arable, all well wooded, the money rent being 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the corn rent 2 quarters and a half of wheat, and 3 quarters and 3 bushels of malt [1376].

1474, *Smith* resigned, and *Rob. Woodward* succeeded. JAMES BLUNDELL, and OLIVE his wife.

1487, 7 *March, Ric. Davy,* on *Woodward's* resignation. JAMES BLONDELL of *Mellys,* Esq. and OLIVE his wife, who was widow of *Rob. Broome,* Esq.

1536, 6 *Feb. Tho. Lyn,* priest, on *Davy's* death. RALPH SHELBURNE, Esq. and MARY his wife, and ANNE BRAMPTONE, widow, for this turn.

1573, 28 *March, Tho. Billingford,* clerk. THO. BRAMPTONE, Esq.

1605, 24 *Nov. Edw. Wright* to *Blonorton Utraque.* HENRY BRAMPTONE, Gent.

1641, *Rob. Ray,* rector.

1660, *Nathaniel Vincent,* D.D. subscribed for *Norton,* but no institution registered.

1722, The Rev. Mr. *Nathaniel Rye,* on *Vincent's* death, who is the present [1736] incumbent, and holds it united to *Hepworth,* being presented by Mr. R. BROWNE, patron.

This rectory is valued at 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 38*l.* 5*s.* is discharged of first fruits and tenths. There is a rectory-house, and 25 acres of glebe. Here was a *Gild* dedicated to St. *Peter.*

The CHURCH is a mean fabrick, of one isle only, which is thatched, as is the chancel; the north porch is tiled, the tower is square, and hath in it three bells, on which are the following inscriptions:

1. Sancte Johannes, ora pro nobis.
2. Sancta Caterina, ora pro nobis.
3. O Martir Barbara, pro me Deum erora.

There is no inscription in the nave, this being now lost:

Orate pro Anima Margarete Coote Generose que ob. p° die mens. Sept. A° Dni. 1521.

At the entrance of the chancel lies a stone robbed of its brasses which had this, *viz.*

Of your Charitie pray for the Soules of Thomas Garneys Esqr. & Alice his Wife, the which Thomas deceased the first Day of August in the Yeare of our Lord God 1544, on whose Soules Jesu have Mercy.

Garneys with a mullet on the chevron, impaling a fess dancette between three crescents.

Another hath *Stede* impaling *Brome*. It is robbed of this inscription:

Of your Charitie pray for the Soul of John Stede Esqr. the which deceased the 20 Day of Dec. in the Year of our Lord God 1540, on whose Soul Jesu have Mercy.

Another stone was laid over a priest, the cup and wafer, the emblems of the priesthood, still remaining.

On three brass plates upon a stone at the north-east corner of the chancel.

Brampton, quartering *Brome*, impaling *Rookwood*.

Here lieth intered Thomas Brampton Esquier who deceased the ir Daye of November in the Yere of our God MCCCCCCIIIIvi.

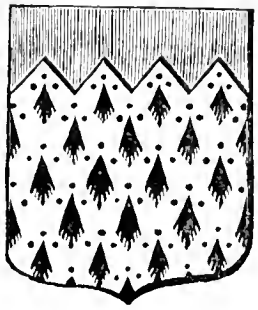
No brave attyer nor worldly Pompe,
But Deathe in tyme will quelle,
Yet Bramptones Soule by virtues Lore,
I hope in Heven dothe dwelle.

At the upper end of the chancel, on the south side, was a raised tomb, covered with a marble, under which Mr. *Christopher Coote*, who died in 1563, was interred; this is now taken down, and the stone laid on the pavement.

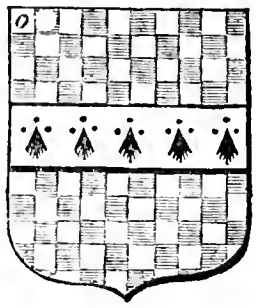
The house right over against the church is called *the Place*, which name it assumed when it was rebuilt by *John Brampton*, its old name being *Brome Hall*.

In the kitchen window (before it was repaired) I saw these arms:

BROME.



CALTHORP.



STEDE.

LOVE AND GRACE, DWELLE IN THYS PLACE.

William Calthorp married *Cecily Brome,* and was owner of an estate here, in 1536.

The arms of *Stede* were imperfect, and seemed to have been parted *per pale;* and there was an imperfect coat of *Brampton.*

In 1603, there were 110 communicants, and now [1736] there are 32 houses, and 160 inhabitants. It paid 50*s.* to the old tenth, and now is assessed at 660*l.* to the land tax.

Here is about 1 rood of land, which lies at *Furze Common,* a house being lately pulled down there, and another rebuilt more convenient, for two dwellers, on the waste, which hath about a rood of land laid to it.

The COMMONS are, *New Cross,* which contains about 10 acres, *Furze Common* about 30 acres, *South Fen* about 30 acres; and there are about 80 acres of common car and fen, on all which they common solely.

Robert Browne, Gent. bears *ar.* on a bend *sab.* three eagles displayed *or.* Crest, on a torce *ar.* and *sab.* a goshawk rising *or.*

GATESTHORP

Is a small village, known by travellers by the name of *Gasthorp Gate*, which is a publick-house that hath a gate for its sign, contrived at first, I suppose, from the name of the town; it stands on a great road which crosses the river here: it seems to take its name from some owner of it, Gaðer Þorp, or *Gatesthorp*, signifying the village or mansion of some one of that name.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and is a rectory, discharged of first fruits and tenths. It hath no parsonage-house, but there are 30 acres of glebe.

King's Books	*Ann. Val. with Riddlesworth, is*	*Procurations.*
6 9 4 *ob.*	48 9 1 3 *q.*	0 3 0

Synodals.	*Lincoln Taxat.*
0 1 0	vj. marks.

The advowson belonged to the Prior of the monks at *Thetford*, who always presented till the Dissolution, unless in cases of lapse, or when that priory was in the King's hands as an alien.

RECTORS.

1289, Sir *William*, rector of *Gatesthorp*. Sir ADAM DE LEVERMERE, then parish chaplain.

1314, kal. *Jan. Walter de Fakenham*, priest. Lapse.

1327, 3 *non. Oct. John de Boys*, accolite. The PRIOR of *Thetford*.

1349, 16 *March, John de Melles* of *Brampton*, priest. MARY Countess of *Norfolk*, by grant from the King; who holds the advowson, the temporals of *Thetford* priory, which is an alien, being in his hands during the wars.

1358, 16 *March, John de Berkyng*, a shaveling, instituted in the person of Sir *Nic. de Wrotham*, rector of *Langford*, his proxy. MARY Countess of *Norfolk*.

1369, 19 *Aug. Stephen de Rydon*, priest. The PRIOR of St. *Mary* at *Thetford*.

1375. 12 *April, David Bonegent*, priest. King EDWARD, during the wars: he had license to plant on the lord's waste, called the *Holms*, against his rectory-house.

1404, 13 *July, Rich. de Wyrham*, priest. The PRIOR.

1409, 5 *Aug. John Skarlet*, priest, on *Wyrham's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1410, 20 *March, Walter de Westwalton*, priest. *Ditto.*

1412, 29 *Aug. John Covyn*, priest, on *Walter's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1413, 3 *April, Roger Sekot*, on *Covyn's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1414, 21 *May, John Blome* of *Ixworth*, shaveling, on *Sekot's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1417, 10 *May*, *Rich. Flaxere*, or *Flaxby*, priest. The PRIOR. At his death in

1438, 18 *June*, *John-Walter de Elveden*, priest. WILL. DE ELVEDEN, sub-prior, the priory being void.

1459, 13 *Dec. Tho. Hunt*, chaplain. The PRIOR.

1482, 29 *April. Ric. Cokke. Ditto.*

1496, 21 *Febr. Will. de Ostelyn.* ROBERT Prior of *Thetford.*

1510, 28 *Jan. Will. Cramfodre*, on *Ostelyn's* death. *Ditto.*

1414, 27 *March*, *John Baron. Ditto.*

1525, 4 *May*, *Tho. Jamys*, on *Baron's* death, united to *Gnateshall. Ditto.*

1559, --- *Dec. Thomas Pike*, priest. THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk.*

1573, 25 *June*, *Francis Clark*, on *Pike's* resignation. He was buried here *Feb.* 8, 1616, THO. BLEVERHASSET, WILL. DIXE, and WILL. CANTRELL, feoffees for the DUKE.

1617, 25 *March*, *Gaudy Bolton*, S.T.B. ROBERT BOLTON, this turn; he had *Garboldisham.*

1634, 22 *Dec. Robert Wotton*, A.M. ANNE, relict of Sir *Drue Drury*, Knt. and DRUE DRURY, her son.

1661, 25 *Oct. Thomas Newcome*, A.M. on *Wotton's* death. Sir DRUE DRURY, Bart. united to *Gnateshall.*

1675, 8 *June*, *George Rayner* on *Newcourt's* death, united to *Riddlesworth:* ROBERT DRURY, Bart.

1681, 30 *June*, *Thomas Barnes*, A.M. on *Rayner's* death. Sir ROBERT DRURY, Bart. He was instituted to *Riddlesworth* the same day, and held them by union till the 19th of *December* following, and then he obtained a perpetual consolidation. See *Ridlesworth.*

The church stands alone on a hill, it is a very mean building of one isle only, and a chancel, both of which are thatched; the tower is square, having only two bells, a third being sold in 1607, to repair the church; there is not one inscription, nor any thing else remarkable, except several very ancient coffin-stones with crosses upon them, which were laid over some of the rectors, or other religious persons that were interred here. Since the consolidation, Service is performed here but once in a fortnight.

This village was always small, being but half a league long, and half a league broad, and paid but 7*d. Danegeld.* It belonged to the Conqueror, who committed it to Earl *Godric's* care; it had then one carucate in demean, and was held by a freeman in King *Edward's* time, and was in *Kenninghall* soken.[8]

The Abbot of *Bury* had a part here worth 5*s.* in the Confessor's time, and 10*s.* in the Conqueror's, when it was held of him by an *Englishman.*[9]

[8] Terre Regis quam Godricus servat, Gillecros Hundr.

In Gatesthorp i. liber homo T.R.E. i. car. terre, tunc vi. vill. m° viii. semper v. bord. et ii. serv. et viii. acr. prati, semper i. car. in dnio. et ii. car. homin. et v. socm. xx. acr. terre, semper i. ar. silva xii. porc. tunc val. xx. *s.* m° [c]l. Tot. Hundr. reddit xx. et tota soca in Keninghehala. Tot. Gatesthor. habet dim. leug. in long. et dim. in lat. et vii. *d.* de Gelto. (Fo. 34.)

[9] Terre Abbatis de Sancto Eadmundo, Gildecros Hundr.

In Gadesthorp tenuit liber homo T.R.E. xxx. acr. terre modo quidam Anglicus, de Abbate. m° i. bord. iii. acr. prati, tunc dim. car. m° i. Tunc. val. x

The whole town, except the Abbot's part, remained in the Crown, till King *Henry* II. gave it to *William de Albany* Earl of *Arundel*, before 1198, and the year following, at his death, it went to *William*, his son and heir, who made a feoffment of the whole, to

WARINE DE GATESTHORP, and his heirs, who were to hold it of him and his heirs, by the service of two knights fees, and this is the reason that all the manors here were afterwards held of *Tateshale* barony. Soon after this it was divided, for the Prior of *Thetford* had the advowson and half a fee, and JOHN DE BERDEWELL, and his partners had another half fee, each of which constituted a manor. *Gatesthorp*'s whole fee was afterwards called, *West Hall*, or *Wrotham's*; the Prior's half fee, *East Hall*, or *Garlek's*; and *Berdewell's* half fee was called *Up Hall*.

WEST HALL, OR WROTHAM'S MANOR,

Was, after *Warine's* death, in Sir *Adam de Gatesthorp*, then in *Galfrid de Stanton*, and soon after in *Adam de Wrotham*; in 1346, in *James* his son, and in 1350, *Nic. de Wrotham* was lord; in 1364, *James de Wrotham*, and *Alice* his wife, owned it; in 1366, *James* was dead, and the manor belonged to *Roger de Felbrigge*, *John Seckford*, Knts. and others, trustees of *Alice*, his widow, who after married to *John Cocket*, who was lord. In 1398, *Tho. de Redelesworth*,[1] was lord, who left it to *Jeffry de Redelesworth*, his son, who by will dated 1415, ordered to be buried at *Gasthorp*, and gave his manor there to *Thomas* his son, in tail, remainder to Sir *William Berdewell*, and *Robert* his son, who was executor, and inherited about 1450, *Thomas Redelesworth*, son of *John*, dying soon after without heirs, as did his two sisters, *Agnes* and *Margaret*, upon which

ROBERT, son of Sir *William Berdewell*, Knt. did homage for it to *Ralf* Lord *Cromwell*, as belonging to *Tateshale* barony, of which it was held by one fee,; and thus it was joined to the other manor, and hath continued so ever since.

EAST HALL, OR GARLECK'S MANOR,

Came, some way or other, very soon from *Thetford* Prior (who kept the advowson to himself, and part of the demeans, valued in 1302 at a quarter of a fee) to

JOHN DE FURNEAUX, *Will.* and *Roger de Maynwaryn*, *Hugh de Snitterton*, and *Nich. de Beaufeau*, who were lords in 1280, being *Furneaux*'s trustees; after this it belonged to

JEFFRY BAINARD, whose son *Roger* was lord in 1294, and lived at *Wramplingham*; he settled it on *Will. de la Menewaryn*, rector of *East-Herling*, who, in 1336, conveyed it to Sir *Walter de Fakenham*, rector of *Gasthorp*, together with the reversion of the dower of *Marion*, late wife of *Jeffry Banyard*, who was still living. In 1346,

AVELINE, late wife of *Roger le Menewaryn*, was lady. In 1349,

ALICE, late wife of *Hugh de Bokenham*, had it; and the same

v.s. modo x. De hoc habuit Abbas commendat. T.R.E. soca in Cheninghala Regis. (Fo. 177.)

[1] For this family see Riddlesworth.

year *Roger Baniard* became lord, who was succeeded by *Robert Baniard* and *Maud* his wife, who left a daughter named *Margery*; she and *John*, son of Sir *John Furneaux*, Knt. and *Alice Avenaunt*, daughter of *Rose atte Wyk* of *Fakenham-Parva*, niece to *Rob. Baniard*, released all their rights to

JOHN GARLEK, of *Gatesthorp*, before 1361; and he, in 1381, settled it on *Nic. de Whichingham* and others, who in 1388 released their rights to *Walter Garlek* of *Sporle*, his son, and *Adam Monk* of *Lerling*, who conveyed it to *Tho. Jenney*, Knt. *Henry* and *Edmund de Pakenham*, in trust, and so it continued till about 1393, and then it was purchased of the said *Walter* by

Sir WILL. BERDEWELL of *West-Herling*, Knt. and joined to his manor of *Up Hall*, both which, by will dated in 1391, he settled on *Margaret* his wife, and *Robert* his son, in tail, naming *Tho. Jenney*, *Tho. Hemgrave*, Knts. *Henry* and *Edmund de Pakenham*, his trustees.

UP HALL, or BERDEWELL'S MANOR,

Was granted to *John de Berdewell*, who was lord in 1285; at his death *Sara* his wife had it; she was daughter to Sir *John de Furneaux*, and lady in 1290. In 1330, *Thomas*, her son, was lord; in 1342, *Ric. Rob.* and *Thomas*, grandsons of *John* and *Sarah de Berdewelle*, were lords. In 1348, *John de Berdewelle*; and in 1375, *James de Wrotham* had it, during the life of *Alice* his wife, by grant from *Tho. Berdewelle*. In 1399, Sir *William Berdewelle*, Knt. was lord, whose trustees, *John Cokayn*, *Tho. Derham*, and *Ric. Alfred*, in 1403, settled it on *Robert*, son of Sir *Will. Berdewelle*, and *Elizabeth* his wife, after the death of the said Sir *William*, and *Margaret* his wife; and in 1433, Sir *William* released *Up Hall* and *Garleek's* to his son *Robert*, in whom all the three manors became united, and have passed as *West-Herling* to this time; for which reason I shall refer you thither.

In the Custom Roll of *West Hall Manor*, made in Sir *John de Gatesthorp's* time, this peculiar custom is entered: That every tenant of that manor that marries out of the homage, is obliged to pay the lord a bed, bolster, sheet, and pillow; this was constantly observed, and there are abundance of entries in the rolls of such payments; but in *Richard* the Second's time the bed was omitted by the lord's kindness,[2] though the rest were paid in Queen *Elizabeth's* time, or a composition for them. Every woman that had a bastard paid 2*s.* 8*d.* *leyrwite*, but the widows did not so. The dower of this manor was a third part of all free and copyhold lands, and a moiety of all lands held in *soccage*.

It was fine certain, and the copyhold descended to the youngest son; the tenants could not plant, nor fell timber, nor waste their copyhold-houses without license. The greatest part (if not the whole) is purchased by the present lord, so that there are but few if any tenants at this time [1736]

In 1419, the town of *Gathesthorp* held a piece of pasture called the *Rodys*, and then the *cullet*[3] that went in the lord's flock, and

[2] Per misericordiam Domini.

[3] Hence it appears that a cullet (collecta) or collect of sheep, was a collection of different men's sheep, that had a

laid in his fold, paid as many small rents as amounted to 4*s.* *per annum.*

In 1390, *Richard de Boyland's* tenants in *Wilby* were attached to do fealty and homage to *East Hall* manor, and also the tenants of *Wynneferthyng* [4] for the same, and for one pound of pepper annual rent, issuing out of the tenement, and 50 acres of land, which lies between the way called *Bokenham Gate,* and the tenement of Sir *Hugh Le Vere,* and abuts on *Wynneferthing* town, the tithes of which belong two garbs to *Thetford* monks, and one garb to *Shelfhanger* rector. This laid in *Winfarthing* and *Shelfhanger,* on the road that leads from *Shelfhanger* to *Winfarthing.* The rector of *Winfarthing* paid 20*s.* to the monks of *Thetford* for his portion, and *Shelfhanger* rector 18*d.*

KEMPE'S MANOR

Was that part which belonged to *Bury* abbey; in 1288, *Adam Kempe* had it, and paid 2*s.* 6*d.* a year to that abbey; in 1289, *Gilbert Kempe* owned it; in 1294, *Will. Kempe,* who gave part of it with his daughter *Lettice,* in marriage to *Will. de Norwich;* in 1297, he was dead, and she married again to *Simon de la Maynwaryn* of *Herling,* and that part fell into *East Hall* manor; the other part, in 1330, at *Emma Kempe's* death, came to *John Kempe* her son; and in 1341 was *Will. Kempe's,* by which time it was so far divided and aliened, that there remained no rents.

This *Norwich* family was the most ancient of any that I meet with, that lived here; I have a deed without date, by which *John de Norwich,* who lived at *Gasthorp,* manumised *Richard* son of *William Godhewe,* of *Herling-Parva,* and all his posterity.

The *Leet* belongs to the hundred, the lord of which is lord paramount, and hath *weyf, strey,* and all other liberties, the lords of these manors not claiming any, upon the *quo warantos* brought for each lord to set forth his privileges. The *leet fee* is 12*d.*

Mrs. *Margaret Gawdie* gave 20*s.* *per annum* to the poor of this parish, which is now [1736] paid by the parish of *Garboldisham.*

In 1603 here were 27 communicants; and now there are 9 houses, and about 60 inhabitants. It paid 38*s.* to the tenths, and is now [1736] assessed at about 150*l.* to the land tax.

right to go in the lord's flock, paying the usual yearly rents; and in such places where these cullets were, the office called the cullyorship was to collect those rents, for thus saith another old roll; memorandum, "That tenant that "beryth colyourship oone yer, beryth "the reveshypp the next yer."

[4] See fol. p. 116, 123, 181.

GARBOLDESHAM,

GERBODES, or *Gerbold's Town*, is so called from some *Saxon* who was owner of it, ham in their language signifying a house or village; it is bounded by the *Lophams* and *Kenninghall* on the east, by *Market-Herling* north, and by *West-Herling* and *Gatesthorp* west; it contained several manors, all which were united in *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* in King *Henry* the Eighth's time, and continue so to this day: the biggest manor was called *Wica*, afterwards *Wykes*, now *Wicken*; the common called *Wicken Lyng* is the only memorial now remaining of that name.

The capital manor, in the year 1045, belonged to the abbey of *Ely*, *Wilfric*, the sixth abbot of that house, being lord of it:[5] this Abbot had a brother called *Gudmund*, who proposing marriage to a nobleman's daughter, was refused, because though he was of noble extraction, yet not having 40 hides of land, he could have no place among the noblemen; the Abbot to supply this, privately makes over to him these manors belonging to his abbey, *sc. Gerboldesham*, *Marham*, *Lyvermere*, *Nachentun*, *Acholt*, &c.; the monks reclaim them, the Abbot retires to *Acholt*, and there dies with grief, and is buried at *Ely*: *Thurstan*, his successour, prosecuted the claim, and came to this agreement, that *Gudmund* should enjoy them for life; in the mean time the *Normans* invaded the land, and *Hugh de Montfort*, a valiant *Norman* who came in with the Conqueror,[6] (to whom he was sometime standard-bearer,) seized those lands, and kept them from the church.

MONTFORT'S MANOR

Had always 2 carneates of land in demean; in the Confessor's time it was worth 3*l.* and in the Conqueror's 6*l. per annum*. The whole town, with all its manors, was a league long and a league broad, and out of every 20*s.* *Danegeld* laid upon the hundred, this town paid 34*d. ob.* *Hugh* lost his life in a duel with *Walcheline de Ferrers*,[7] leaving issue, *Hugh* his son, who by his first wife had issue, *Robert*

[5] Hist. Tho. Elien. fo. 609, vol. i. edit. per Wharton. See also Spelman's Icenia.

[6] Terre Hugonis de Monte-forti. Hundr. de Gildecross. In Wica tenuit Godmundus ii. car. terre T.R.E. pro manerio, tunc vii. villan. post et modo iiii. semper iv. bordar. tunc iii. serv. post et modo ii. et iii. acr. prati, semper ii. car. in dominio, et i. car. hominum, silva xii. porc. et vii. socman. lxxxx. acr. terre; v. bord. et i. acr. prati, tunc et post ii. car. et dim. m° iii. semper i. runc. tunc iii i. an. modo ii. porc. semper lxx. oves, tunc et post (val.) lx. sol. modo vi. lib. totum habet i. leug. in long et i leug. in lat. et xxxiiii.*d.* et i. ob. de Gelto. (fo. 235.) Invasiones &c. Hund. de Chillegros. (fo. 305) In Wicham, i. liberum hominem tenet Hugo de Monte-forti, de xxx. acr. terre commendat. tantum, i. vill. iii. bord. semper i. car. in dnio. et dim. car. homin. et val. iii. sol. et iiii.*d.* soca in Keninc. This part was afterwards separated, and became the manor called *Churche's*.

[7] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 407.

and *Hugh*, which *Robert* was *William Rufus's* general in 1098; but favouring the title of *Robert Curthose*, in opposition to King *Henry* I. he was called in question for infidelity, whereupon being conscious of his guilt, he got leave to go to *Jerusalem*, and left all his possessions to the King; they both died in pilgrimage without issue.

This *Hugh* granted the manor to *William de Francheville*, whose son *William*, in 1179, confirmed two parts of the tithes of the demeans of his manors of *Wikes* or *Gerbodesham*, *Langford*, *Bodney*, and *Nacheton*, to the monks of *Bermondesey* in *Surrey*,[8] to whom the said *Hugh de Montford* had given them; this portion was issuing out of St. *John* Baptist's church, the moiety of which advowson belonged to this manor; and in 1428, the Prior was taxed for his spirituals here, at 13*s.* 4*d.*[9] This *William* was called the elder, being succeeded by *William* his son, who in 1240 was married to *Freschentia de Banham*, daughter and heiress of *Ralph de Banham*, she being then under age, and in custody of *Warine de Muntchensi*, against whom *Alan de Hekingham* brought an action for the moiety of the moiety of the advowson of St. *John's*, the said *William de Francheville*, her husband, having presented last in her right; he recovered against *Alan*, by proving that it belonged to *William*, son of *Jeffry*, father of the said *Ralf de Banham*, as belonging to his manor, so that by this marriage he had a moiety of a moiety, another moiety belonging to him before; and in the same year the manor was charged with an annual rent charge of five marks, payable to *Laurence de Boyton*, and his heirs, which, in 1250, was confirmed by *Ralf de Francheville*, then lord, to *Lauretta de Boyton*, together with the manor of *Langford*, to be held of *Ralf*, and his heirs, by the service of two pair of white gloves, and one penny yearly; *Ralf* was succeeded by *Robert* his son, who sold it to

Robert de Cantilupe, who covenanted to pay 6 marks yearly out of it, to the said *Robert Francheville* and his heirs, so that there were now in two annuities 11 marks issuing out of it; and immediately after it was conveyed to him, he agreed with *William de Banham*, that he should present to St. *John's* one turn, in right of his manor called *Escois*, and the said *Robert* the other turn, in right of his manor, late *Francheville's*, which was settled accordingly by fine; and thus this advowson continued till 1280, when it was sold by *Robert* son of *Peter de Bokenham* (who had got the sole right of presentation, by purchasing the turn from this manor) to Sir *Rob. de Bosco* and *Isolda* his wife, and their heirs, from which time both the advowsons went with their manor. In this or the next year, *John de Cantelupe*, son of *Robert*, sold it to

William de Pakenham, and *Joan* his wife; he was afterwards knighted, and became justice itinerant; he made great purchases in this town, all which he settled on *Joan* his wife for life, and then on *John*, his fourth son; she was a widow in 1277, and at her death *John de Pakenham* became lord, at whose death *Peter de Pakenham* occurs in 1315; he was succeeded by *Albred* or *Aubrey de Pakenham*,[1] who in 1345 paid 20*s.* relief for half a fee, which he then held of the Earl-Marshal; he made a feoffment of it to *William Curson*,

[8] Mon. Ang. tom. i. fo. 61.

[9] MSS. penes J. Anstis, Garter, fo. 14. a.

[1] See Kenninghall, p. 219.

to the use of *Henry Pakenham*, who was lord in 1380, and died in 1421, part of the manor being then held by knight's service of *John Hastyngs* Earl of *Pembrook*. In his and his father's time many of the demean lands were granted off, and certain barley rents reserved, to be paid from them; he left *Henry* his son, who died in 1445, half a fee being now held of the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, and *William Beauchamp*; this *Henry*, just before his death, settled it on *Thomas Tuddenham* and *Rob. Conyers*, Knts. *Rob. Berdewell*, *Edm. Bokenham*, *Will. Grey*, *Will. Warner* of *Thompston*, Esqrs. and *John Lalle*, vicar of *Shropham*, to the use of *Rob. Pakenham* of *Shropham*, Esq. and his wife, and their heirs, remainder to *William*, brother of *Robert*, remainder to *Phillippa Mowunteneye* his sister, remainder to *Rob. Berdewelle*, Esq. and his heirs. This *Rob. Pakenham* inherited, and died seized of this and *Verly's* manor in *Snetesham*, and a manor in *Shropham*, *Snitterton*, and the adjacent towns, in 1463 *Margaret* his wife being to hold it for life, and then it was to go to *Henry Pakenham*, his son and heir, 30 years old at his father's death; he died seized without male issue, and in 1495 an inquisition came to enquire what lands were in the King's hands at his death, and were so still, by reason of the marriage of *Anne*, one of his daughters and heiresses? I cannot say how many heiresses there were; but this

ANNE married to *John Dobbes*, or *Dowbes* of *Garboldesham*, Esq. who purchased all the parts; for in 1526 he was sole lord of *Pakenham's* manor; he left one only daughter,

ANNE, married to Sir *William Barwick*, who was knighted by King *James* at *Whitehall*, *May* 30, 1604; he, jointly with his wife, and *John Mallowes* of *Bury* in *Suffolk*, Gent. *Thomas Traverse*, late of *East-Herling*, Gent. and *Edw. Barwick*, Gent. brother to Sir *William*, in 1607, sold it to

Sir JOHN HOLLAND of *Kenninghall*, and Sir *Tho. Holland* his son, in trust for the Earl of *Arundell*. The site of the manor was dilapidated, and contained 5 acres; to it belonged large demeans, divers heriots, freerents, and rents of assize, barley rents, and a fold course called *Pakenham's Tripp*. It appears in 1571, that *John Dobbes*, lord of *Pakenham's* manor, was dead, that he held *Tasebourne's* lands of 100*l. per annum*, and was bond and regardant (as it is expressed) to *Claxton* castle in *Norfolk*, and that *Henry Jernegan*, Esq. had formerly an interest in this manor. By this purchase the *Norfolk* family became sole lords of all the manors in this town, though they had not the advowson, and so continued till 1627, and then the Earl of *Arundell* and his trustees sold the demean lands of this manor, and its fold-course for 300 sheep and their followers, in *Garboldisham* and *Kenninghall*, and all the barley rents, to *Framlingham Gawdy*, Esq. of *West-Herling*, and his heirs, (the *weyfs*, *streys*, and all other royalties, together with all the freerents and wastes being particularly excepted, to the Earl and his heirs;) and in 1629, the said Earl sold the manor of *Pakenham Hall*, (*Up Hall*, *Wigen Hall*, and *Bokenham's* being included in it) to

Sir DRUE DRURY of *Ridlesworth*, who kept his first court immediately after the conveyance, the said Earl charging it with the whole sum of 10*l.* a year rent charge, which now issued out of this and the other manors that were joined to it, and obliged Sir *Drue* to give

security to *Framlingham Gawdy*, Esq. to indemnify him and his heirs against any claim that should be made for any part of the 10*l.* out of the said demeans, fold-course, or barley rents, which were conveyed to the said *Framlingham*. After Sir *Drue's* death it went to Sir *Drue* his son, then to Sir *Robert Drury*, Bart. who left it to his wife, the present Lady *Drury*, who is now owner of it [1736.]

The *Leet* belongs to the hundred, the *leet fee* is 5*s.* the castle-ward was 12*d.* every seven weeks. In 1609, the rents of assize of all the manors were 22*l.* 8*s.* 3*q.* It extended into *North Lopham*, *Gasthorp*, *Shropham*, and *Norton*.

The barley rents being sold to *Framlingham Gawdy*, as aforesaid, he in 1629 sold off 40 combs, 3 bushels, 2 pecks and an half, to *Rich. Peade* of *Bury* St. *Edmund's*, Gent. *Tho. Warren* of *Great Thurlow*, and *John Warren*, Gent. of *Garboldesham*, his son and heir, which issued out of divers lands formerly held by the *Cootes*, *Barwicks*, *Tillots*, &c. the rest of them being recovered by decree in *Chancery*, (some of the tenants refusing to pay them), continued in the *Gawdys*, till Sir *Bassingbourne Gawdy*, the last of that name, or his executors, sold them to *Rob. Haylet* of *Garboldisham*, Gent. who hath lately sold every one their part; the whole sum at first was 51 quarters 6 bushels and an half issuing out of the demean lands of *Wigen Halls*, *Bokenham's*, and *Pakenham's* manors, which laid dispersedly among the tenants lands; for which reason the lords demised them to such as kept ploughs, for maintenance of their tilth, some at two bushels an acre, and some at three, some at more and some at less, according to the goodness of the land.

The rent charge of 10*l.* a year issued out of the manors of *Pakenham's* and *Wigenhale's*; in 1288, *John de Wigenhale* acknowledged that he ought to pay 5 marks 2*s.* 2*d.* *per annum* out of his manor to *Nicholas Weyland*, of whom he held it at the third part of two fees; and it appears, that the said *Nicholas* had the other annuities issuing out of *Pakenham's* manor, settled upon him; for in 1290, he was seized of 10*l.* rent issuing out of the manors of *Garboldesham*, which he settled upon *Robert* his son, from which time it hath passed continually with the manor of *Oxboro*, from the *Weylands* to the *Tudenhams*, and from them to the *Bedingfields*, Sir *Henry Bedingfield* of *Oxboro* being now [1736] possessed of it.

The next manor was called

BOIS'S, ALIAS UP HALL,

And was held by *Aluric*, a freeman, in the time of the Confessor, but was seized by the Conqueror into his own hands, and by him committed to Earl *Godric's* care:[2] this is the only part that in

[2] Terre Regis quam Godricus servat, Gillecros Hund. (f. 34.) Gerboldesham tenuit i. liber homo Alericus T.R.E. pro manerio, ii. car. terre, semper iiii. bord. et i. serv. et iiii. acr. prati, tunc ii. car. in dominio post et modo i. car. et dim. et dim. posset restaurari, tunc dimid. et post et modo similiter, et viii. porc. et. iiii. socman. xvi. acr. terre, semper dim. car. tunc valuit xxx. sol. post et modo xl.

Domesday is called *Gerboldesham;* it had two carucates in demean, was valued in the first survey at 30*s.* and in the second at 40*s.*

It was granted from the Crown to

HUGH BYGOD Earl of *Norfolk*, and passed from that family along with *Fersfield*, to *William du Bois*, Knt. from which time it went exactly as *Fersfield* did, to which I refer you.[3]

To this manor the advowson of *Garboldesham All-Saints* wholly belonged; and in 1280, St. *John's* advowson was joined to it, being purchased by Sir *Robert de Bosco*, and *Isolda* his wife, as is before observed, both which continued with it till 1533, when the manor came by exchange, to the Duke of *Norfolk;* (the advowsons being excepted;) it was always held of the *Norfolk* family at one fee, its relief being 40*s.*; and in 1246, Sir *Rob. du Bois*, then lord, had these privileges allowed him to this manor, *viz.* a weekly market every *Wednesday*,[4] a yearly fair for three days, *viz.* on the vigil, the day, and day after, St. *Luke* the Evangelist, a pillory, a tumbrel or cucking-stool, with liberty of free-warren, it being obliged to do suit to the hundred court, or pay 2*s.* a year.

The manors of *Wigen Hall* and *Bokenham's* were both joined to this before 1386, for then the style of the court was, *Up Hall, Wigen Hall*, and *Bokenham's* in *Garboldesham*, and thus they continued till 1607, and then were joined to *Pakenham's*, the Earl of *Arundell* becoming lord of the whole; and so it remained till 1627, when he sold *Up Hall, Wigen Hall*, and *Pakenham's* demeans, with the sites of all those manors, their barley rents, their fold-courses for 350 ewes with their followers, with all the pastures and shackages belonging to that course in *Garboldesham*, (all royalties, weyfs, strays, and money rents being excepted, all which the Earl still kept whole and undivided till he sold them, in 1629, to Sir *Drue Drury* of *Ridelsworth*,) to *Fram. Gawdy*, Esq. in which family they continued till 1666, *Sept.* 14, and then Sir *Will. Gawdy* of *West-Herling*, settled all his estate on *Mary* his only daughter, to raise 2500*l.* for her fortune,[5] and made *Fram. Gawdy*, Esq. her uncle, executor, who sold the *Garboldesham* lands to *Wentworth Garneys*, Esq. of *Boyland Hall* in *Morning-Thorp*, the heirs of whose family at this day enjoy it [1786.]

WIGEN HALLS MANOR,

At the survey, belonged to Bishop *Osbern*,[6] and had two carucates in demean; it was valued at 20*s.* in the Confessor's, but was risen to 50*s.* at the Conqueror's time, when it was in in *Kenninghall* soken.

This afterwards belonged to the *Bygods*, by whom it was granted to the *Heveninghams*, of which family it was always held by the third part of a fee, of *Totham-Parva* manor in *Essex*, as parcel of the barony of *Tolshunt*, of the honour of *Hakenet*, the relief being 8*s.* 4*d.*

[3] See Fersfield, p. 75, 76, &c.

[4] Placita Coronæ 15 E. 1. Rot. 9. in dorso.

[5] Will in Cur. Perog. Cant. dat. 1666.

[6] Terre Osberni Episcopi Gildecros Hund. (fo. 163.) In Wica, tenuit i. liber homo i. car. terre T. R. E. tunc et post vii. villan. m° viii. semper v. bord. et i. serv. et iiii. acr. prati. Tunc et post i. car. in dominio modo ii. semper iii. car. homin. Tunc val. xx.*s.* modo xl. et x. liberi homines et dim. i. car. ter. et dim. acr. prati, semper ii. car. et val. x.*s.* soca in Keninchala.

In King *Richard* the First's time, *John de Gerpenville* was lord; at his death *John de Jarpenville* his son had it; he it was that confirmed the grant made by his father *John*, to *John*, son of *Robert de Garbaudisham*, and his heirs, as appears under *Garboldesham's* free-tenement; in 1239, *Maud* his mother being then a widow, for an annuity of 7 marks a year, released unto the said *John* the third part of a messuage, 160 acres of land, and 9 marks rent, which she held in dower of his inheritance; and the same year she impleaded *Adam de Wygenhale* for her dower, in divers lands which he had of her husband's gift; in 1249, *Roger de Charpenvill* was the King's ward, by reason of his land here, whose wardship the King granted to *Robert de Cantilupe*, who married him. How it came to the *Wygenhales* I do not find, though imagine it must be from the *Weylands*, for *John de Wygenhale* held it of Sir *Nic. Weyland*, by the service of a rent charge of 5 marks a year, payable to him and his heirs, for which Sir *Nic. Weyland* distrained *Henry de Clerbek*, to whom *John de Wygenhale* had granted the third part of a third part of this fee, to be held of the said *John*, by the service of 5 marks, 2*s.* 2*d.* a year, and doing foreign service: but upon *John's* satisfying Sir *Nicholas*, *Henry* was discharged. In 1304, *Agnes de Wygenhall* had it, and settled it on *Reginald* her son. In 1345, another *Agnes de Wygenhale* had it, after which it soon fell into *Bois's* manor.

ESCOIS AND BOKENHAM'S MANORS

Belonged to *William de Warren* Earl of *Surrey*,[7] in the Conqueror's time, and had two carucates in demean, then worth 40*s.* it being given him by the Conqueror, as one carucate, the whole of which was then in *Kenninghall* soken; after he had it, it was annexed to the castle of *Lewes*; this was afterwards divided into two manors.

ESCOIS MANOR,

Which was the first part, was held of the *Munchensies*, by the family sirnamed *de Banham*;[8] the *Munchensies* had it of the *Bygods*, they of the *Escoises*, and they of the Earl *Warren*. In 1235, *William de Banham* held two fees here and in *Banham*, of *Warin de Munchensi*, of those fees which he had of *Roger Bygod*; and soon after *Ralph de Banham* had them, whose only daughter *Freschentia*, in 1240, was married to *William de Francheville*, lord of *Pakenham's* manor, to which this part was then joined, as was the moiety of the moiety of St. *John's* advowson, which belonged to it, as you may see under that manor, though the *Banham* family still continued to have a free tenement and many rents here, which was granted by

[7] Terre Willi. de Warenna, Hund. de Gildecros. (fo. 91.) In Wica tenet Wills. i. car. terre quam tenuit i. liber homo. T. R. E. semper v. villi et x. bord. et iii. acr. prati tunc et post i. car. in dnio. n.° ii. semper i. car. hom. modo ii. mol. tunc. val. xx.*s.* modo xxx. et viii. socman. xxxii. acr. i. car. et dim. semper et val. x.*s.* hoc totum fuit liberatum pro una carucata terre, et est de castello de Laquis, soca in Kininchala semper, donec Wills. habuit.

[8] This is often called Escois Manor, from some of that name that held it before the Banhams; in 1240, Alan de Hekingham had a right in it, during the life of the widow of Ralf de Banham.

this *William*, out of the fortune that *Freschentia* brought him; for which see *Banham's* tenement.

BOKENHAM'S MANOR

Was the second part, and was given by *Roger Bygod* Earl of *Norfolk*, with *Adeliza* his daughter, to

AUBREY DE VERE, second Earl of *Oxford*, of whose family it was held at half a fee, and the eighth part of a fee; a part was after held of *Tateshale's* barony, and another small part of *Munchensie's*: *Alan* was first infeoffed, who left *Elias*, who had three sons, *Alan*, *William*, and *Robert*, who all died without issue, and *Emma*, a daughter, who married *Ralph de Chadesgrave*; she and her husband brought an action against *Stephen de Gissing*, whom *Peter de Bukenham* had called to warrant the manor to him, (which then consisted of a messuage, 100 acres of land, 19 acres of meadow, 8 of marsh, and 22*s.* rent in *Garboldesham*, and the moiety of the moiety of St. *John's* advowson,) upon which, *Stephen* comes and warrants it to the said *Peter*, by proving that *Alan*, grandfather of the said *Emma*, who now claims it, granted it to *Simon de Blakeney*, who gave it to *Henry de Neketon*, who left it to *Henry de Neketon*, his son, who granted it to *Tho. de Peytenia*, and he to *Stephen de Gyssyng*, who granted it to Sir *Peter de Bukenham*, and that all had released their rights in it, upon which *Emma's* suit was dismissed. In 1277, *Peter de Bukenham* was lord; he left *Robert* his son, to whom, in 1284, the said *Ralf de Chaddesgrave* and *Emme* his wife released all their right, by a fine then levied; and in 1286 he had weyf allowed to this manor, and the moiety of St. *John's*, the whole advowson of which he sold in 1280 to Sir *Robert de Bosco*, having purchased the parts that belonged to *Pakenham's* and *Escois* manors; in the same year, *Peter* son of *Robert de Bukenham* had it, who died before 1345, for then it was *Robert de Bukenham's*, and the year following was settled by *Aubrey de Pakenham*, and *William* son of *Rich. de Boyland* his trustees, on himself and *Catherine* his wife for life, with the reversion of the third part, which *Cecily*, widow of *Peter de Bukenham*, held in dower, remainder to *John*, their son, remainder to *Peter*, their other son, who inherited. About 1378, *Robert de Bokenham* was lord, and *Leonard de Bokenham* in 1380, in whose time it was joined to *Bois's* manor; for in the feodaries in 1402, we find, that the lady *Margaret Howard* held the third part of a fee, which *Leonard Bokenham* held; but though this family parted from the manor, their descendants continued to have a good estate here, and some small freerents belonging to it. In 1454, *Rob. Bokenham* of *Garboldesham* died intestate, and Sir *Tho. Bokenham*, chaplain, administered; in 1476, Sir *Ralph Bokenham* of *Garboldesham*, Jantylman, desired in his will to be buried in St. *Peter's* church of *Much Livermere*.

CHURCHE'S MANOR, OR FREE TENEMENT,

Took its name from its owners, who were so called from living near the church of this town; at the survey it was part of *Muntfort's* or *Pakenham's* manor, and so continued till it was granted from it by the *Francheviles* to

Hugh at the *Churche* of *Garbaudesham*, who is the first that I meet with of this family; but there being no date to the deed, I cannot ascertain the time; in 1290 it belonged to *Gilbert* at the *Cherche*, from whom it went to *Jeffry*, and from him to *John* atte *Cherche*, senior, and from him to *John* his son, who was lord in 1429, as the rental, in my own custody, shews me; he was succeeded by *William* atte *Cherche* about 1432, from which time I meet with no more of it till 1540, and then *Richard Lothewyk* had it; but the rents were now sold off, the rental being only 5*s*. 9*d*. *per annum*. I meet with no more of it afterwards, so that it shews as if those rents were either sold off, or the lands purchased to the tenement, one of which was generally the end of these small manors. The parish of St. *John's* held 3 roods of land at *Hobbyn's Mill*, near St. *John's* rectory-house, late *Margery Wright's*, by the freerent of 2*d*. a year, and the town of *Garboldesham* held a messnage, called the *Camping-Lond*, late *Will. Flower's*, after, *Robert Heed's*, by the freerent of 6*d*. a year.

GERBAUDESHAM'S FREE TENEMENT

Had its rise in *Richard* the First's time, it being till then part of *Wygen Hall's* manor, which *John de Jarpenville*, lord thereof, granted to *Robert de Gerbaudesham*, for his homage and service, and 8*s*. 6*d*. a year rent, and 4*d*. 3*q*. a year ward money to *Dover* castle, and 12*d*. 3*q* scutage, out of every 20*s*. that should be laid upon *Jarpenvile's* manor of *Garboldesham*, and one suit of court at *Easter*, and another at *Michaelmas*, together with all his right in a fourth part of all that land which *Alwyn de Garbaudesham* had of the gift of *Will. de Francheville*, senior, and all the land of *Robert* the priest of *Garboldesham*, which the said *Robert* had of the same *William*, *viz*. 31 acres of land, and liberty of a fold belonging to it; and in consideration of this grant, the said *John*, son of *Robert de Garboldesham*, was to marry *Maud*, daughter of *Thomas*, son of *Will. de Ravenyngham*: witnesses to the grant were, *William*, son of *Galfrid*, *William* his son, *William de Francheville*, *Robert*, son of *Tho. de Ravenyngham*, *Alexander*, son of *Will. de Ravenyngham*, *Walter* and *Humfry*, his brothers, *William*, son of *Roger* of *Garboldesham*, and *Thomas* his son, *Will. Carpel*, *Hugh*, son of *David*, *Galfrid*, son of *Hervy*, *Thomas*, son of *Gilbert Person* of *Garboldesham*, and *Alan de Hekyngham*, who lived in 1240, which may shew something towards the date of the deed, though there is none in it. This family was very numerous; those that I meet with I shall here add, though I do not imagine that all of them were lords of this tenement.

Alexander de Gerbaudesham, lord; *Gilbert*, son of *Alexander*, was lord; 1270, *Hugh*, son of *David* of *Gerboldesham*; 1290, *Rich.* son of *Jeffry*, *William*, son of *Gilbert* of *Gerboldesham*; 1318, *John*, son of *William* of *Gerboldesham*; 1345, *Henry*, son of *Jeffry* of *Gerboldesham*.

From this family it passed to the *Monks*, another numerous family in this town, so named from *Alan Le-Moyne*, or the monk, who had lands here very early, as several deeds without date shew me. In 1290, *William*, son of *John Le-Monk* of *Garboldesham*, had a messnage and 10 acres settled on him, after the death of *John*, son of

Rich. Le-Monk, and of *Jeffry* and *Robert*, sons of *John*, if they had no heirs. In 1327,

JOHN LE-MONK had this tenement, which he then held with the 10 acres aforesaid, by the service of the hundredth part of a fee, and 2*s. per annum* to the ward of *Dover* castle, and also 45 acres and two messuages, which he held of *Peter de Banham* at 2*s.* rent. In 1328,

RICHARD LE-MONCK, his son, had it released to him by *Alice*, widow of *John Le-Monk*, his father, *John* and *William*, his brothers, being witnesses, and at this time *William de Banham* released all his right to him, in all his possessions in *Gerboldesham*, so that now he had both *Gerboldesham's* and *Banham's* free tenements; but how they went after I do not find, though the family continued somewhat longer in the town, *Richard*, son of *Will. Monck*, and *Agnes* his wife, *John* and *Robert Monck*, and *Alice*, late wife of *Richard*, son of *Alan Monck*, lived here in 1332.

BANHAM'S FREE TENEMENT

Had its rise out of *Escois* manor, since 1240, and consisted of several lands and rents of that manor, granted by *William de Franchevile* to the *Banham* family, after he had married *Freschentia*, the heiress of *Ralph de Banham*; and in this family it continued till 1328, when *Will. de Banham* released it to *Rich. le Monck*, *Robert de Banham*, his father, having sold or mortgaged it before to *John le Monck*, father of *Richard*, by which release it fell into *Monk's* tenement, as before observed. Of

HOPTON'S TENEMENT

I know but little, only find it often named in evidences, and that *Adam de Hopton*, lord of it in 1268, was diseized by *John le Diktegh*, of his common of pasture in *Blow-Norton*, which belonged to his free tenement in *Garboldesham*.

The CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR are these: the copyhold descends to the eldest son; the fine is at the lord's will; the tenants can fell timber on the copyhold, plant, and cut down on the waste without license; it gives no dower; it hath liberty of free-warren, *weyf*, *strey*, and all other privileges, except the *leet*, return of writs, office of coroner, clerk of the market,[9] and assize of *bread* and *ale*, all which were excepted, when it was sold to Sir *Drue Drury*, who after his purchase sold off his part of the demeans, and settled the rent charge of 10*l. per annum* upon that part, from which it is now paid by the owner of *Up Hall* in *Garboldesham*, who hath the demeans of the several manors, except those of *Bokenham's* manor, which belong to Sir *Edmund Bacon* of *Garboldesham*, Bart.

THE RECTORY MANOR

Belonged to the rectors of St. *John's*, who were always lords of it. The CUSTOMS are the same as the great manor.

[9] The market and fair have been disused for some time.

The ADVOWSON OF ALL-SAINTS wholly belonged to *Bois's* or *Up Hall* manor, and that of St. *John's* was purchased to it in 1280, by Sir *Robert de Bois* and *Isolda* his wife, as is before observed under that manor, from which time they both passed with it, till 1533, and then being parted, went as *Fersfield* advowson did, till 1632,[1] and then that advowson, or rather moiety of both advowsons, that belonged to Sir *Thomas Cornwaleis*, Knt. came to Sir *William Withipoll*, Knt.; and in 1637, *Lucy Withipoll*, and *Tho. Cleer*, presented by his grant; at his death it went to *Elizabeth Withipoll*, his heiress, who married *Leicester Devereux* Viscount *Hereford*,[2] he was succeeded by *Leicester* his son and heir, who died in 1682, and was succeeded by *Edward Devereux*, who died issueless in 1700, leaving *Anne* his sister his sole heir; she married *Leicester Martin*, Esq. of *Christ Church* in *Ipswich*, who sold it to the Honourable Sir *Edmund Bacon* of *Garboldesham*, Bart. the present [1736] patron.

The other advowson, or moiety of both the advowsons, belonged to the *Wingfields*, and passed as *Fersfield*, from the *Wingfields* to the Earl of *Rochford*, the Right Honourable *Frederick* Earl of *Rochford* being now [1736] patron.

The religious concerned here were, the Prior of *Thetford*, the Prior of *Bermondeseye*, and the Prior of *Camps*, to whom *Robert Ashfield* aliened lands in 1391; and in 1381, *John Plais* and others aliened lands and tenements here, of 40*l.* value, to the chantry at *Ravenyngham*.

There were several ancient good families inhabiting in this town, besides those already mentioned; one was sirnamed *Atte Stone* of *Garboldesham*, another *De-Ponte*, or *Atte Brigge*, another *Le-Wodeward*, which family hath continued to this time. The *Taseburghs* had a good estate here, of which *John Taseburgh*, Gent. was owner in 1540.

The names of the streets in 1413 were; *Wykyn-street*, *Nethergate-street*, and *Church-gate-street*; and there is a way much spoken of called the *Palmer's-way*; I suppose it is that which leads from *Gatesthorp-gate*, by which the pilgrims used to pass in pilgrimage to our Lady at *Walsingham*; there is also a large ditch, commonly called, *Little Devil's Ditch*, which runs from *Gatesthorp* moor to *Herling* moor, and is said to have been an ancient intrenchment; but by the proper name, I take it to have been made to divide *Gerboldesham* from its neighbouring parishes, as it still does, it being called the *Boundary*.

After the Dissolution, divers small pieces of land settled to superstitious uses, as for obits, lamps, &c. were granted to the following persons:

One acre and an half in the tenure of *Robert Rockett*, given to find an obit and light in the church, to *John Parret*, Knt. to be held of *East Greenwich* manor, by the twentieth part of a fee.

Other lands were given to the Duke of *Norfolk*, others to *Edw. Fines*, Knt. Lord *Clinton*, to be held of the honour of *Hampton Court* by fealty only; others to *Wymark*, and *Clere*; and others in *All-Saints* parish, to *Grey* and his heirs.

[1] See Fersfield, p. 76, &c. [2] Peerage, 382.

The Church of St *John* Baptist is a good building, having the nave, two isles, with the chapels at their east ends, north vestry, and north porch, leaded, its chancel thatched, a tall square tower, and six bells; the church, isles, and chancel are ancient, but the tower and north porch are not so, being built about 1500, as is evident from the name of *William Pece*, who was then a chaplain in this church, and chief benefactor to the work; for on the front of the porch is this inscription, now partly filled up with mortar:

Orate pro Anima Willi. Pece, Capellani.

And round its bottom this,

Christe, Sancte Johannes Baptista, Zacharie, Elizabeth, Johannes.

On the tower are the names of several other benefactors.

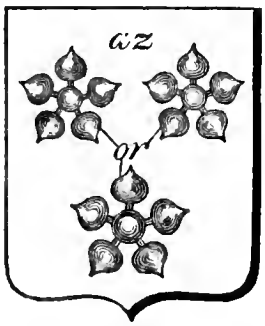
There is only one brass plate left which is thus inscribed:

Here lyeth buried the Bodie of John Carlton, late while he lyved of Garboldesham, Mercer, who had to his Wyfe Elizabeth, & of her fower Sonnes, and nyne Daughters, which John died the third of April, in the Yere of our Lord God, 1579.

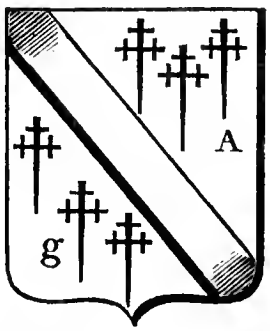
Post tenebras Spero Lucem.

In the east chancel window were these arms,

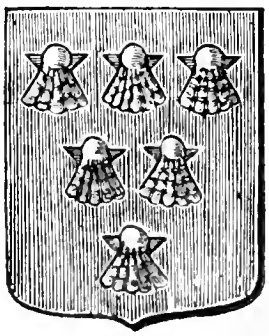
BARDOLPH.



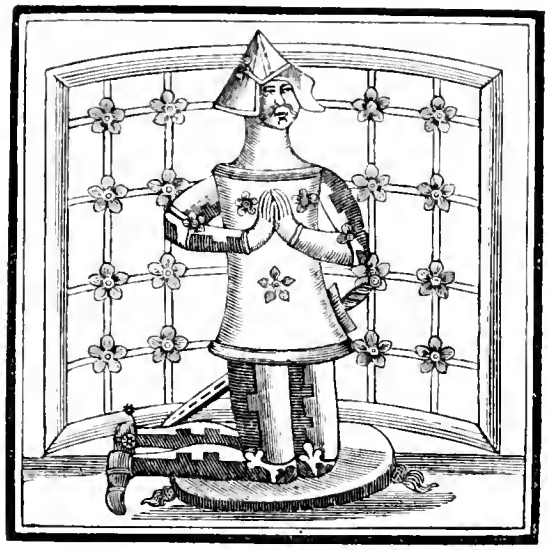
HOWARD.



SCALES.



And three knights kneeling, one in a surcoat of *Howard*, another of *Scales*, and another of *Bardolph*, which being remarkable I shall here exhibit it to your view, it being lately destroyed, with many other arms and antiquities, when the windows were repaired.



In the windows of the north isle were these arms,

BOIS.

HOWARD. CORNWAL.

FELBRIGGE.

In a south chancel window, *Scales's* arms with an escalop for a crest; *Howard* and *Scales* impaled, *Howard* with a label of three, *arg.*

In the windows of the isles, *Brotherton*, *Howard*, and *Plais*.

Howard impaling, per pale indented *or* and *gul.* a bordure of the second bezante.

Felbrigge impaling *Scales*.

Or, a dove *vert*, quartering *gul.* an annulet *or*.

The *Bonce* arms are in many windows. At the east end of the north isle is a chapel, which belonged to that family, in which there was an officiating chaplain for the dead, and probably another in the opposite chapel, in the south isle, the names of some of them that served here, and in *Bois's* chapel in *All-Saint's* church follow, as I extracted them out of evidences of lands in this town. Sir *Adam Davy*; 1365, Sir *John Bryan*, 1385, Sir *Tho. Ashley*; 1408, Sir *John Walsingham*; 1414, Sir *Rich. Bolle* in *All-Saints*, and Sir *Peter de Griston* in St. *John's*; 1429, Sir *Tho. James*; 1473, *William Levy*, 1500, Sir *William Pece*, 1505, *Rob. Woodward*; 1540, *John James* and *Will. Curson*, 1553, *Tho. Dawes*, 1554, Sir *Tho. Bokenham*.

In the vestry, under the east window, was an old altar standing, over which, on the wall, I saw a rude painting of the Last Judgment.

Towards the west end of the churchyard, are two altar tombs thus inscribed

[1] In Memoriam Johannis Williamson, Gen. hic Lapis positus est, obijt secundo die Martij, 1690, Anno Ætatis suæ, 32.

VIGILATE ET ORATE.

Hic jacet Maria filia Johannis Williamson, Gen. Virgo vere pia et Pura, amicis chara, omnibus benigna, desideratissima, obijt 22do die Augusti, 1697, Anno Ætatis suæ 22do Pauperum inopiam, in Garboldisham, Lophamque septentrionali, et Waldingfield parva viventium, redditu sublevavit, moriens eum Trecentas ipsis Libras legavit in perpetuum.

Lector! abito, et tu fac similiter. *Luc.* cap. 10, ver. 37.

The site of the rectory-house joined to the east end of this churchyard, till the present incumbent built a new one, near a quarter of a mile north-east of the church.

All-Saints Church stands north of St. *John's* about half a furlong, or somewhat more, and was officiated in till the death of Mr. *Filet* in 1726, from which time service was left off by degrees, and upon a petition of the patrons, incumbent, and parishioners, in 1734, license was obtained of the Bishop to suffer it to dilapidate, upon which the roof of the nave was unthatched, and that of the north isle unleaded, and both were taken down, the font and seats pulled up, the five bells were taken down, all which, with the other materials, (except the least bell, which was carried to St. *John's*,) were sold, and the money applied to repair and beautify St *John's* church

[1] Le Neve, vol. [illegible] p. 77.

The bodies of the *Bacon's* buried in the chancel were taken up and carried to a vault belonging to that family in *Redgrave* church, and the marbles that laid over them were removed and placed in the vestry of St. *John's* church, where they now lie. The windows both of the nave and isle were chiefly painted glass, and very well done, but were all broken to pieces; the roof of the nave was board, painted all over with the names of JESUS and MARY, and this in the midst:

Betwer syn ys and
ye Rode Loft, Ye Yongling
han payd for ys cost.
Yat Lord yat deyd for alle Mankynde
have mercy upon hem at her Ende.

by which it appears, that it was done at the charge of the parishioners, soon after 1450, and that *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, who was then patron, would not assist them, for he must be the youngling here meant; and indeed it seems as if he designed to have had this church (when he consolidated it to St. *John's*) fall down, it being then much in decay, as is plain from the great repairs then done to it, the parishioners not consenting to it, but on the contrary, shewed their dislike by these verses, which it will not be amiss to render into more modern language:

Between this place and the rood loft,[4]
The youngling han't paid for this cost,
That lord that died for all mankind,
Have mercy upon them[5] at their end.

The roof of the chancel also at that time was repaired; and because it should not be too burthensome to the rector, many pious people contributed, as is apparent from these two verses still remaining on it:

Alle alle hevir holpe to ys good deed
God send hyer Sowle helpe to hyer mede.

All, all, [that] ever helped to this good deed,
God send their soul help for their meed.

The *cancelli* or lattices between the church and chancel were erected about the same time, being neatly carved and adorned with the images of St. *Mary Magdalen*, St. *German*, St. *Agnes*, and others, and were made at the expense of *William Bole*, and *Catherine* his wife, as this painting intimated:

Pray for the Welfare of Wylliam Bole, and Kateryn his Wyffe.

The windows also were new glazed, all of painted glass, and adorned, some of them with the twelve Apostles, others with saints and confessors, others with the arms of the benefactors at whose cost they were put up, and others with their effigies kneeling, by which it appeared, that some were made at one person's cost only, others by

[4] The rood loft was placed between the church and chancel, so called because the rood or cross always stood on it.

[5] *Them* refers to the parishioners that were at the charge of the work.

three or four that joined, and in most of them were the donors names, all which were decayed except these in the north isle windows:

Orate pro Anima Recardi de Brom, qui istam operam fieri fecit
* * * * * * Anima Walteri de Brom, * * * * * hanc fenestram * * * *

Their effigies remained.

On a south window,

* * * * * * ffer nos alme tuis, Celestia Regna Redemptis.

In another, *Lucy's* arms *gul.* crusuly three luces, or pikes, hauriant *ar.* impaling *gul.* a fess and label of three *ar.*

Chequy, *or* and *sab.* a fess *ar.*

At the east end of the isle was a chapel, which hath laid in ruin many years; it was founded (as I take it) by *Thomas de Boseo*, rector of this church, for his own interment, the initial letters of whose name still remain carved in stone on its buttress; the entrance out of the isle was by a large cross arch.

There is a good square tower at the west end, built much about that time, and as tradition hath it, in this manner, the foundation was laid by a tailor, continued by a woolcomber, and finished by the parish: now I do not pretend to aver its truth, but mention it, because, agreeable thereto, I find a stone fixed in the building, about 10 feet from the ground, on which is cut a large pair of tailor's sheers, and on another about 10 feet higher, is a wool comb.

On one of the bells this was to be read:

Sancta Maria ora pro nobis.

The church is almost whole as to its walls; the roofs still remain on the chancel and south porch, though great part of the thatch is gone; the doors are taken off; the grave-stones still lie in their places, some of which had brasses formerly on them, but they were lost long before the church was ruinated.

On two black marbles that were in the chancel, but now removed to St. *John's* as aforesaid,

Bacon, impaling a fess wavy between three de-lises.

Under this Marble is buried the Body of Sir Robert Bacon, Bart. who departed this Life on the 31st of June, in the Year of our Lord 1701.[6]

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Jane Bacon, the Eldest Daughter of Sir Robert Bacon, and Dame Elizabeth his Wife, (that was buried at Wighton in this County) who died on the 14 Day of October, in the Year of our Lord 1705.

This joined to the south side of the former, and hath *Bacon's* arms in a lozenge.

[6] Le Neve, vol. ii. p. 207. This laid about three feet from the north wall, and four and an half from the east wall.

Sir *William Barwick*, who died after 1607, is said to be buried here, but I am not certain of it.

In 1506, *John* atte *Cherche* of *Garboldesham* was buried in the churchyard of *All-Hallows* there, and gave 8 marks for an obit for a year, and 40*s.* for a pilgrim to go to St. *James* in *Gales*, in the next year of grace; and to a pilgrim to St. *Thomas* of *Canterbury* 3*s.* 4*d.* and to a pilgrim to St. *Mildred* 12*d.* and to a pilgrim going to St. *Walstone's* 6*d.*

The Honourable Sir *Edmund Bacon*, Premier Baronet of all *England*, Knight of the Shire for *Norfolk*, hath a seat in this parish, at which he mostly resides, of whose family I shall speak at large under *Riburgh*, where he is lord.

RECTORS OF ALL-SAINTS,

1305, *Will. de Bosco*, or *Bois*, resigned it for great *Conerth* in *Suffolk*.

1313, kal. *Dec. William Yngreth de Debenham*, to *All-Saints* rectory. CHRISTIAN DE MOSE, formerly wife of Sir ROBERT DU BOIS, Knt. patroness of this turn.

1330, kal. *Dec. Tho. du Bois*, accolite. Sir ROBERT DU BOIS, Knt.

1333, 11 kal. *Oct. Tho. de Sudbury*, priest. *Ditto.*

1351, 8 *June*, *John Conyng*, priest, to *Garboldesham-Parva*. JOHN DE UFFORD, Knt.

1375, 29 *Oct. Tho. Howard*, priest. The noble WILLIAM DE UFFORD Earl of *Suffolk*, Sir JOHN DE TUDDENHAM, Knt. JOHN MARLERE, clerk, EDMUND GURNAY, and RICHARD DE WALTON, patrons. (Feoffees.)

1392, 1 *March*, *Nicolas de Beverly*, a shaveling. JOHN MARLERE, clerk, by virtue of a feoffment made by Sir ROBERT HOWARD, Knt. deceased.

1394, 3 *Dec. Rich. Bolle* of *Garboldesham*, priest. JOHN DE THORP, JOHN DE FELBRIGGE, and WILL. COBBE.

1429, *Thomas Erl*, priest, on *Bolle's* death. Sir JOHN HOWARD, Knt.

1433, 18 *Aug. John Taylifer*, priest, on *Erl's* resignation. *Ditto.*

This *John Taylifer* died rector in 1450,[7] and JOHN DE VERE Earl of *Oxford*, Lord *Bulbec*, *Samford* and *Scales*, Chamberlain and Admiral of *England*, and Mr. *John Halle*, rector of St. *John's*, petitioned for a consolidation, setting forth, "That the churches were so "near, that they might be conveniently served by one rector, and "that both when joined would maintain a rector, but were not suf-"ficient to do so single: and besides the tithes were so mixed that "they caused disputes on all sides, and the clergy so thin by reason "of the great plague, that it was difficult to procure a clerk, upon "which it was agreed, that a consolidation should pass upon the "following terms, *viz.*

"That the church of St. *John* Baptist be henceforward the princi-"pal and mother church, for all sacraments, for all the parishioners, "and that the rectors shall be obliged to keep up only the rectory-"house of St. *John's*, but should be strictly forced to keep up both

[7] No. 11 Regr. Lyhert, fol. 63.

"the chancels, and by himself, or a stipendiary curate, have service "performed duly every week in *All-Saints* church." This was transacted in the collegiate church of the Virgin *Mary* in the Fields, at *Norwich*, *Feb.* 25, 1450, by *John Wygenhale*, doctor of the decrees, commissary, and vicar-general.

And in the same year,[8] the feasts of the dedications of these two churches were altered; that of St. *John's* used to be kept the day before the feast of St. *Lucia* the Virgin, (*Dec.* 12.) and that of *All-Saints* on the feast of St. *Peter's* chair, (*Jan.* 18.) but were now to be kept both on one day, *viz.* on the day of the dedication of *Norwich* cathedral.

RECTORS OF ST. JOHN'S.

Robert, the priest of *Garboldesham*.

1311, 11 kal. *June*, *Robert de Bernham*, priest. The Lady CHRISTIAN DE MOSE, wife of Sir ROB. DU BOIS, Knt. by virtue of a fine levied in the King's court.

1356, 28 *Dec.* *Walter Pekke*, priest. Sir JOHN DE UFFORD, Knt.

1383, 23 *Aug.* Sir *John Marlere*, priest. Sir ROB. HOWARD, Knt.

1394, 6 *Nov.* Master *John Gryme* of *Tyryngton*, priest. Master JOHN DE THORP, JOHN DE FELBRIGGE, and WILL. COBBE, for this turn.

1415, 7 *Sept.* *Will. Elys de Caston*, priest. MARGARET, late wife of Sir ROBERT HOWARD, Knt.

1430, 25 *Octob.* *Henry Brown*, bachelor in the decrees. Sir JOHN HOWARD, Knt.

1447, 20 *March*, *John Halle*, on *Brown's* death. JOHN DE VERE, Earl of *Oxford*, lord of *Garboldesham*.

In 1450, he became rector of *All-Saints*, it being then consolidated to St. *John's*.

1478, 12 *August*, *Edmund Albon*, doctor of physick, and of all the liberal arts, was instituted to the church of *Garboldesham*, St. *John* Baptist, together with the church of *All-Saints* annexed; presented by THO. DRENTAL, clerk, patron of this turn, on the resignation of *John Halle*, who was incapacitated by old age, to whom the Bishop assigned a pension of 10*l.* a year, out of the living, during his life.

1485, 3 *Octob.* *Rich. Chauntry* to St. *John* and *All-Saints*, on *Albon's* resignation. JOHN DE VERE Earl of *Oxford*.

1500, 13 *Febr.* *Will. Cooke*, doctor of laws, on *Chauntry's* death.[9] *Ditto*.

1522, *John Cokke*, rector here and of *Bildeston*, *Suffolk*, died this year; and in

1522, *May* 22, Master *Robert Fabian*, alias *Clerke*, was instituted to *Garboldesham-Utraque*, at the presentation of ELIZABETH Countess of *Oxford*.

1533, 16 *Febr.* Mr. *John Scotte*, B.D. MARY, *Oxenford*, widow.

1539, *Tho. Thompson*, domestick chaplain to JOHN Duke of NORFOLK, presented by the Duke, patron of this turn, by grant of it

[8] Regr. Lyhert.

[9] Regr. vac. Ep. in cust. Dec. et Capit. apud Cantuar. fol. 113. b.

from *Antony Wyngfield*, Knt. true patron: in 1544, he had *Hasketon* also, which he held with this.

1557, 21 *May*, *Rob. Dixon*, priest. ROB. WINGFIELD, Knt.

1575, 7 *Oct. Simon Facis*, clerk. ELIZABETH NAUNTON, widow, true patroness.

1579, 15 *July*, *Rob. Grafton*, A.M. Queen ELIZABETH.

1589, 6 *Aug. Rich. Brook*, D.D. on *Grafton's* death, WILL. CORNWALEIS of *London*, Esq. and LUCY his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of the noble *John* Lord *Latimer*, deceased.

1609, 3 *May*, *Gawdy Bolton*, A.M. ROBERT BOLTON, Gent. assignee of *Antony Wingfield*, who is patron of this turn; he had *Gatesthorp* also.

1634, 14 *Nov. Antony Gawdy*, A.M. on *Bolton's* death. MATHIAS MANN, clerk, by grant of this turn.

1637, 24 *May*, *Will. Geast*, the Bishop's chaplain. LUCY WITHIPOLL, and THO. CLEER, who had the grant of this turn, from *Will. Withipoll*, Knt. true patron of it.

George Debden came in the rebellion, and died in 1663.

1663, 10 *Febr. Theophilus Hook*, A.M. The Earl of *Hereford*, patron of this turn.

1689, 6 *April*, *Charles Wells*, A.M. on *Hook's* resignation. PETER PARHAM, Dr. of physick, by grant of the turn from *Edward* Earl of *Hereford*. "On *Thursday*, *Oct.* 8, 1691, at noon, *Charles Wells*, "clerk, A.M. late of *Jesus* Coll. in *Cambridge*, afterwards principal "register to *Anthony* Bishop of *Norwich*, died at *Garboldesham*, "where he was rector, deservedly lamented by his numerous ac-"quaintance, which his merits had acquired, in the 31st year of "his age, and was buried in the chancel of the lesser church at *Gar-"boldesham*, (*sc. All-Saints*,) in the place which he had chose in his "life time."[1]

1691, 27 *Nov. Tho. Vilet*, EDWARD Viscount *Hereford*; he was buried in St. *John's*.

1726, 31 *May*, The Rev. *Henry Stebbing* was instituted on *Vilet's* death, at the presentation of Sir EDMUND BACON of *Garboldesham*, Bart. He is the present [1786] incumbent, being D.D. arch-deacon of *Wilts*, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, rector of *Rickinghall* Inferior in *Suffolk*, preacher to the honourable Society of *Grey's-Inn*, lecturer of *Bow* church, *Cheapside*, *London*; author of the book entitled *Polemical Tracts*, in folio, and of several other ingenious pieces.

This rectory is in *Norfolk* archdeaconry, and *Rockland* deanery, and is still charged with first fruits and tenths.

King's Books.	*Tenths.*	*Lincoln Taxat.*
19 16 0 *ob.*	1 19 7 *q.*	*St. John's* xi. *marks*. *All-Sts.* x. *marks*.

Pension.[2]
0 6 8

[1] Lib. Institut.

[2] This pension is now paid to the Duke of Norfolk, in right of the priory of Thetford, it being a perpetual composition for the tithes of the demeans of Ralph de Banham, lord of Escois manor,

1412, JOHN CHALONER of this town ordered his feoffees to sell all his estate here, and with it to fulfil his will, which was, that a pilgrim travel to *Rome* for the good of his soul, and of *Joan* his first wife's soul, and to have a *Gregorie's* trental for their souls; *Cecily* his wife to have a part for life, and then to be sold for the good of his wives' and his friends' souls, and to pay 40*d.* to some pilgrim going to St. *James* (*sc.* at *Compostella* in *Spain*) for the same purpose.

1422, PETER DE GRYSTON, clerk, was buried in St. *John's* churchyard, before the north door; he ordered 200 masses to be said for his soul; he was chaplain in this church.

1530, SUSAN DIBNEY of *Garboldesham* buried in St. *John's* church, by her husband; *John Tuseburg* and *Will. Bolton* were her sons-in-law, and *John Curson*, clerk, was her son, and executor.[3]

1531, *May* 1, W. KEYE of *Garboldesham* was buried in St. *John's* churchyard; he gave "To the hye auter iijs. iiijd. *Item*, to the led-" dinge of St. *John Baptist's* cherche, whane they begyne to remove " the leede, xiijs. iiijd. *Item*, to the gyldyng of the new candil bem " in the chirche of *All-Seynts*, vjs. iiijd. *Item*, to our Ladyes fryrys " in *Norwich*, to be prayed for, half a trental, vs. *Item*, to the fryres " at *Babwell*, iijs. iiijd. *Item*, to eche hows of frires in *Thetford*, to " be prayed for iijs. iiijd. *Item*, to the nunys in the same town ijs. " *Item*, to an abil preest to synge divine service for my sowle, and " the sowles of all my good frendes, by the space of an hoole yere " in St. *John Baptist's* cherche, viij marks, that is to say, half a year " after my discesse, and thensforth every yere, a quarter, till the seid " hoole yere be complete. *Item*, I gif half an acr of lond lying in " *Lopham* furlong, to find yerely evermore, v. Gawdyes brennyng " before our Lady, in the chancel of St. *John* Baptist; at every anti-" phon of our Lady, and at every feste of our Lady, at maesse of the " same feste, evermore: howbeit, I will that whosoever shall hold my " place and londes, shall have the occupacon of the said lond, and " the keepyng of the said v. Gawdyes, and they onys to be renewed in " every yere. *Item*, I will have my *Obit day* kept yerely after my " decesse, for v. yeres, at which obit, I will my executors brewe ij " combe of malte, and bake v. bushell of whete, and [buy] chese to " the value of iijs. *Item*, I give half an acre at *Medellred-Hegge*, " half an acre and half an rood at *Copydthorn*; j. acre j. rood at " *Dyche's-End*, half an acre in *Botonys*, j. acre and half at *Stanyell*, " j. acre at *Nethir-Red-Hegge*, the whiche londs I have, and hold, at " the bequest of Sir *Will. Pece*, preest, to give to a brothir of the " ordir of preachers in *Thetford*, to sey a sermon yerely evermore, on " *Tuesday* in *Estern* week, and to synge messe of requiem in the " churche of St. *John* of *Garboldesham*; and to the parson and his " depute, which is, and shall be for the time, to say dirige iiijd. *Item*, " I gif iij rodes of medewe, j. rod by the lond of *Will. Curson*, preest, " and j. rod and half by the lond of the Countess of *Oxforth*, est, and " iiij roods, and half and acre, for the entent to have always on " *Monday* in *Eastern* week, aforesaid, vj bushels of malte brewed,

who gave his tithes to that priory: "Ranulfus (dedit) decimam suam de "Wica, (or Wicken,) et de Banha, (or "Banham,)" and Henry II. confirmed to them "decimam Ranulfi, de (in) "Wica, et de Banham decimam Albredi "de Banham." Mon. Ang. tom. i. fol. 655, 7.

[3] Regr. Haydon.

"and iij bushels of whete baken, and ijs. in chese, to the releef and "comfort of the parishioners of *Garboldsham*, there being at *dirige* on "the said *Monday*, to pray for my sowle, and the sowles of all my "good frends, and to the fryer iiijd. to remember me in his messe."[4] He gave his capital tenement to *Alice* his wife for life, then to be sold, and the money to find a prest to sing a quarter in each year, till eight quarters be ended, and the rest to repair and buy ornaments for St. *John's* church, his wife and *John Woodward* being executors; *Leonard Rychardson*, and *Will. Carson*, preests, witnesses. Proved at *Attelburgh*, *May* 19, 1533. These lands still are in the hands of the parish.

Here is a town-house purchased with Mrs. *Williamson's* money, inhabited by three or four poor families. The town lands are let at about 22*l.* *per annum*, and lie in *Lopham*, *Norton*, and *Garboldesham*.

This town paid to the old tenths 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and is now assessed at 97 8*l.* 9*s.* There are about 80 dwelling-houses, and 400 inhabitants [1736.]

RIDLESWORTH

Is a rectory, to which *Gatesthorp* is consolidated, and is discharged of first fruits and tenths, both being sworn of the value of

Clear Value.	*King's Books.*	*Synodals.*	*Procurations.*
48 9 1 *ob. q.*	4 13 4	0 0 11	0 6 8

It is in *Norfolk* archdeaconry, and *Rockland* deanery, and hath a rectory-house, and 29 acres, three roods of glebe.

Norwich Domesday says, Sir *John Bacon* was patron, and that there was a house and 28 acres of land.

The temporals of *Thetford* monks here, were taxed at x.*s.*

RECTORS.

1330, 16 kal. *Dec.* *Nic. de Sparkeford*, priest. THO. LE ARCHER, rector of *Elmsete*, and RICHARD his brother.

1337, 8 non. *June*, *Robert de Stanebrigg*, priest. AGNES, widow of ROGER LE ARCHER, and ROGER her son.

[4] Will in my own custody.

1344, 14 *Sept. Tho. Archer* of *Floketon*, shaveling. ROGER ARCHER of *Floketon*.

1350, 4 *Jan. Roger Pythburgh*, on *Archer's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1375, 10 *Dec. Will. Gilbert*, priest. ALEXANDRINA LE ARCHER.

1384, 21 *April, Stephen Mundegome*, priest, on *Gilbert's* resignation. JOHN ROSE, Knt.

1384, 3 *July, Rob. Skynner*, priest, on *Mundegome's* resignation. JOHN ROOSE, Knt.

1387, 23 *Octob. Hen. Green*, priest, on *Skynner's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1393, 12 *July, Greene* changed with *Will. Baxtere* for *Letterdeston*, in *Wales*: he was buried here in 1419. BEATRIX, relict of *John Roose*, Knt.

1419, 9 *Feb. Rob. North de Conceveston*, priest. CHRIST. STRAUNGE, Esq.

1424, 12 *March, John Gibelot de Kelshale*, priest. THO. ERPINGHAM, Knt. OLIVER GROOS, Esq. WILL. ELLYS, clerk, JOHN WALSHAM, JOHN CLERE, ROGYR RUSHBROOK, and ADAM NOBBE, feoffees.

1428, 20 *Nov. Rich. Chichele*, priest, on *Gibelot's* resignation. CHRIST. STRAUNGE, Esq.

1434, 15 *March, Tho. Cole*, priest. *Ditto.*

John Hunt, priest, on whose death in

1463, 2 *May, Nic. Scott* succeeded; THO. SANKEVYLE, or SACKVILE.

1494, *Richolas Bryan*, rector, died.

1494, 2 *March, Robert Holdysworth*, A.M. THO. ROKES, Esq.

1495, 18 *Sept. Rich. Holdysworth*, accolite, on *Robert's* resignation. *Ditto.* He died rector.

1510, 29 *Nov. Rob. Helperby.* Sir ROB. DRURY, by grant from *Tho. Rooks*, Esq.

1511, *Will. Ward*, rector.

1515, *John Foldser*, rector.

Rich Wright, rector, on whose death in

1540, 14 *Febr. Leonard Dent*, chaplain, was instituted. ROB. DRURY, Esq.

1557, 5 *July, Tho. Pyke*, priest, on *Dent's* death. ROB. DRURY, Knt.

1573, 3 *March, Rich. Twyn*, on *Pike's* death. *Ditto.*

1579, 27 *Febr. Tho. Poynter*, alias *Winter*, on *Twyn's* resignation. Sir DRUE DRURY, Knt.

1601, 18 *Jan. Henry Michell*, S.T.B. on *Winter's* resignation. *Ditto.* In 1605, he held *Redgrave* with it.

1608, 22 *Dec. John Pain* presented by the Crown, the church being then full of *Henry Mihell*, or *Michell*, upon whom a citation was served to shew by what authority he held it; *Febr.* 8, *Pain* was instituted, by lapse to the King: *Mihell* having voided it.

1632, 24 *Oct. Edm. Draper*, A.M. on *Pain's* death. The relict of DRUE DRURY, Knt.

Jeremiah Stevens, at whose death in

1661, *George Reyner* was instituted. ROB. DRURY, Bart.

1662, *George Reyner*, A.M. The KING by lapse.

1681, 30 *June, Tho. Barnes* A.M. on *Reyner's* death. ROB. DRURY, Bart. it was first united to *Gasthorp*, to which it was consolidated the 19th of *Dec.* following. He is buried in the chancel.

1713, 3 Nov. The Rev. Mr. *James Whaley*, A.M. the present [1736] rector, on *Barnes's* death. BASSINGBOURN GAWDY, Bart. for this turn; it was then united to *Gnateshall*, but now he holds it united to *West-Herling*: the Lady DRURY, relict of Sir *Robert*, is now patroness.

This town is called in *Domesday*, *Redelefuuorda*, that is, the pond, or village abounding with reeds; it belonged to *Orgar*, a freeman at the Confessor's survey, and to *Humfry*, son of *Alberic*, at the Conqueror's, who had only this in the county; it always had a carucate in demean, and was half a league long and as much broad, and paid xi.*d. ob. geld.*[5]

This afterwards became the lordship of *Ralf Peverell*, of whose honour of *Peverell* it was held, at the fourth part of a fee. In 1255,

JEFFRY TREGOZ held this manor of the King, at a quarter of a fee, of whom

PETER DE MEALINGS, or MELDING, of *Burston*, held it by that service; this *Peter*, in 1249, had settled it by fine on

HENRY DE BATHONIA, justice itinerant, and *Philip de Flegg* released his right to him. *Aliva de Bathonia*, relict of *Henry*, died in 1273, leaving it to *John*, her son and heir. *Nic. de Yatingdon* was her second husband. In 1276, this *John* was summoned to attend King *Edward* I. in his expedition against the *Welsh*; in 1290, he held it of *Remigius de Melding*, and *John de Bathun* was his son and heir, who married *Eleanor*, daughter and coheir of *Jeffry de Auncell*, and dying this year, left only *Joan*, their daughter and heiress, 28 years old, married to *John de Bohun*, or *Boon*, it being settled in trust, at their marriage, on *Humfry de Bohun*, who released it to *John de Bohun*, at *John de Bathonia's* death. In 1279, it was held of *Simon de Furneaux*, as of his manor of *Midle-Herling*, who held it of *Rob. de Montealt*, and he of *Remigius de Melding*; at *John de Bohun's* death, *Joan* his widow, had it for life; she died in in 1316, and left *John de Boon*, her son and heir. In 1330,

THO. LE-ARCHER, rector of *Elmsete*, and *Richard* his brother, were lords; and this year they settled it by fine on *Roger le-Archer* of *Floketon*, and *Agnes* his wife, and *Roger* their son, with remainders to *Thomas* and *Agnes*, their brother and sister; I suppose *Agnes* the mother was heiress to *John de Bohun*. In 1341,

ROGER, son of *Roger le-Archer*, married *Alexandrina*, daughter of *William De-la-Mote*, Knt. and settled this manor on her for life.

In 1345, he is said to hold it of *Tregoz*, and he of the King, it being the quarter of a fee, formerly *Humfry de Boon's*. In 1375, *Alexandrina* aforesaid, then a widow, had it, who was dead before 1384, for then

JOHN ROOS, Knt. presented, and had it, as I imagine, in right of *Beatrice* his wife, the heiress of *Roger le-Archer*, who presented in

[5] Terre Humfridi filij Alberici, H. Gildecross. (fol. 274.) Redelefuuorda i. car. terre tenuit Orgarus liber homo T.R.E. tunc et post ii. bord. modo nullus. semp. i. serv. et viij. acr. prati. tunc et post ii. car. in dnio. m° i. car. et dim. et iiii. lib. hoes. xxvii. acr. terre et iii. bor. et ii. acr. prati. semper i. car. tunc ix. porc. modo xiii. tunc xxvi. oves. m° xxi. semp. val. xxx.s. de quatuor hominibus soca in Keningehala. Tota habet dim. leug. in long. et dim. in lato, et xi. et i. obolum de Gelto.

1393, being then a widow; at her death their two daughters inherited,

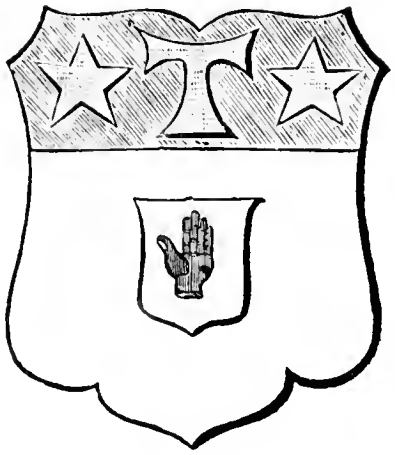
ANNE, married to *Tho. Sakevyle*, and

CECILIA, to *Christopher L'Estrange*, Esq. on whom it was settled by fine, for their lives, remainder to *Tho. Sakevyle*, and *Anne* his wife, and their heirs, it being now held of *Tho. Rokes*, Esq. who held it of *John* Duke of *Bedford*, as parcel of *Richmond* honour.

THO. ROOKES, son of the said *Thomas*, became lord and patron about 1456, whether in right of *Elizabeth* his wife, or no, I cannot say, and so continued to 1515, and then sold it, and levied a fine to Sir *William Waldegrave* and Sir *Philip Calthorp*, Knts. From which families it came to the

DRURYS,[6] who took their name from a village in *Normandy*, whence their ancestor came with *William* the Conqueror, and had no other name than that of *Drury*; his son, *John Drury*, Esq. settled at *Thurston* in the county of *Suffolk*, at which place *John*, his son, *Henry*, his grandson, and *John*, his great-grandson, lived many years: *Henry Drury* of *Thurston*, Esq. son of the last *John*, had two wives; by *Hawise Greene* of *Barkway*, his first wife, he had three sons, the two youngest of which, *viz. Nigell* was sheriff of *London*, and Sir *Roger* was parson of *Bradfield* in *Suffolk*; *John Drury*, of *Thurston*, Esq. the eldest son and heir, married *Amable*, daughter of *Tho. Newton*, by whom he had Sir *Roger Drury*, parson of *Beketon*, and *Nicholas Drury* of *Thurston*, Esq. his eldest son and heir, who married *Joan*, daughter and heir of Sir *Simon Saxham*, of *Thurston* aforesaid, by whom he had three sons; Sir *Roger Drury*, of *Rougham* in *Suffolk*, Knt. was his eldest son; he and his descendants bore the paternal coat, as it had hitherto been always born, without a cross *tau*, but with a label of three points, as the cognizance of the eldest branch; *John Drury*, the third son, bore the same arms, with his proper difference; *Nicholas Drury* of *Saxham*, the second son, went to the Holy Land, at which time he added the cross *tau* to his arms, which he ever after bore, as did all his descendants; he married *Joan Heath* of *Mildenhall*, by whom he had two sons, *Henry Drury* of *Ickworth*, Esq. his eldest son, and *Roger Drury* of *Hansted* in *Suffolk*, his second son, who had three wives; by *Amy*, his first wife, he had no issue; *Anne*, his third wife, was daughter and coheir of *William Hanningfield* of *Suffolk*; and by *Felice*, daughter of *William Denston* of *Besthorp* in *Norfolk*, he had three sons and one daughter, *viz. John*, his eldest son, *Will. Drury* of *Besthorp*, his second son, from whom descended the *Drurys* of *Besthorp*, (as may be seen at large under *Besthorp*,) *Catharine*, married to Sir *Henry L'Estrange* of *Hunstanton*, and Sir *Robert Drury* of *Halsted*, or *Hansted* Knt. Privy-counsellor to King *Henry* VII.; his third son, who married *Anne*, eldest daughter of Sir *William Calthorp*, Knt. from whom the *Drurys* of *Ridlesworth* are descended, as the following pedigree will demonstrate.

[6] There is an exceeding fine pedigree of this family in Lady Drury's hands, with all its numerous branches, in which the lives and honourable actions of many of the family are set forth at large, upon good authority, the deeds and records being quoted for what is said; but having no opportunity to make proper extracts, I could add nothing to this account, (which I had collected before,) else should not have passed by such an ancient family in such a cursory manner.



Sir Robert Drury of Hausted or Halsted in Suffolk, Knt. — Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Wm. Calthorp, Knt.

Sir Robert Drury of Egerly in Bucks, second son of Sir Robert Drury of Halsted, presented here as trustee to his son and daughter, and died about 1575; he fought a duel with his cousin, Sir William Woodhouse of Waxham, in which both were wounded.

1. Elizabeth, relict of Sir Wm. Woodhouse, dr. of Sir Philip Calthorp; she brought a moiety of Ridlesworth to the Drurys.

Sir Drue Drury of Linsted in Kent, Knt. Gentleman-Usher of the Privy-Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, 3d son of Sir. Rob. Drury of Egerly, died April 29, 1617, aged 99 years, and was buried here; he built Ridlesworth Hall, and was the first of this family that settled there. He was one of the keepers of Mary Queen of Scots before she was beheaded, and sometime Governour of the Tower.[7]

2. Katherine, dr. and heir of Wm. Finch of Linstead, Esq. married in 1582; Wm. her father died in 1592.

Sir Drue Drury, son and heir, born Oct. 7, 1588, married 28 June, 1608, created baronet the 7th of May, 1627, died in 1632. — Anne, dr. and sole heir of Edw. Waldgrave, Esq. of Lawford in Essex, born 1589; she brought the other moiety.

Sir Drue Drury, Bart. born June 17, anno 1611. — Susannah, dr. of Isaac Jones of London, Merchant, sister and coheir to Sir—— Jones of Northamptonshire.

1. Eliz. dr. and sole heir of Ed. Dunstan of Waldingfield, Suffolk, Esq.

2. Eleanor, dr. of Sam. Harsnet of Great Fransham, Esq. relict of Wm. Marsham of Stratton-Strawless, Gent.

Sir Rob. Drury, Bart. died Apr. 7, 1712, without issue.

3. Diana, dr. of George Vilet, of Pinkency Hall in Norf. Esq. she is now [1736] living, and holds the manor and advowson for life.

The Rev. Mr Wake married a sister of Sir Rob. Drury's, whose son, Mr. William Wake, after Lady Drury's death, is heir to the estate.

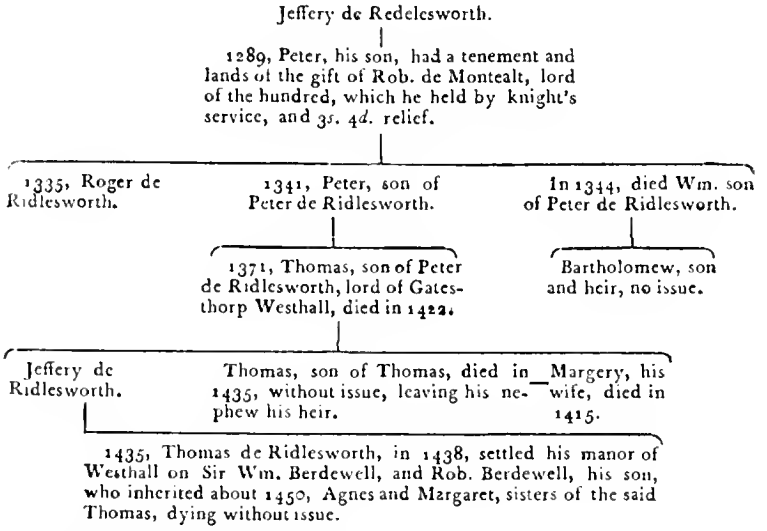
[7] Udall's Hist. of Mary Queen of Scots, 8vo. p. 460.

The CUSTOMS are these: the eldest son is heir; the fine is at the lord's will. This manor is become very small, the whole town being purchased in, so that there are not above 4 or 5 acres held by copy of court roll of it.

The *Leet* belongs to the hundred, the *leet fee* being 2*s.* and all liberties belong to the *leet*, the lords of this manor never claiming any, it not being once named in the returns to the *quo warrantos*. The manor pays a rent of 7*s.* *per annum* to the Duke of *Norfolk*, as to his hundred of *Gylteross*: there was a rent of 1*d.* a year paid to the lord of *Midle-Herling* manor,[8] of which it is held, by the said payment and suit of court, for which *Tho. Sakvyle*, lord of *Ridlesworth*, in 1472, was distrained, as was Sir *Drue Drury*, Knt. in 1589, and again in 1598, when he had two horses seized for this and other rents, for lands that he held in *Ridlesworth*.

Here are three houses, and about 30 inhabitants. It paid 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the tenths, and is now assessed at 170*l.* to the land tax [1736.]

The family sirnamed DE REDELESWORTH, is very ancient, and had a good estate here, and in *Gatesthorp*, where they were sometime lords; they bore for their coat armour, *vert*, a bull passant *or*. Crest, a boar's head cooped *sab.* an oaken branch in its mouth proper, the acorns *or*.



In the Hall there are several family pictures, some of which are much injured, and a curious old painting on board, containing ten persons, each having his arms, or a cipher over his head, and an inscription at his feet.

1. JOHANNES DE LACY, Constable of *Chester*, and first founder of St. *Bennet's* abbey, at *Stanlowe* [in *Cheshire*.]

2. ROGER DE LACY, Constable of *Chester*, the second founder of

[8] From Midle-Herling court rolls, in the hands of Richard Gipps, Esq. lord there.

that abbey; his arms are, quarterly, *or* and *gul.* a bend *sab.* in chief a label of five *az.*

3. JOHN DE LACY Earl of *Lincoln*, the third founder; arms, *az.* three garbs *or*.

4. EDMUND DE LACY Earl of *Lincoln*, the fourth founder, *az.* a lion rampant *or*.

5. HENRY DE LACY Earl of *Lincoln*, the fifth founder, who translated or removed the religious of this abbey to *Whaley* in *Lancashire*; *or*, a lion rampant *gul.*

6. ST. THOMAS Earl of *Lancaster*, son-in-law and heir of *Henry de Lacy*; D'Angleterre, lambel de Fraunce.

7. HENRY GRISMOND Earl of *Lancaster*, brother and heir of *St. Thomas*; same arms.

8. HENRY the first Duke of *Lancaster*, son and heir of *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster*; same arms.

9. JOHN of *Gaunt* second Duke of *Lancaster*, brother-in-law and heir of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*; *gul.* a castle *or*, (he being King of *Castile*,) quartering *or*, a lion ramp. *az.*

10. HENRY IV. third Duke of *Lancaster*, and King of *England*; arms of *England*.

JAMES Earl of *Desmond*, *anno* 1600. Mr. HENRYE BIRDE, preacher, *anno* 1583, Ætat. 66. *Spero sed non Spiro.*

Mr. THO. ALDERSEY, *gul.* on a bend ingrailed *arg.* three leopards faces between two cinquefoils *or*, a crescent for difference, *anno* 1588, Æt. 66.

Sir ROB. DRURYE, Knighte. ROB. DRURYE, Esq.; DRUE DRURYE, A° 1556, Æt. 24, *Droit et devaunt.*

Sir WILLIAM DRURYE, Lord Cheefe Justice of *Irelande*, by whom hangs an old plan of *Edinburgh* castle, and two armies before it, round which is this: "Sir William Drurye, Knt. General of the "Englishe wanne Edenburghe-Castle, 1573." On the picture is this, "Sir William Drurye, Knt. Marshall of Barwicke, Lord Gene-"rall of this Jorny, and after Lord President of Munster, and lastly "died Lord Justice of Irland, A° 1579." The crest and arms of *Drury* without the *tau*, with fourteen coats, all which are imperfect.

The arms of the following persons are also most of them imperfect, but their names remain, all which were with the Lord General at the siege:

Mr. *Henry Killigray*, ambassadour; *Killegrew's* arms; Sir *Geo. Carie*, Knt. Sir *Tho. Cecill*, eldest sonne to the Lord *Burly*; Sir *Francis Trusbill*, Knt.; Sir *Henry Lee*, Knt.; Mr. *Michael Carie*; Mr. *Henry Carie*; Mr. *Will. Knowles*, after Knight; Mr. *Dieyr*; Mr. *Cotton*; Mr. *Tho. Sutton*; Mr. *Kelwaye*; Sir *William Selbye*; Mr. *Tilney*; Sir *William Killegray*.

ANNE DRURY, 1597, Æt. 12. FRANCES DRURY, 1597, Æt. 11.

Sir WALTER MILDMAY, Knt. Æt. 52, 153-- *Virtute non Vi.* Sir FRANCIS RUSSELL, Sir ROBERT BELL, Lord Chief Baron, Æt. 41. Lady ST. JOHN, 1599. Lady CATHARINE Countess of *Huntington*. A picture of one of the *Jermyn* family on which, crest, a talbot passant collared *or*, on a torce *ar.* and *sab.*

JERMYN, *sab.* a crescent between two mullets in pale *ar.*

RUSHBROOK, *sab.* a fess between three roses *or*.

HEVENINGHAM, with a crescent *sab.* for difference.

JERVILL, pally of six, *az.* and *or.*
GISSING, as in p. 174.
REDSHAM, *ar.* semi fleurs-de-lis *gul.*
REPPES, *erm.* three chevrons *sab.*
BURGOINE, *az.* a talbot passant, *ar.*
BOTESHAM, *gul.* three birdbolts in fess reverted *ar.* Motto, *Nec ab Oriente nec ab Occidente.*
FRANCES Countess of *Hartford*, 1596. EDWARD Earl of *Harteforde*, 1580.
PEREGRINE Lord *Willughby* of *Ersebye.* JOHN Lord *St. John* of *Bletsoe.*
Mr. GEORGE ALYNGTON, *En Dieu est Tout.* Crest, on a talbot passant *erm.* a crescent *gul.*
ALLINGTON, *sab.* a bend ingrailed between six billets *ar.* impaling *Le Neve.*
A man writing these words: *De Governoure veut Gracia.*
A° 1601, Æt. 24, and these imperfect verses:

Sardanapalus ait, pereunt mortalia cuncta,
Ut crepitu ——— ——— podice disiliens
Quæ pereunt —— fugiuntque similima Fumo:
Aurea quam ——— Nil nisi fumus erunt,
At mens culta viro, post Funera clarior Extat
——— ——— vana volat.

An Archbishop of *Canterbury* with this motto, *Vincit qui patitur*, Æt. 68.
CATHERINE Lady DRURY. Sir DRUE DRURY, Knt. Æt. 68, 1599. *Droyt et Devaunt.*
Sir DRUE DRURY, that built the house, his wife on one side, a lady, daughter of *Lovell*, on the other side; his arms on the house are,
DRURY, with the *tau*, quartering
FINCH, *ar.* a chevron between three griffins passant *sab.* and
WALDEGRAVE, with a mullet *sab.* impaling *Derham*, quartering
Gul. a chevron vair *sab.* and *arg.* between three crowns of the second.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Peter*; it hath a square tower and one bell; the nave and south porch are thatched, the chancel tiled. In 1474, *Thomas Nelde* of this town held three acres freehold of *Midle-Herling* manor, to the use of this parish, to repair the church for ever.
In the chancel, against the south wall, is an altar tomb of black and white marble, on which is this inscription:

Memoriæ Sacræ ROBERTI DRURY, BARONETTI, Filij DRUGONIS DRURY, BARONETTI, antiquâ Prosapiâ oriundi, multis Retro Sæculis præclarâ Ingenij Dotibus ornati Politiore Literaturâ imbuti, Tres Duxit uxores, Tertia fuit DIANA, Filia GEORGIJ VILET, de Pinkney-Hall in Comitatu Norfolciæ Armigeri, Quæ Pietate verâ, et Amore conjugali, hoc Monumentum posuit, obijt Vegessimo Septimo Die Aprilis, Anno Domini 1712, Ætatis suæ 78°.[9]

Crest, a grayhound currant; *Drury* impaling *Vilet.*

[9] Le Neve, vol. ii. p. 24

On two flat marbles at the altar,

Drury's arms and crest, as before impaling *Harsnet*.

Here lyeth the Body of Dame ELINOR DRURY, 2d Daughter of *Sam: Harsnet* of *Great Fransham* in *Norfolk*, Esq; the Relict of *Will: Marsham* of *Stratton-Strawley*, Gent. the second Wife of Sir Robert Drury of Ridlesworth in the County of Norff. Bart, who was unfortunately kill'd in the fatal Hurricane, Nov. the 27th in the Year of our Lord, 1703.[1]

Fisher's arms in a lozenge, *viz. gul.* on a chief *erm.* a dolphin embowed *or*.

In Memory of the pious and virtuous Mrs. MARY FISHER, whose Soul took her Flight to Heaven in the furious Hurricane, on Nov. the 27th 1703: This Monument of Respect is dedicated, by her true and faithfull Lover ANTHONY DRURY, of Mendham in Norfolk, Gent:[2]

Lower down in the chancel lies a marble, for

THOMAS BARNES, late Minister of this Parish, who died Oct. 29, 1713, aged 74. "He was a Person of a just, loyal, "charitable, friendly, and quiet Disposition, for which, by his "Life Time, he was universally beloved, and at his Death "equally lamented."[3]

In the east chancel window,

Crest, on a torce *or* and *gul.* a demi talbot *arg. Gul.* two lions passant *arg.* quartering

Gul. a cross moline *arg.* the lions surmounted with a bend *or*, charged with three annulets *sab.*

There is a hatchment with the arms of

Drury quartering

Harsnet, az. two bars dancette *erm.* between six croslets *or*, and

Marsham, arg. crusuly fitche *sab.* a lion passant *gul.* between two bendlets *az.* each charged with three croslets *or*.

Against the north chancel wall is a fine monument for Sir *Drue Drury*, whose effigies is in armour in a kneeling posture, under a canopy supported by two angels; a book lies on a desk before him; the monument being adorned with the following arms.

Drury's crest, a grayhound currant *arg.* collared *or*, and *Drury* and his quarterings, *viz.*

1. *Arg.* a chief indented, and six croslets fitche, 3, 2, 1, *az.*
2. *Sab.* six cinquefoils *arg.* 3, 2, 1, pierced of the field.
3. Chequy *arg.* and *gul.* on a fess *az.* three round buckles *or*.
4. *Arg.* a chevron *gul.* between three caps of maintenance *az.*

A coat of pretence of *Finch*, with a crescent *or*.

Drury impales *Calthorp* and *Waldegrave* with a mullet.

[1] Le Neve, vol. ii. p. 202.

[2] Ibidem. These two ladies were killed as they laid together in bed, by a fall of a stack of chimneys.

[3] Le Neve, vol ii. p. 254.

Wingfield.

Deane, sab. a fess *erm.* between three white roses.

Botler, gul. a fess chequy *arg.* and *sab.* between six croslets *sab.* These three last impaling *Drury.*

Condignæ Famæ & Memoriæ sacrum, nobilis et illustris Viri DRUGONIS DRURY, *Militis,* Filij tertij, *Roberti Drury* de *Egerly* in Comitatu *Buckingham,* Filij secundi *Roberti Drury* de *Hasted* in Comitatu *Suffolke,* Militum, Reginæ ELIZABETHÆ a primo Regni Anno, solius Silentiarij, Deinde JACOBO Regi nostro, & Anno 1596, Præsidis *Turris Londinensis,* (Annos nonaginta Novem, summa cum Laude, et Integritate complevit) bis Conjugio connexi, primo Dominæ *Elizæ: Woodhouse* Filiæ *Phillippi Calthorp,* Militis, secundo, *Katharinæ Finch* Filiæ & Hæredi *Gulielmi Finch* de *Linsted* in Com: *Cant:* Ar: per secundam uxorem relictæ, DRUGO DRURY, unicus Filius ejus, Uxorem duxit *Annam Ætate* primam, et unam ex Cohæredibus *Edwardi Waldgrave* de *Lawford* in Comitatu *Essex,* Armig: *Elizabetha* prima ejus Filia, nupta fuit venerabili *Thomæ Wingefield* Militi, de *Leveringham* in Comitatu *Suffolke, Anna* Filia secunda, *Johanni Deane* de *Deane* Aula Comitat: *Essex* prædicto, et *Francesca* Filia tertia, *Roberto Botler* de *Woodhall* in Comitat: *Hertford:* Militibus, ipse *DRUGO DRURY* Miles præclarus, singulari Integritate, Pietate, Virtute, (et nulli in Terris inferior) Charitate, præcipue præcellens, apud *Riddlesworth* in Comitatu *Norfolke,* 29 Aprilis 1617, Mortem [obijt.][4]

On an altar tomb against the north wall,

Reponuntur hic Reliquiæ, *DRUGONIS DRURII,* primi hujus Familiæ Baronetti, Filij et Hæredis *DRUGONIS DRURII* Equitis Aurati, qui post 24[t] Connubij sui cum *Anna Waldegrave* prædilecta sua Uxore evolutos soles, Triplici (ex octo Natis) tenera et in Minoritate, multæ tamen plena Spei superstite sobole, *Drugone, Gulielmo,* & *Catherina,* in 44to Perigrinationis suæ Anno, ex hac Miseriarum Eremo, 1632, in Cœlestem migravit Patriam, multiplici quin & Candida, Mundo Amicisque valde lugentibus, relicta fama, magnæ suæ erga Deum veramque Religionem Pietatis, assiduæ et laboriosæ pro Republica Curæ, ac integerrimæ versus Amicos, interiores præsertim ac vicinos, Fidelitatis.[5]

There is a hatchment over the north church door, with this coat:

Atwood, gul. a lion ramp. *arg.* in an orle of acorns *or.*

EX FUNERE VITA.

Hic jacet *RICARDUS ATTWOOD,* A. M. Vir doctus, beneficus, pius, in Rebus ludicris egregie lepidus fuit et Elegans in Serijs perspicax valde et acutus. Totum fere Tempus optimarum Literarum Studijs, Horas vere succisivas, sæpiuscule Pisciculis captandis absumpsit, Ita in Negotio laudandus erat

[4] Le Neve, vol. i. p. 59. [5] Ibidem, p. 140.

maxime, in Otio minime culpandus, *Aulæ Pembrochianæ* socius fuit senior, Academiæ *Cantabrigiensis Bedellus* Armiger, Utriusque Grande Decus et Ornamentum; Febre correptus vehementi, non sine ingenti omnium, quibus familiariter usus est, luctu, sedatè placideque extremum Halitum in hoc Pago efflavit, Maij 3, 1734, Ætatis 56.

Juxta humatur Frater ejus *GULIELMUS ATTWOOD*, Mercator Indiæ Occidentalis, Qui Terra Marique, Multa passus, in Tuto jam a Malis requiescit, obijt Oct: 17, 1730, Ætatis 57.

Et prope Jacent quoque, *RICARDUS, GULIELMI*, Filius, qui obijt Apr: 1, 1723, et *MARIA* Filia, quæ ob: Sept: 19, 1727.

RUSHWORTH,

Or the place abounding with rushes, (for so I take the name to signify,) was, in King *Edward's* days, one league and a half long, and one mile broad, and paid 11*d. ob. geld*;[6] at the survey the abbey of *Ely* had a carucate of land then worth 20*s.* but was sunk to 8*s.* value at the second, when it was held by *John*, nephew of *Waleram*;[7] and after, of the Earl of *Glocester*, at a quarter of a fee, by the heirs of *Bartholomew de Beamont*, who in some records (by mistake) is called *Breamysson*; but in *Henry* the Third's time, this part was in *Nicholas de Gonvyle*, whose son and heir *John de Gonvile* in King *Edward* the First's reign, paid x.*s.* relief for it to the Earl of *Gloucester*, from which time it continued in that family, joined to the head manor, till the foundation of the college, on which it was settled; and when the head manor came to the college, was joined to it again, and so hath continued ever since. This part was some time called *Boldam's* manor, and seems to lie on *Suffolk* side, except a part of it, which was in *Shadwell*.

At the first survey one *Uluric* had 60 acres here, which he held of the abbey, all which he forfeited to the Conqueror by not paying 8*l.* that he had forfeited to that King, who gave it to *John*, nephew of *Waleram*

[6] Terre Ulchetelli Hund. Gillecross. (fol. 288.) In Rusceuuorda ii. car. terre tenuit Bundo liber homo T. R. E. semper vi. villani et i. bor. et i. serv. et xii. acr. prati, et ii. car. in dominio, tunc ii. car. hom. modo i. et alia posset restaurari. et i. liber homo xiiii. acr. terre, quem revocat de dono Regis, semp. i. car. modo c. oves et lii. caprae et vii. porc, et totum valet xx s. et habet i. leug. et dim. in longo, et iiii. quarter in lato. Quicunque ibi teneat, et xi.*d.* et i. obol. de Gelto. Soc. de libero homine in Keninchala.

[7] Terra Sancte Adeldrede Gildecross Hund. (fol. 187.) In Riseurda i. car. terre et dim. ten. Sancta Adeldreda semper iii. villan. i. serv. viii. acr. prati, tunc ii. car. modo null. sed possit restaurari. tunc. dim. car. hom. modo i. bov. et i. soc. ii. acr. tunc. valuit xx.*s.* mo. viii. hoc tenet Johannes nepos Walerami.

aforesaid,[8] from whom it came to *Roger Bigot*, who gave it to the monks of *Thetford*, together with *Gunner* of *Ridlesworth* and his land, when he founded that monastery.[9] Of

THE CAPITAL MANOR,

Bando was the first lord that I meet with, and then *Ulketel*; afterwards it came to the Earls *Warren*, from them to the *Bardolphs*, who held it by the service of half a fee of the castle at *Acre*; from the *Bardolphs* it came to the *Lerlings*, and was held by them, by the same service, as belonging to the *Bardolphs* honour of *Wormegay*.

Sir Ralf de Lerling, Knt. lord and patron of Lerling, Rushworth, and Newton in Cambridgeshire.

John de Lerling.

1267, Will. son of John.

Ralf, son of William.

1303, Edmund de Lerling, rector here.

1218, Sir Richard de Lerling purchased a moiety of Lerling advowson of Richard de Denevere, and in 1252, had free-warren allowed him, in all his lands in the aforesaid towns, and in Fouldon and Pagrave.

1280, Will. de Lerling, rector of Lerling, made divers grants of lands in Rushworth and Lerling to his sons.[1]

Will. de Lerling. Richard de Lerling. Robert de Lerling.

Maud de Lerling, the heir general of the family, (but whose daughter she was I do not find,) married William de Gonvile, and carried the estate to that family.

[8] (Fol. 189.) In Riscurda Ulricus liber homo lx. acr. T. R. E. iiii. acr. prati tunc i. car. Socam Keninghala tunc valuit x.s. m° v. hic Ulricus forisfactus fuit erga Regem Willum. de viii. lib. et ideo remansit in manu Regis, hoc etiam tenet idem de Abbate. (sc. Johannes nepos Walerami.)

[9] The original deed in the hands of Henry Smith, Gent. of Hautboys-Magna in Norf. A° 1734. Roger Bigot gave "Gunnerium de Redessa cum tota terra "sua, et terrulam quam tenebat in Ris-"seworda de Abbate Eliensi."

[1] Coll. Ep. Asaph. Libr. Appleton 67

Nicholas de Gonvyle, Gunevyle, or Gonvile, lived in the reign of King Henry III.

John de Gonvile, his son, in the time of King Edward I.

Wm. de Gonvile, his son, in 1285, had the King's protection, being summoned to go into France with him, to join the French King against the King of Arragon.

Matild, or Maud, his wife, heiress of the Lerlings, married in 1304.

Wm. de Gonvile, rector of Thelvetham, resigned it A° 1350.

1350, 14 May, Edmund de Gonvile, a shaveling, instituted to Thelvetham, on his brother's resignation.

Sir Nicholas de Gonvile, Knt. brother & heir to Sir Edm. de Gonvile, the founder.

John Gonvile, Esq. son of Sir Nicholas, paid x.s. relief for his manor in Schadwell and Rushworth, of his own inheritance, to the Earl of Gloucester, and x.s. for Rushworth manor, which was of his grandmother's inheritance.

Sir Edmund Gonvile, priest, founder of Rushworth College, of Gonvile Hall in Cambridge, and (as some say) of the friars preachers in Thetford, and of St. John's Hospital at Lynn; he was first rector of Thelvetham, or Feltam, in Suffolk, instituted December the 4th, 1320, by Adam de Tyryngtone, rector of Hopton, his proxy, he being then in priest's orders; he resigned this for Rushworth rectory in 1326, and after he had established it a collegiate church, in 1342, he was instituted to Terryngton, of which he died rector in 1350.

Edm. Gonvile, Esq. son and heir of Sir John.

John Gonvile, presented by his father to Lerling in 1344, and resigned it for East-Herling in 1349, which he also resigned in 1357.

John Gonvile, Esq. son and heir in 1402.

Eliz. dr. of Sir John Jarnegan of Somerly, in Suffolk, Knt.

Sir Rob. Herling, Knt. married

Joan, or Jane, heiress general of Gonvile.

1. Sir Wm. Chamberlain, Knt. of the Garter, buried with his wife under the arched tomb in East-Herling chancel.

2. Sir Rob. Wyngfield, Knt.

Anne, their only dr. and heiress, Lady Scroop, A° 1500, buried with her first husband, married to Lord Scroop in 1492, a great benefactress to this college.

3. John Lord Scroop of Bolton, by his will dated 1494, at East-Herling, ordered, if he died in Norfolk, (as he did, *viz.* 12 of July, 1494, at Herling) to be buried in the Black Friars at Thetford.

In 1470, this lady procured license for the master and fellows to receive 40 marks *per annum*, in mortmain, upon which she and her trustees, Sir *John Hevenyngham* and Sir *William Calthorp*, Knts. *William Berdewell*, jun. Esq. and *Hen. Spilman*, settled her manors of *Rushworth* and *Lerling*, then valued at 20*l.* a year, in part of the said sum of 40 marks, and thenceforward they continued in the college till its dissolution, and then passed with it to the Earl of *Surrey*, as you will see in the account of the college.

There was another manor or capital messuage, consisting of 200 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, 26*s.* rent, a fold-course and separate

fishery, in this town, and in *Brettenham*, *Bridgeham*, and *Thetford*, held at half a fee of the honour of *Clare*, by *William de Brettenham*, and *John de Brokedish*, in 1297, and by *Rob. Baygnard* and others, in 1333, and by *William de Brettenham*, *Simon Fitz*, and *Rich. Baygnard*, in 1398. In 1411, the 8th of *May*, King *Henry* IV. licensed *Hugh Stoppusly* to grant the whole in mortmain, to the Prior of the monks at *Thetford*, on condition that the King should be paid 50*s.* every vacancy.

In 1459, it was held of *Robert Baygnard*, who held it of *Anne*, wife of *Edmund* Earl of *March*, as of *Clare* honour; it went with that house, at its dissolution, to the *Norfolks*, and at the Duke's attainder, fell to the Crown. In 1591, Queen *Elizabeth* granted to *William Tipper*, and *Rob. Dawe*, and their heirs, all the manor, fishery, lands, faldages, &c. in *Rushworth*, *Thetford*, and *Gatesthorp*, in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, which late belonged to the monks at *Thetford*, to be held by the rent of 2*s. per annum*, of her manor of *East Greenwich*, in socage, and not in capite; and soon after it was joined to *Rushworth* manor, with which it now remains.

As to the separate fishery belonging to it, *that* laid in *Schadewell*,[2] (which is a hamlet to *Rushworth*,) and extended from *Schadewell Mill*, to *Berdewell's Mill*, in *Herling-Thorp*, on the south side of the river, and had liberty of a boat, and a pool, or wear; towards the latter end of the twelfth century, *Philip de Schadewell*, who lived by the river, owned it; in 1362, *Adam de Schadewell* conveyed it to *William de Rothyng*, parson of *West-Herling*, *Hen. de Rothyng*, and *Cecily* his wife, and their heirs, by the name of *East-Fen Fishery*; they were to hold it in as free a manner as *John de Schadewell* his father held it; and at the same time *Agnes*, widow of *Philip de Schadewell*, released her right in it; in 1399, *James de Brettenham* had it, and sold it to *Tho. Gardiner*, clerk, and in 1411, it was conveyed to *Thetford* priory, as aforesaid.[3]

In 1252, the Abbot of *Waltham* in *Essex* had lands here, and in *Scarning* and *Geyst*, in all which he had free-warren allowed him, for which he paid a rent of 12*d.* a year to *Gonvile's* manor.

Rushworth was a rectory, and so continued till Sir *Edmund Gonevyle*, or *Gonvile*, who was both patron and rector, founded a college for a *custos*, or master, and five chaplains, who were brethren, or fellows, and were to elect their master, and present him at *Lerling*, to the founder's heirs, who, if they were there, were to present him to the Bishop, and not otherwise, after which he was to be installed, by mandate to the archdeacon. Upon this foundation the church was appropriated to the college, and no vicar endowed, because the cure of the parish was wholly laid upon the master; and each of them paid 8 marks first fruits at their installation; at the Dissolution it was granted to be held in the same manner, as the master held it, so that it hath been served ever since by a stipendiary curate, nominated by the impropriator, who, in 1603, is returned in the *Answers of the Parsons*, to receive 15*l.* a year of the proprietary for his stipend, *Tho.*

[2] This hamlet is so called from a well or spring which rises among the trees on the hill side, it being plainly the Shady-Well. In this hamlet John Buxton, Esq. father of Robert Buxton, Esq. now lord, built a neat box, which he hath named *Schadwell Lodge*.

[3] From the Register of Thetford Priory.

Wolf, clerk, being then curate, there being then 66 communicants in the parish, and now [1736] there are 7 or 8 houses, and about 60 inhabitants.

The church of St. *John the Evangelist* had a chapel, dedicated to our *Lady*, on its north side, which is now down.

RECTORS AND MASTERS OF THE COLLEGE.

1301, 10 kal. *Feb. John de Bukenham* was presented.

1303, prid. kal. *July, Edmund de Lerling*, accolite. MATILD or MAUD DE LERLING.

1320, prid. id. *Mar. Will. de Calthorp*, accolite. Sir NICHOLAS DE GUNEVYLE, Knt.

1326, 5 id. *Octob.* Sir *Edmund de Gunevyle*, priest, on *Calthorp's* resignation, who exchanged this for *Thelvetham*. NICHOLAS GONVILE, Knt. patron. This Sir *Edmund*, while he was rector, perfected his foundation, which he is said to have designed as a seminary for *Gonvile Hall* in *Cambridge*; he was the last rector, and had quitted this church before *Jan.* 20, 1342, for then he was instituted into *Tyrington, John Powl*, chaplain, being his proxy, at the presentation of SIMON Bishop of *Ely*, where he died rector in 1350, having nominated

John Godwyk, first Master of this College, who resigned in

1349, 18 *Nov.* and *Nicholas de Wrotham*, priest, fellow of the college of St. *John the Evangelist*, was elected by the fellows, and presented by Sir EDMUND DE GONVILE, priest, their patron and founder, and installed accordingly. He resigned, and in

1351, 17 *Nov. Hugh Herbert*, chaplain and fellow, was elected master, and presented by Sir JOHN DE GONVILE, parson of *East-Herling*, and *Edmund* his brother, who were patrons. He was succeeded by

Tho. de Watton, who resigned, and in

1364, 2 *May, Tho. Heyward* (or *Howard*) of *Rickinghall*, late fellow, was elected with the consent of EDMUND GONVILE, their patron. He resigned, and in

1371, 21 *Jan.* Sir *Tho. Le-Mey* was elected by the Fellows, who had no presentation, the *Gonviles* being not resident at *Lerling*: the fellows' election was returned to the Bishop, and the mandate made out upon it; at every admission the master was sworn by the Bishop to observe the statutes, to alienate nothing, to make no new feoffments, not to mortgage nor pawn any thing belonging to the college, whether moveable or immoveable, without the consent of every member.

1374, 19 *July, Rob. de Asshele*, priest, fellow there, elected on *Le-Mey's* resignation.

1376, 10 *Octob. Rob. de Wrotham*, fellow, elected master.

1381, *Rob. Carter*[a] of *Asshele*, chaplain and fellow, elected master.

1385, 25 *June, Alexander Thelyk*, priest, late fellow, obtained license from Pope *Gregory* XII. dated *June* 3, 1409, that one benefice more with cure of souls, might be appropriated to the mastership, and that he might hold it with the mastership; but if any master holds

[a] The same Robert who was master A° 1374.

a benefice with his mastership, before one be appropriated to it, he shall not receive his stipend of 50s. *per annum*, over and above the benefit of the church of *Rushworth*, as he usually did before this license. The petition to obtain this sets forth; that the college was founded by Sir *Edmund Gunvyle*, late rector, the rectory being turned into a collegiate church, for a *custos*, or master, and five brethren chaplains, to pray for him, his ancestors, successours, and benefactors, which master was to have the cure of souls, and the benefit of the church there, and that he designed to endow it much better, but died in the meantime. The Bishop consented to this license, and in 1414, this *Alexander* was presented to the rectory of *Lerling* by the fellows, and held it with his mastership to his death; yet notwithstanding the Pope's bull, and the King's license upon it, they could never get their rectory of *Lerling* appropriated to them, as they designed.

1421, *Edmund Cooper* elected.

1436, 16 *July*, *Tho. Sigo*, fellow, elected on *Cooper's* resignation, by Tho. Halyday and Rob. Fen, fellows.

1443, 13 *July*, *Rob. Crask*, chaplain.

1443, 27 *Sept. Crask* resigned, *John Wurlych*, priest, elected.

1444, 29 *April*, he resigned, and *Edmund Coupere*, bachelor of the decrees of St. *John's* College, *Cambridge*, was elected, (the same man, I take it, that resigned in 1436.)

1446, 9 *June*, *Ralph Beauford*, on *Coupere's* resignation.

1450, at *Beauford's* death, *Lawrence Gerard*, priest, elected.

These last five, were elected by Tho. Halyday, J. Kaye, and John Barker, chaplains and fellows.

1472, 27 *Feb. Gerard* resigned, and *Hen. Costesey* was chosen. Will. Halyday and John Maynard, fellows. This *Costesey*, *Cosse*, or *Cossa*, was also rector of *Banham* and *Hilby*, of all which he died possessed in

1483, in which year, *Aug.* 18, *John Bulman*, priest, was elected, by Halyday, Maynard, and John Kellyng, fellows.

1488, *Bulman* resigned, and they elected *John Bandys*, A. M.

1508, *John Brenneys* (or *Bandys*) died, and

John Purpett, fellow, was chosen master.

1526, 22 *Aug.* the Bishop collated *Edward Anson*, priest, to a fellowship, it having been void above six months.

1529, 17 *July*, *George Windham*, A. M. archdeacon of *Norwich*, was elected master, at *Purpett's* resignation, who was the last master, it being dissolved in his time; he continued archdeacon till 1543.

The site of this college, with all its revenues thereto belonging, *sc.* the impropriation, college manor in *Rushworth*, *Lerling* manor and advowson, and a manor in *Elden* in *Suffolk*, were granted to the Earl of *Surrey*, to be held in capite by Knight's service. In 1545, *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*, by the King's license, aliened a manor in *Elveden*, and two manors in *Rushworth*, one in *Suffolk*, and the other in *Norfolk*, together with the site of the college, and the impropriate rectory, with the other revenues of that college, in *Fakenham*, *Thetford*, *Weston*, and *Schadewell*, to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, by whose attainder they fell again to the Crown, where they continued till King *Edward* VI. in 1550, granted *Rushworth*

manors and rectory to Sir *John Cheke*, Knt. and his heirs, who, in 1552, let them for 20 years to *George Alyngton* of *Stoke* by *Clare* in *Suffolk*, Gent. who had married his sister. In 1557, Sir *Rich. Fulmerston*, had the manor late the college's: in 1570, the Earl of *Surrey* had the manor late *Fulmerston's*; in 1600, the rectory and site of the college, &c. was granted to Lord *Howard* of *Walden*, who had license, in 1601, to sell it to *Rob. Buxton*, on whom the whole was settled by fine, and at this time it continues in his family, *Rob. Buxton*, Esq. being now owner of both the manors and impropriation (of whose family I shall treat under *Tibbenham*.)

There are a rank of ten or eleven *tumuli*, or mounts of earth, in the field between *Rushford*, *Euston*, *Barnham*, and *Thetford*, where (I verily believe) was fought that dreadful battle between King *Edmund* and the *Danes*, in the year 871.[5]

This indeed seems very true, for in the Abbreviation of the Life of King *Edmund*, in Register *Curteys*,[6] fol. 211, we find this account: In the 15th year of King *Edmund's* reign, the *Danes* came again to *East England*, to revenge themselves further of the King, at which time they burnt the monasteries of *Croiland*, *Thorney*, *Peterburgh*, *Ramsey*, *Seham*, and *Ely*, with most of the religious in them, and from thence passed through the country from *west* to *north*, seizing and spoiling all they could, *Ubba* staying to guard their spoils, and what they had taken, at or near *Ely*: *Ingwar* with his army entered *East England*, and went to a city of King *Edmund's*, called *Theodford*,[7] where he encamped, and entered soon after, and burnt it, killing old and young, and ravishing both virgins and matrons; King *Edmund*, who was then at *Eglesden*,[8] received a message from *Ingwar*, that if he would renounce Christianity, and worship his idols, then they would divide the treasure with him, together with his kingdom; as soon as King *Edmund* received this message, he marched with his army against the enemies, and engaged not far off from *Theodford*, where they fought sharply from morning until evening, a great number being slain on both sides, for which King *Edmund* was much grieved, as well for the pagans deaths, as for those martyrs of his army, who died there in defence of their Faith; on the morrow the *Danes* departed, and the King, with what remained of his army, returned to *Eglesdune*, resolving never more to fight against the pagans, but if it was necessary, to yield up himself a sacrifice for the people, and for the Faith of Christ. *Ingwar*, much vexed for the loss of his men, went again to *Theodford*, where *Ubba* came to him with 10,000 men, and joining forces, went to *Eglesdune*, and there martyred the King, in the year of our lord 871, of his age 29, and of his reign 15.

At this time, without doubt, was that large mount and ramparts, called *Thetford Hill*, raised by the *Danes*, in which they encamped; for its being round is a plain demonstration it is a *Danish* work, raised to that height, in all appearance, to command the opposite hill, on which King *Edmund's* army then lay, on the extremity of which, some of these *tumuli* are placed. The most remarkable one is called *Tut Hill*, under these the bodies of the slain were buried, it being usual, in those days, to heap the slain upon the earth, and raise

[5] Coll. T.M.

[6] In the hands of Sir Edm. Bacon, Bart. of Garboldesham.

[7] Thetford.

[8] Now Hoxon in Suffolk.

hills over the heaps, that being more likely to continue their memory, than interring them in a pit or grave level with the earth's surface; and usually where any commander or great men were laid, they raised the hill over them to a larger size than ordinary, which might be the reason of this hill's being bigger than the rest.

The COLLEGE revenues at its dissolution were valued at 85*l.* 15*s.* It had a manor, and the impropriate rectory,[9] and 102 acres of land in *Rushworth*, a manor in *Elveden*, and *Lerling* advowson,[1] and other tenements of their founder's gift, who built them a college, on the south side of the churchyard, with a dormitory, refectory, chapel, and other convenient offices, part of which are still standing, and others are in ruins. About 1392, the master obtained license in mortmain,[2] for *Peter Frost*, *Robert Aishele*, *Tho. Smetheson*, and *Rob. Fullere*,[3] to settle a messuage and a carucate of land, 60 acres of pasture, 4*s.* rent, and the rent of a pound of cinnamon, on his college; and at the same time *Roger Cornwayle*, *Adam Foxle*, and *Tho. Bray*, were licensed to settle two messuages, a carucate of land, 60 acres of pasture, and 4*s.* rent in *Elveden*, aforesaid, and the said *Peter* and *Will. de Shelton*, and *Tho. Balle*, settled a toft in *Rushworth* on the college, and *Peter* and *Tho. Fullere*, 3 tofts and 24 acres of land there; *Rob. Wortham*, *John Benhale*, and *Tho. Fullere*, by the same license, settled a toft and 60 acres in *Brethenham*; and in 1470, the lady *Anne Wingfield*, by the consent of Sir *Rob. Wingfield*, her second husband, settled in mortmain, her manors of *Rushworth* and *Lerling*, called *Gonvile's* manors. This was the chief of its endowment, though it had other lands and tenements in *Thetford*, *Fakenham* in *Suffolk*, *West-Herling*, and *Weston*. It was governed by statutes, confirmed by *Tho. Piercy* Bishop of *Norwich* in his visitation, the heads of which, as they shew the state of the college, it will not be amiss to insert.

The college had a master or *custos*, and five brethren or fellows, who were to obey their master in all things lawful, the master to have the cure of the parish, and all of them were to pray for the souls of Sir *Edmund Gonvile* their founder, and of all his ancestors, successours, and benefactors, every day, and to say such daily masses and collects as are therein ordered, and to keep the founder's anniversary, in a particular manner, all which would be to no purpose to enlarge upon; as the revenues increase, the number to increase, and every new fellow to have 10 marks *per annum* at least, and neither the master nor fellows to be removed, unless for such crimes as would remove a rector; they are all to sleep in one room, and to eat in common together, unless in sickness; the master to receive a stipend of 50*s.* a year, and each fellow 30*s.* (over and above their other stipend.) The master to be elected by the fellows; if he be one of the college, the majority is sufficient; but if he be not, then there must be two parts of the fellows, and if the votes be equal, and two chosen,

[9] The rectory was taxed at 8 marks according to the Lincoln taxation, and after its impropriation, paid according to that valuation to the Bishop, at every vacancy of the mastership.

[1] In 1354, John and Edmund de Gonvile, granted to Master Walter de Stanes of Elveden, all their lands, tenements, &c. in Elveden, which they had of the feoffment of William de Lerling, it being the whole they had there, except the manor and other revenues settled on Rushworth college.

[2] Mon. Ang. tom. iii. 123.

[3] All members of this college.

the Bishop is to choose which he pleases; every master thus elected, before he be confirmed by the Bishop, must go to the manor of *Lerling*, and present himself to the founder's heirs, if they be there, and if not, he may go to the Bishop, who is to confirm him; and if they do not choose in three months after a vacancy, it lapses to the Bishop, who must collate one of that college. In every vacancy the fellows are to choose one of themselves, to look after the college affairs, who is to account to the next master; the fellows to choose the fellows, and each fellowship void above six months lapses to the Bishop; every fellow that leaves the college shall leave half his goods to it, and at their admission, shall swear obedience to their master, and to promote their college; the fellows were obliged to constant residence, and could not lie one night out of the college, without their master's leave; the master was at full liberty as to his residence, but could not have any of his own family admitted to any office in the college, without the consent of the majority of the fellows; the college to have a common seal, which, with the evidences and treasure, shall always be kept in a chest, with three locks, the master to have one key, and such two fellows as all the fellows shall choose, to have the other two; the master and fellows to make up their accounts every *Michaelmas*, and lock up one part of the account in the chest, and the master to keep the counterpart. The Bishop reserves power for him and his successours to visit, correct, and reform, what he thinks necessary, together with all episcopal power, jurisdiction, and other rights whatever, belonging to his church of *Norwich*.[4] Dated at *Schuldham*, *July* 13th, 1360.

It appears from an old rental in my collection, that *Tho. Sigo*, master of the college, held of the capital manor of *Rushworth*, called *Gonvile Hall*, his manor called *Lerling Hall* in *Rushworth*, by the rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* a year; *Purry's* tenement and 30 acres, with its fold-course, at 3*s.* 4*d.* rent, the capital tenement formerly *John de Brethenham's* in *Brethenham*, at 3*s.* 4*d.* with 2*s.* 8*d. ob.* rent for his lands on *Suffolk* side, and abundance of other rents on the *Norfolk* side.

1492, *William Halyday*, senior, chaplain and fellow, desired to be buried here by his parents; he gave 6*s.* 8*d.* towards a new bell, 6*s.* 4*d.* to the light of the holy sepulchre, to the gild of St. *John* Baptist kept in this church 3*s.* 4*d.* His uncle, *Thomas Halyday*, formerly fellow, sold seven acres of land to him, which he gave to the college, after the death of *Robert Schadewell* his brother, and *Alice* his wife, the profits to keep the south porch in repair for ever, (which looks as if he was buried in it,) and to pray for him and his benefactors; he gave other 9 acres in *Rushworth*, to *Robert* and *Alice* for life, and *Thomas* their son, if he live to be of age; if he dies under age, it was to go the master to find bread and wine for the Sacrament. He gave a good stone house in *Rushworth*, to the college in free alms, to be used as a gild-hall, or at any time, when there was not room for the guests in the college; but the master was to find out of it a lamp burning in the choir, before the Sacrament at the high altar, for ever, to which he gave a silver chrismatory of 4 marks value, *John Cavendysh*, rector of *Quidenham*, and *Will. Parysh*, fellow, executors. Proved *Jan.* 23, 1492.

[4] This church is not exempt from episcopal and archidiaconal jurisdiction, the masters being all of them installed by the archdeacon.

This COLLEGIATE CHURCH was built in form of a cross; the quire, north and south cross isles are quite demolished, though there are two grave-stones in the north cross isle, still to be seen in the yard, but no inscriptions on them; the nave is now used by the parish, and a small part of it at the east end, separated from the rest, serves for a chancel: there is a very good square tower, having only one bell, though there have been five or six, the frames still remaining; it is a good building, and seems to be of the same date with the foundation of the college. On a stone in the south porch wall the name of JESUS is inscribed; the whole is covered with reed.

There are two hatchments in the church. *Buxton* quarters *Herne*, and *or*, two bucks couchant *gul.* a coat of pretence, per pale *arg.* and *sab.* a chevron between three talbots counterchanged, a chief *gul.*; motto, SERVARE MODUM.

Buxton impaling the former coat of pretence, quartered with, per chevron *vert* and *or*, three lions passant, counter-changed.

On a black marble on the south side of the altar,

Hic requiescit quod mortale fuit Roberti Buxton, viri integerrimi, ex Antiquâ Prosapiâ de Channons in agro Norfolciensi oriundi, obijt 15° Die Julij, A° Ætatis 32° Salutis 1691°.

On a stone by it,

ELIZ. BUXTON, died July 4, Anno Dom. 1730, Æt. 66.

On a stone in the ruins of the quire,

JOHN BUXTON, Esq. died Oct. 27, Anno Dom. 1731, Ætat. 47.

This town was in *Kenninghall* soken. And now having gone the length of the hundred, with the county river, which divides it from *Suffolk*, we must turn back, and follow that stream, which runs from *Quidenham Mere* to *Thetford*, and there joins the county river, or the *Ouse*, dividing this hundred all the way from that of *Shropham;* and the first place that we meet with nearest to *Thetford*, is

SNAREHILL-HOUSE,

WHICH is deemed extraparochial, and (with the lodge now called *Thetford Lodge*,[5]) is all that remain of two villages, *Great* and *Little Snareshill*; *Great Snareshill* belonged to *Thurstin* of *Thetford*, a freeman in the Confessor's time, when he had two carucates in demean.[6] *Little Snareshill* belonged to *Ailvin*, or *Elgar*, of *Thetford*, who had one carucate, and to *Alestan* an *Englishman*, in the Conqueror's time, when it had 300 sheep belonging to it, five hives of bees, and was of 20*s*. value.[7]

The extent of both, was a league long, and half a league broad, and paid 11*d*. *ob*. *geld*.

Thurstin of *Thetford* had four freemen, that had 35 acres, which he held under *Roger Bigot*,[8] who held the whole towns of the Conqueror's gift, (except *Bury* abbey's part,) all which the said *Roger* settled on his priory at *Thetford*, at its foundation, and *Herbert* Bishop of *Norwich*, and *William Bigot*, his son,[9] confirmed it; by this means the church and all its revenues came wholly to that house, who got it appropriated to them very early, for it was in ruins in King *Edward* the Third's time, being then valued at 30*s*.[1] there are scarce any remains of its foundation, though its site is well known.[2]

It continued in that house to its dissolution, and then went with it o the Duke ot *Norfolk*, by whose family it was after sold, or forfeited,

[5] The part on which the lodge stands was Little Snareshill, and that where the house stands, Great Snareshill; there are no other inhabitants but these two families. I do not find there was ever any church in Little Snareshill, which is now owned by Henry Campion, Esq.

[6] Terra Rogeri Bigoti, Gildcross Hund. (fol. 116.) In Snareshill tenuit Turstinus (sc. Turstin de Tedford) liber homo, T.R.E. ii. car. terre semper ii. bord. et i. ser. et iii. acr. prati. tunc et post. ii. car. in dominio modo i. et alia posset restaurari semp. dim. car. hominum et dim. pisc. tunc. iii. runc. modo i. tunc. iii. an. modo ii. tunc. xii. por. Tunc. lxxx. oves, modo lx. tunc. valuit xvi. sol. mo. xx.

[7] In alio Snarehella tenuit Ailuuinus (sc. Elgar de Tedfort) i. car. terre et lx. acr. hoc tenet Alestan Anglus, tunc ii. serv. m° i. et vi. soc. de omni consuetudine sed unusquisque reddit semper iii.*d*. In Keninchala Regis, ex summagio, et vi foristacturas habet Rex ex illis, in dominio. semper i. car. et dim. posset restaurari, dim. car. hom. tunc. i. runc. semp. iiii. an. tunc. vi. porc. m° v. tunc. c: oves, m° ccc. et v. vasa apum, et val. xx.*s*. Totum habet i. leug. in longo et dim. in lato, et xi.*d*. et i. ob. de Gelto.

[8] Invasiones in Nordfulc. (fol. 301.) Hund. de Gildecross. In Snareshul i. lib. homo xv. acr. ad feudum Turstini de Tedfort, et inde suus antecessor habuit commendationem tantum, soca in Keninchala Regis, valet xv.*d*.

In Snareshella iii. liberi homines commend. et soca falde, tota alia soca in Keninchala et habent xx. acr. semp. dim. car. val. xx*d*. hoc tenet Turstinus. (sc. sub. Rogero Bigot.)

[9] Donavit eis Rogerus Bigotus, manerium Snareshelle cum omnibus pertinentijs suis, et totam terram quam Elgwi tenuit, in Theotordiam, &c. E Carta pen. Hen. Smith, Gen. de Hautboys-Mag.

[1] Reg. Archd. Norwic. Ep.E. 3.

[2] It stood near Snarehill-house.

and hath since passed through several hands, as the *Cleres*, Sir *Edward Clere* being lord in 1571, &c. till it came to the *Buxtons*, and *Robert Buxton*, Esq. of St. *Margaret's* in *South Elmham*, dying seized, *Elizabeth* his wife had it, who is now dead, and *Elizabeth*, their daughter, now [1736] a minor, is owner of it.

The part which *Fulcher* held of *Bury* abbey was held in *Henry* the Third's time, by the fifteenth part of a fee, of *Wordwell* manor, which was held of the abbey, by *Will. Fyshe*, and *John Byntliton*, and in 1345, *Will. Fyshe*, and *Peter Beneynton* had it, and paid 2*s.* 4*d.* relief, they being heirs of *Will. Fyshe* and *Peter Beneynton*.[3]

In 1410, *Tho. Welde*, clerk, gave to *Thetford* monks all his lands and tenements which he had of *Mary* his mother, lying in this place.

1411, *Edmund Heyford* of *Bernham* gave them two tofts and 60 acres of ground, and liberty of a free fold in *Snareshill*, to increase their revenues, and maintain them the better; the *Bury* part was included in this.

There was a family sirnamed of this town, of which *Benedict*, son of *Hugh de Snareshill*, lived in 1256.

The *Leet* always belonged to the hundred, but there being no suiters to it in the place, it hath been omitted many years. The whole was in *Kenninghall* soken, which may be the reason of the tradition, of its belonging to *Kenninghall*; at this time, it is valued with *Rushworth* to the King's tax, and paid 26*s.* 8*d.* to the tenths.

The next town that we meet with upon this river (except the hamlet of *Shadwell*, of which we have spoken under *Rushworth*) is

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WEST-HERLING,

Which is so called to distinguish it from the other *Herlings*; here were several manors, of all which in their order. At the survey[4] the manor was a *berewic* belonging to *Kennighall* manor, with which it was held by the Confessor and Conqueror, and was granted as a member of it to the *Albanys*, who, in King *Henry* the First's time, infeoffed it in the *Angervilles*, a family sirnamed from a place in *Normandy*,[5] where they were lords; it was to be held at half a fee of the manor of *Kenninghall*, as of the castle of *Bokenham*. In King *Henry* the Second's time,

[3] Terre Abbatis de Sancto Eadmundo Gildecross H. (fol. 177.) In Snareshull tenet Fulcherus de Abbate xxx. ac. quod tenuit i. soc. semper i. bord. dim. car valet ii.s.

[4] Terre Regis quam, Godricus servat Gillecross H. (fo. 33.) Chenninkehala tenuit Rex Ewardus, &c. Herlinga i. berewita, semper jacet huic manerio, i. car. terre et iii. villani et iiii. bordarij et v. acr. prati tunc i. car. in domnio et posset restau. (see f. 143.)

[5] Will. de Angerville, anno 1200, had a writ of right, against Robert de Angerville, for Angerville advowson. Rot. Normanniæ in Turri Lond. 2 Joh. Madox Hist. Exchcq. p. 360.

Sir BENEDICT DE ANGERVILLE was lord, who died without male issue, leaving his three daughters his heirs, the first married to

WILLIAM DE SNITTERTON, otherwise called *William Bokenham* of *Snitterton*, as his family always continued to be called, *viz.* sometimes *de Snitterton*, and sometimes *de Bokenham de Snitterton*; the second to

NICHOLAS DE BELLO-FOCO, BELLO-FAGO, or BEAUFO; the third to

Sir ANDREW DE SHARNBOURN, she died without issue in King *John's* time, and her part reverted to her sisters and their heirs;

So that now it divided into two manors, each held at a quarter of a fee of the said Earl's, the one called *Bokenham's*, and the other *Beaufo's*.

BOKENHAM'S MANOR

Being thus come to Sir *William de Bokenham de Snitterton*, at his death he left it to *Hugh*, and he to *Ralph Bokenham*, alias *Snitterton*, his son, and he to *Hugh Bokenham* of *Snitterton*, his son, who was lord in 1286; he left *Hugh* his son and heir, who died in 1290, *Margaret* his mother then living, had a third part of the manor, and the mansion-house, in dower: *Hugh* son of the last *Hugh* succeeded, and in 1332, settled this and others on Sir *Edmund de Baconisthorp*, Knt. Sir *John Bokenham*, parson of *Snitterton*, his brother, and Sir *Nicholas*, son of Sir *Gregory de Castello*, during the life of *Alice* his wife, for the maintenance of his children; he died in 1339, and was buried at *Snitterton*.

In 1345, the lady of *Snitterton*, (sc. this *Alice*,) held her manor in *West-Herling*, at a quarter of a fee, of the Earl of *Arundell*, and he of the King, which *Hugh* of *Snetterton*, held, the relief of which was x.*s*.

1365, HUGH DE BOKENHAM, (her son,) was lord, and *Nicholas Youngman* and *Alan Simonds*, his farmers of the manor, kept their first court this year.

In 1369, HUGH died, and *Julian de Bokenham* kept her first court.

In 1379, JOHN BOKENHAM, senior, and JOHN DE BOKENHAM, junior, were lords, in which year they conveyed the manor to HUGH BOKENHAM, their brother, which they had of the grant of *John de Thelvetham*, *Julian de Bokenham*, (his daughter,) *Roger Dawnay*, parson of *Snitterton All-Saints*, and *Andrew Green* of *Stanford*.

In 1401, HUGH BOKENHAM of *Livermere*, son and heir of *Hugh de Bokenham* of *Snitterton*, released to *Robert Berdewelle*, Esq. all his right in *Bokenham's* manor in *West-Herling*, which was sold to Sir *William Berdewell*, Knt. by *Hugh Bokenham* his father, and thus this manor was joined to *Berdewell's*, though the *Bokenhams* still had diverse lands here; for in 1479, *Edmund Bokenham*, Squyr, by will proved the 29th of *March*, ordered 2*s*. 8*d*. to be distributed among his poor servants, of *Snitterton*, *Shropham*, *Hargham*, and *Harlyng*.

The fishery belonged solely to the lord, exclusive of all the tenants.

BEAUFO'S MANOR

Came to *Nicholas de Bellofago*, or *Beaufo*, in right of his wife, as aforesaid, *Nicholas* his son was lord in 1219, *Hugh* his son in 1256, and *Nicholas* his son till 1326, when he settled the manor and advowson on himself for life, remainder to *Thomas Berdewell*, and *Amy* his wife, daughter of the said *Nicholas*, and their heirs; from which time it was joined to *Berdewell's* manor, as was the advowson, the whole of which, at first, belonged to *Angervile's* manor, and with that divided one moiety to *Bokenham's*, and the other to *Beaufo's*, till *Ralph* son of *Hugh de Bokenham* sold his moiety, with an acre and half of land, to *Hugh* son of *Nicholas de Beaufo*, and then this manor had the whole advowson.

FURNEAUX'S MANOR, AFTER CALLED BERDEWELL'S,

Passed with *Middle-Herling*,[6] of which it was a part in the Conqueror's time, and so continued till Sir *John Furneaux*, Knt. gave it in marriage with *Sara* his daughter, to *John de Berdewelle*, to be held of the Earl of *Brittain*, as of *Richmond* honour, at half a fee, and this was the first possession that the *Berdewells* ever had in any of the *Herlings*; *Sara* was lady of it in 1280, soon after which it was called,

BERDEWELL'S, OR EAST-THORP MANOR,

By reason of its lying east of the church (as *Hackford Hall* manor was sometimes called *West-Thorp*, or *Herling-Thorp*, which name it still retains, on account of its lying west of the church) and to distinguish it from *Furneaux* or *Middle-Herling* manor, to which it joined.

And from this time all these manors went in the *Berdewell* family, as the pedigree will demonstrate.

The fines are certain at 4*s.* an acre, whether land, meadow, or pasture, and no regard to houses or home-stalls, they being included in the content;[7] it gives no dower; the lands descend according to the common law; for those lands that are heriotable, the heriot is the best beast; but if they have no beast, there is no heriot due: they cannot waste their copyhold, nor fell timber, (unless to repair their copyhold,) without license. *Childewyt* is due to the lord, which is 2*s.* 8*d.* of every woman, bond tenant, that hath a bastard. *Chevage*[8] also is paid to the lord, it being a fine for every bond tenant, for liberty to live out of the lordship, and women pay it as well as men, *viz.* 1*d.* a year each head. *Bosage* is also paid here, which is 1*d.* a head yearly for all cows and great cattle that feed on the commons; every 10 sheep of the cullet, that laid in the lord's fold, paid 1*d.* a year. *West-Fen* common at *Thorp-End* belonged solely to the manor; all the tenants were obliged to grind at the lord's mill, and the fishery of all the manors belonged solely to the lord.

[6] See Domesday of Middle-Herling.

[7] Extracted from the rolls of Berdewell's manor, and included all the three manors aforesaid, it being after they were joined.

[8] Capitagium, or a fine for each head that lives out of the lordship.

Faldage is a custom of this manor, that every five sheep that go with the lord's, whether they be of the cullet or no, if the owners will not let them lie in the lord's fold, but will fold them on their own grounds, they must pay 1*d.* a year, each five; the bond tenants could not sell any male young cattle of their own breeding without the lord's license.

HACKFORD HALL Manor, afterward SECKFORD, or WESTHORP, and now

HERLING-THORP.

This manor was in two parts, in the Confessor's and Conqueror's time, the first was in *Bury* abbey, from its first foundation: the second in one *Anti's* hands, in the Confessor's days, and *Robert de Verli's* in the Conqueror's,[9] from whom it came to the Earl *Warren*, and went with the possessions of the younger branch of that family, to the *Bardolphs*,* by them infeoffed in Sir *Adam de Methwolde*, of whom Sir *William de Hakeford* had it.

The Abbey's part, in the Conqueror's time, was in *Ricuard*,[1] by feoffment of Abbot *Baldwin*, who held it of the abbey, at one fee; and from that time it passed as *Hasting's* manor in *Gissing*,[2] till *Hugh*, son of *William de Hastyngs*, Steward to King *Henry* I. infeoffed Sir *William de Hakeford*, Knt. who held it also at one fee, paying 18*d.* every twenty weeks, to the Abbot, to the ward of *Norwich* castle, which tenure continued till after 1630; for then *Framlingham Gawdy*, Esq. paid it to the Crown, in right of the dissolved monastery of *Bury*; it paid then 2*s.* a year for suit to the hundred court, and 9*d.* every twenty weeks, to the lord of the hundred, for castle-ward, for *Bardolph's* part.

The CUSTOMS are the same *now*, [1736,] as the other manors, but were different formerly; for in 1364, the copyhold descended to the youngest son, and it gave a moiety dower. It was then fine certain, at 4*s.* an acre.[3] The *bosage*, *faldage*, and *chevage*, were the same as in the other manors,[4] but the *childwyte* was not certain, but at the lord's will. They could sell all manner of beasts that they bred; and this custom prevailed here, that every copyholder that married paid the lord a bolster, sheet, and pillow, or fined for them, except the tenants called *molmen*, which were not subject to this custom.

In 1346, there was a free tenement and 42 acres of land in *Illington*, held of this manor by *Peter de Esthalle*, and also an annual rent of 1*d.* a year, paid to St. *John* of *Jerusalem's* hospital at *Karbrook*, for the souls of the lord's ancestors; and the brethren of St. *John's* college at *Rushworth* had annually a fat lamb delivered them. The

[9] Terre Roberti de Verli H. de Gildecros. (fol. 273.) Herlinga tenuit Anti, T. R. E. i. car. terre semp. iii. villani et iii. bordarij et ii. servi. iiii. acr. prati. tunc in dominio i. car. et post ii. bov. m° i. car tunc i. car. hominum et post. dim m° i. car. silva xii. porc. tunc viii. anim. modo iii. et viii. porc. tunc. xiiii. oves, m° cxx. et v. soc xxx. acr. terre et iii. acr. prati semp. i. car. et val. xxx.s. et vii. acr. et dim. terre.

* See Banham.

[1] Terre Abbatis de Sancto Eadmundo. Gildecross Hund. (Doms. fo. 117.) In Herling Ricuuard. i. car. tre. de Abbate, quod tenuit Sanctus Edmundus T. R. E. semp. iiii. vil. iii. bordarij, i. servi. iii. acr. prati tunc. i. car. in dnio. m° ii. semp. ii. car. homin. i. runcin. viii. anim. iii. porc. tunc cxx. oves m° clxxx. tunc valuit xx.s. m° xl.

[2] See p. 168.

[3] From the Court-Rolls.

[4] See p. 299.

parish of *Middle-Herling* held one acre and an half of this manor, and paid 6*d*. freerent. The ewes of the flock were milked daily, by people hired by the lord for that purpose. It extended into all the *Herlings, Quidenham, Rushworth, Shadewell,* and *Illington.*

Sir WILLIAM DE HAKEFORD, or AKEFORD, Knt. bare for his coat armour, chequy *or* and *vert;* he held both the parts of the manor as aforesaid, and left the whole to Sir *Thomas de Hakeford,* his son, whose widow *Mariona* was lady in 1273; at her death it came to Sir *Nichotas de Hakeford,* and *Margery* his wife, to whom *Peter de Hakeford* his brother released his right; they held it but little while, for in 1278, Sir *William de Hakeford,* a man that did much service in the *Scotch* wars, settled the manor, jointly with *Margery* his wife, together with that part of it in *Bridgham,* and the manor and advowson of *Couteshale,* on *Ralph de Hackford,* parson of *Couteshale,* in trust for his two daughters, his heiresses; after this he purchased many lands in *Herling,* of *Adam de Raveningham,* and settled them, for their use, on *William Gostelyn,* his trustee, who farmed the manor, and kept courts in his own name, as farmer of it.

Sir JOHN DE SECKFORD of *Suffolk,* Knt. became lord in 1331, in right of *Joan* his wife, the eldest daughter of Sir *William de Hakeford; Henry de Elmham,* and *Elizabeth* his wife, who was Sir *William's* other daughter, having released all their right in it, to Sir *John* and his lady, who released to them all their right in that part of the demeans that laid in *Bridgham,* and in the whole manor of *Hacford Hall* in *Fringe:* he bare for his arms, *ermine,* an escalop in fess *gules,* which hath been since changed, this family having born for some ages, *ermine* on a fess *gul.* three escalops *or;* and for their crest, a talbot passant *ermine.* He is sometimes called *de Schirford, Segeford, Segford,* and *Seeford.* In the year 1359, Sir *John,* son of this Sir *John,* lived at *Great Bealings* in *Suffolk,* and upon his marriage, settled it on *William de Rothyng,* rector here, and *James de Rothing,* to the use of *Alice* his wife, who kept court in 1372, after his death. In 1401, Sir *George de Seeford,* Knt. was lord, and settled it on *Margaret* his wife, who was daughter and heir of Sir *Thomas Jenney* of *Suffolk,* Knt. After his death, she settled it on Sir *Simon Felbrige,* Knt. and other trustees, upon her second marriage with *Augustine Stratton.* At her death it went to *George Seeford,* Esq. who settled it upon *Ralf Full of Love,* rector of this town, in trust for *Alice* his wife, who, in 1450, at his death, became lady; she was daughter of *Tho. Rokes* (of *Ridlesworth,* as I take it,) and married again to Sir *Henry Wingfield,* Knt. who joined with her in 1476, and released the manor to *Tho. Seckford,* Esq. lord of *Seckford* in *Suffolk,* who immediately settled it on *Robert Warner, Will. Brampton, Edmund Purry,* and others, in trust for *Margaret,* daughter of *John Purrey,* of *Aylesham* in *Norfolk,* his first wife, who died before him, and he married a second wife, named *Elizabeth,* soon after which he died, in 1507, leaving *Thomas Sekford* of *Great Bealings* in *Suffolk,* Esq. his heir, who married *Margaret,* daughter of Sir *John Wingfield* of *Letheringham,* Knt. He and his father surviving feoffees sold it to

GEORGE NUNNE of *Tostock* in *Suffolk,* clothier, and *William Futter,* his trustee, and the heirs of *George.* In 1564, the said *George,* and *John* his son and heir, sold it to

BASSINGBOURNE GAWDY of *Mendham* in *Suffolk,* Esq. and *Anne*

his wife, and their heirs, and for want of heirs, to *Edward Bardwell* and his heirs for ever; and this year they held their first court; and from this time it was joined to the other manors, and so continues.

The manor-house hath been down many ages, for in 1398 the lord lived at *Seckford*, and had a pond, or pool, in the late site of the manor, called *Seckford Hall-Yard Close*, in *West-Herling*.

In 1504, after a suit between the lord and *Robert Bernyngham*, Prior of the monks of St. *Mary* at *Thetford*, the lord agreed for the future to pay 2*s.* a year to that monastery, out of lands called *Gildensleves*, which were joined to the manor by purchase, and did always heretofore pay 2*s.* 6*d.* a year, and upon this agreement he paid 2*s.* to Sir *William Ixworth*, then monk of that house, to put him in possession.

The family of the BERDEWELLES took their name from the town of *Berdewelle* in *Suffolk*, where they lived in the Conqueror's time, when *Baldwin* Abbot of *Bury* infeoffed *Ralf de Berdewelle* of that manor;[5] they always bare for their arms, *arg.* a goat saliant *gul.* armed *or.* and for their rebus or device, a bear with a well on his back, and these two letters, ꝺc. which cannot but make BEAR-DE-WELL, or *Berdwelle*; and for a crest, on a wreath *or* and *sab.* a goat's head erased *gul.* attired *or*, mantled *sab.* doubled *arg.*

In 1196, WILLIAM, son of *Ralf de Berdewelle*, held *Berdewelle* at two fees, as he acknowledged in a fine then levied between him and Abbot *Sampson*,[6] *John de Berdewelle*, his son, had four sons, all which had issue; *John de Berdewell*, the eldest, was lord of *Gasthorp* in 1274.[7] He had two wives, and issue by both, the eldest son by the first wife was *Thomas*, who was dead before 1338, and left *Richard*, *Robert*, and *Thomas*, who were lords of *Gasthorp*; *Thomas* had the whole by release from his brothers; he married *Amy*, daughter of Sir *Nicholas de Beaufo*, with whom he had *Beaufoe's* manor in this town, *Alice*, her sister, and *John Rivet* of *Freton*, her husband, releasing their right in it, in 1330. In 1348, *John Berdewelle*, their son, was lord, who had *William Berdewelle*, his son, by *Isabell*, daughter of *Thomas Barro*, Knt. and had free-warren allowed him in *Berdwelle* and *Thorp* in *Suffolk*; *William*, his son, married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Tho. Hethe*, lord of *Hengrave*, *Denham* by *Barrow*, and *Saxham-Parva* in *Suffolk*; he died seized of *Berdewelle*, *Gatesthorp*, *Beaufoe's*, &c. leaving *Margaret*, his only daughter, who married *John Harleston*, by whom she had *Margaret*, married to *Tho. Darcy* of *Danby* in *Essex*, and *Alice*, to Sir *Richard Fitz-Lewes*, Knt. But the manors aforesaid, for want of male issue, reverted to Sir *William Berdewell*, the great warriour, who was the male heir of the family by the second wife, *viz. Sara*,[8] daughter of Sir *John Furneaux* of *Midle-Herling*, with whom he had *Furneaux* manor in *West-Herling*; they left Sir *William Berdewell*, Knt. their son and heir, whose son,

SIR WILLIAM BERDEWELL, Knt. the great warriour, was born 1367, for in the 9th of *Henry* IV. (*anno* 1407,) he was 40 years old, being then one of the knights summoned as witnesses for Sir *Edward Hastyngs* of *Elsing*, in the cause between him and Sir

[5] Regr. Pinchebek, fo. 182. Regr. Nigr. fo. 145.

[6] Pinchb. fo. 118.

[7] See Gatesthorp, fo. 263.

[8] Sara was the Christian name of both his wives.

Reginald Grey Lord *Ruthyn*, concerning the arms of *Hastyngs*,[9] in which he swore, that he was a soldier with Sir *Hugh Hastyngs*, the defendant, in the voyage made by Sir *John Arundell* on the sea, and saw Sir *Hugh* bear the arms of *or*, a manneh *gul.* with a label of three points *arg.*; in the voyage of Sir *Malves del He*, in the voyage of King *Richard* II. into *Scotland*; in *Bretaigne*, in the deceased Duke of *Lancaster's* voyage into *Spain*; and that he always understood that the label was born by the next heir according to the usage of *England*, as the Prince of *Wales* bears it, and was the consuance of the next heir. In 1382, he was retained by Sir *John Clifton* of *Bokenham* castle, to serve him with 7 men at arms, and 6 archers on horseback, in the voyage of *Croyserye*, and of the King, for one year, for 100 marks for himself, with *bouche de court*,[1] and for his 7 men at arms and 6 archers, 392 marks, to be paid half down, and the rest quarterly, as the Bishop of *Norwich* should pay Sir *John Clifton*.[2] In 1387, he covenanted with the Lord *Camoys* to serve under him in the expedition at sea under the command of the Lord *Arundell*, then Admiral of *England*, for four months, with 2 esquires sufficiently armed, and 3 archers, and each of his men of arms to have one servant to carry their bayonets, Sir *William* to find them wages, who was to have 18 marks for his own service, and 20 marks for his archers, and *bouche de court* for all his retinue, all of them to be ready at *Southampton* the 4th of *May* following; and if any great chieftain was taken in the war by Sir *William*, or his retinue, the Lord *Camois* was to have him, giving sufficiently to him and his men that should take him. In the year 1400, *Michael De-la-poole* Earl of *Suffolk* granted him an annuity of 20*l.* during his life, out of his castle, manor, and honour of *Eye* in *Suffolk*, in recompense for the good and agreeable service that Sir *William* had done him in times past, and shall do him in time to come, both in war and peace; and upon this Sir *William* obliged himself to serve the Earl with one esquire, two servants, and five horses, all which were to have *bouche de court* at the Earl's expense; and if he travels in *England* at the Earl's command, he was to be allowed reasonable expenses; and in time of war, he was to find as many men at arms, and archers on horseback, as he could, all which the Earl was to pay, as the King paid him; and he was to have two parts of their ransome, and the Earl the other third part, but no prisoner was to be delivered up, without the Earl's license. In this year he did homage to *Thomas* Earl of *Arundell* and *Surrey*, for his lands in *Herling*, held of *Castle-Acre* manor. He married *Margaret*, daughter and heiress of *Theobald* (or *John*) *de Pakenham*, Esq. and *Agnes* his wife, daughter of *Tho. Saxham*, who in her will ordered to be buried at *Berdewell* by her husband. He settled *Berdwell's* manor on *Ralph* and *Robert de Bernyngham* for their lives, remainder to *Robert Berdewell*, his son, remainder to *William*, son of *Robert*, and his heirs. On the 1st of *Octob.* 1434, he made his will, which is dated at *Bury*, where he died soon after; for on the 29th of the same month it was proved before

[9] MSS. Caus. inter Grey et Hastyngs, penes P. L. N. vol. i. pag. 393.

[1] Bowge of court is a certain quantity of provisions allowed to a servant, in the palace of a prince, or house of a nobleman.

[2] Autog. inter Cart. P.L.N.

brother *John Cranewys*, sacrist of that monastery,[3] (he being, by virtue of that office, in the place of archdeacon of the exempt jurisdiction of that house,) in which he ordered to be buried in *Berdewell* chancel, to the reparation of which church he gave 40*s.* and 20*s.* to repair the roads, and 20*l.* to his daughter *Isabell*, and to *Robert*, his son and heir, his basilard, and all his gilt armour, his best girdle, with his loose gown, furred with beaver. He died possessed of the manors of *Berdewell's*, *Bokenham's*, and *Beaufo's* in *West-Herling*; *Garlek Hall* in *Gatesthorp*; *Belagh*, *Norton*, *Wyken*, *Berdewelle*; *Wyke's* in *Berdewell*, and *Thorp* in *Suffolk*, and was buried at *Berdewell*, where he chiefly resided; in a north window of which church a curious effigies of him still remains very perfect, of which this is an exact resemblance:

He had issue, *John*, his eldest son, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter and coheir of Sir *John* (or *Thomas*) *Clopton*, by whom he had *William* and *Rose*, both which, as well as their father, died before their grandfather.

Upon which his second son, *Robert*[4] *Berdewell* of *Belagh*, Esq.

[3] The seal of the sacrist's office is oblong, it hath a wolf under a tree, holding in his paws St. Edmund's head.

[4] This Robert was one of those gentlemen of ancient coat armour, who were chose by the justices of this county, to serve the King in his wars, as recruits, as appears by the original privy seal and return, now lying in the Court of Receipt of the Exchequer, at Westminster, in Raggeman Bag.

(who built the old hall at *Herling*, and first settled there) became his heir, who, in 1439, did homage to the Earl of *Arundell* for *West-Herling*, and in 1446, to *Ralf* Lord *Cromwell* and *Tateshale* for *Gatesthorp*: he had two wives, the first was *Elizabeth*,[5] his second was *Margery*, daughter of Sir *Thomas Jenny*, who outlived him some years, she being alive and his widow in 1462. He is buried with his first wife, on the north side of the altar in this chancel; his stone is now much broken and defaced, it hath *Berdewell's* coat impaling three nags heads cooped, the three other coats being lost, as is part of the circumscription, which I transcribed before it was defaced, *viz.*

Orate pro Anima Roberti Berdewelle, Armigeri, qui obiit xxiij°
Die Januarii A° Dni: M°CCCC°lv° et pro Anima Elizabet. uxoris.
eius quorum Animabus propicietur Deus.

WILLIAM BERDEWELL, senior, of *West-Herling*, Esq. his son and heir, had two wives, by whom he had thirty sons and daughters; *Eleanor*, his first wife, was daughter and heiress of *John Crabbe*, with whom he had the manors of *Midle-Herling* and *Kimberle*; *Elizabeth*, his second wife, was a *Mortimer*. In 1441, the Duke of *Norfolk*, by deed dated at his castle of *Framlingham*, granted to his beloved servant, *William Berdewell*, senior, Esq. an annuity of 10 marks, for the good services that he had done him: I have seen his will of his his own handwriting, from which I took the following extract:

Jesu mercye. *Mary helpe.*

" IN DEI NOMINE *Amen*. I WELYAM BERDEWELL the Holder, " *Sana mente & bonæ Memoriæ*, qwan I pas hawt of this misery " werd, I beqwethe my sowle to the Trenite, Fadir, Sone, and Holye " Goyst, Three Personis, and One God, my Bodye to be beryed in " the Chansel of *Westharlyng*, on the south side, before Seynt *Jon*, " betweene bothe my wyvys. And I besette to the Hey Awtyr, x.s. " & to the Churche odyr x.s. also to the Lytys on the Candlestekys " afore the Hey Awtyr odyr x.s. & to the feywe Joys afore our Lady, " odyr x.s. And also I besette a Veystmente to the Hey Awter, and " to the place of the Frerys at *Thetforth* x.s. and to the Chapell of our " Ladi in *Thetforthe* odyr x.s. also x.s. to *Medylharlyng*, & a Nobyl " to the Freris of *Babwell*. Odyr x.s. to the Kwyte Freris of *Nor-* " *wiche*; and also for to be preyd for in the Townys abowte me, and " nowght to labour, I besette to *Hest Harlynge* Chirche a Nobyl, " and forte Denar: and to *Gatysthorp* a Nobyl, viij. Sheep to Tre- " nety Geld, [at *West-Herling*] to the Channowyns [at *Thetford*] x.s. " and to the Nunys ther, odyr x.s. to prey to God for me, and to the " Hey Awter of Seint Marye Chirche of *Thetforthe* x.s. and x.s. to " our Ladi [at *West-Herling*] and a Nobyl to the Chirche. [He gave " a good Legacy to his] Son *Peter*[6] to prey for [him] and for [his] " Weyfwys, with Fadyr & Modir, and al odyr Frendys, qwiche past " the Werd, &c."

According to his desire, he was buried on the south side of the altar;

[5] Her arms were *ar.* three nags heads cooped *sab.* bridled *er.*

[6] He was rector here.

his effigies, bareheaded, with a grayhound at his feet, and his sword and spurs on, still remains, and two escutcheons, one of *Berdewelle* quartering *Mortimer*, and the other of *Berdewelle* and *Pakenham*, and this inscription,

Orate pro Animabus Willielmi Berdewell, Armigeri, Alienore et Elizabethe uxorum eius, et Triginta filiorum et filiarum suarum. quorum Animabus propicietur Deus, Amen.

William Berdewell, junior, Esq. his son and heir, succeeded, who was of age in 1455, at his grandfather's death, who gave him *Tostock Hall* manor, and to *Edmund* his brother, his manor in *Norton* by *Wulpit*, which was formerly *Agnes de Norton's*; he married *Elizabeth*, daughter and coheir of *Edmund de Wychyngham* of *Fishley*, in 1459, and after her death, to *Elizabeth*, widow of *John Cheke*, in 1499, who died in 1505, and by will ordered her body to be buried in *Debenham* church, by *John Cheke*, her first husband, by whom she left issue, *John*, *Robert*, *William*, and *Edmund*, but none by her second husband, who was buried in the midst of the nave of this church, by *Elizabeth* his first wife: his effigies remains on his stone, which is bareheaded, and in armour, his wife's being in a bonnet. The arms of *Berdewelle* and *Wichingham* are first single and then impaled.

On a scroll from his mouth are these words,

Iesu fili Dei, miserere mei.

And on another from her's, this,

Sancta Dei Genetrix, Ora pro me.

And this inscription under them,

Orate pro Animabus Willi: Berdewell, Armigeri, et Elizabethe uxoris eius, Amius Filiarum Edmundi Wychyngham, et pro quibus tenentur, quorum Animabus propicietur Deus.

He was succeeded by by his son, William Berdewelle of *Herling*, Esq. who married *Margaret*, daughter of *John Framlingham* of *Crow's Hall* in *Debenham*; they both died in one week, A° 1508, seized of *Drayton Hall* manor in *Searning*, and *Dillington*, *Kelling*, *Salthouse*, *Gasthorp*, *West* and *Midle-Herling* manors and advowsons, and were buried together in the nave of this church, his effigies bareheaded, with that of his wife by him, with their escutcheons, still remain, and this inscription,

Orate pro Animabus Willi: Berdewell, Armigeri, istius Ecclesie Patroni, et Margarete uxoris eius, qui obierunt in una Ebdomada, mense Januarii, 1508.

He left issue, five sons and four daughters; *Robert*, his eldest son and heir, *Edward Berdewell* of *Mendham*, who was living in 1559, whose son, *James Berdewell*, lived at *Sandcroft*, afterwards at *Long Stratton*; in 1589, as heir male of the family, he released *Limborn* manor to *Bas. Gawdy*, Esq.; *John*, the third son, married *Mary*, daughter of *John Cook*, *William* was the fourth son, and *Edmund*

the fifth: *Eleanor*, his eldest daughter, died young, *Eleanor*, the second daughter, married *Tho. Pigeon* of *East Beckham*, and *Alice*, or *Elizabeth*, married a *Howard*.

ROBERT BERDEWELL of *West-Herling*, Esq. died in the King's service beyond sea; his will was proved in 1512, in which he ordered to be buried at his father's head, in *West-Herling* church, if he died in *England*;[7] he ordered a priest to sing for him seven years in the chapel of our Lady on the south side of *Herling* church; he left *Anne*, daughter of *Tho. Bacon* of *Hesset*, his widow, who, in 1513, married *Will. Rookwood*, and after his death, to *Rob. Keene* of *Thrandeston*, whose widow she was in 1558, when she held *Gasthorp* and *Tostock* manors. They had only one daughter, *viz.*

ELIZABETH BERDEWELL, who was but one year old at her father's death, and her wardship fell to Sir *Edward Howard*, Knt. of whom *Scarning*, &c. was held, in right of Lady *Morley*, Sir *Edward's* wife, who, in 1512, sold it, immediately after her father's death, to *Will. Wooton*, his executor, and he sold it, with her marriage, to Sir *Robert Southwell*, Knt. who married her to

JOHN WOOTON of *North Tuddenham* in *Norfolk*, who confirmed the exchange lately made of *Salthouse* and *Kellyng* manors, which were lately the *Wychynghams* and *Berdewelles*, for *Drayton Hall* in *Scarning*; he was son of *John Wooton* of *Tuddenham*, and *Elizabeth* his wife, sister of Sir *Thomas*, and daughter of Sir *Robert L'Estrange*; he kept his first court here in 1528, and in 1536 his wife died; after which he married a daughter of *Nevill* Lord *Abergavenny*, widow of Lord *D'Acres*.

By *Elizabeth*, his first wife, he left one only daughter, *Anne*, whose wardship *John Millicent*, Esq. sold in 1545, to Sir *Anthony Rouse*, it belonging to him as lord of *Bergham* manor, of which the manor of *Midle-Herling* is held, as parcel of the honour of *Richmond*; she had three husbands, first Sir *Thomas Woodhouse* of *Waxham*, (*William Woodhouse* having purchased her guardianship of Sir *Anthony Rouse* in 1547,) by whom she had no issue, nor by *Henry Reppes* of *Mendham*, Esq. her second husband, who kept his first court in 1551, and was dead before 1556, for in that year *Bassingbourne Gawdy*, second son of *Thomas Gawdy*, serjeant at law, her third husband, kept his first court, and held *Midle-Herling* of *Robert Berney*,[8] as of his manor of *Bergham*, by the service of half a fee, and 5*s. per annum*; he was afterwards knighted. In 1564, he purchased *Seeford* manor; and thus all the manors in *West-Herling*, *Midle-Herling*, and *Gatesthorp*, came to the *Gawdie's*. She was buried at *Herling*, *July* the 9th 1594.

Gawdie's arms are, *vert*, a tortoise passant *ar.*; crest, on a wreath *ar.* and *gul.* a chapeau turned up *erm* on which two daggers in pale *ar.* hilted *or*, mantled *gul.* doubled *ar.*

Sir BASSINGBOURNE GAWDIE, Knt. died seized, *Jan.* 25, 1569, of all the manors, together with *Limbourne* in *Homeresfield*, *Roudham*, *Drayton Hall*, &c. leaving two sons, *Bassingbourn* and Sir *Phillip*, who married *Brigit Strongman*, by whom he had *Francis*,

[7] There being no stone for him, I suppose he was buried where he died.

[8] From the evidences of John Millicent, Esq. of Bergham, anno 1695.

his son and heir, who died without issue, and five daughters, the last of which was born in 1614.

Bassingbourne Gawdie, Esq. his son and heir, was 29 years old at his father's death, when *Thomas Gawdie* of *Gawdie Hall*, his uncle, was trustee for *Secford's* manor. This *Bassingbourn* held *West-Herling* of the Earl of *Arundell*, *Midle-Herling* of the Queen, as of her honour of *Richmond*, at half a fee, *Secford's* of the dissolved abbey of *Bury*, at 3*s*. yearly rent, *Drayton Hall*, of the Lady *Morley*, and *Gasthorp*, of *Phillip Knevit*, Esq. He was thrice sheriff of *Norfolk*, *viz*. in 1573, when he was an esquire only, in 1593, when he was a knight, and in 1601. He had two wives; the first was *Anne*, daughter of Sir *Charles Framlingham* of *Debenham*, by *Dorothy* his wife, daughter of Sir *Clement Heigham*, Knt.; she was an heiress, and brought the whole estate of the *Framlinghams*, *viz*. the manors of *Crowshall*, *Scotneys*, *Harborow*, and *Debenham*, with the advowsons, *Mandevile's* manor in *Sternefield*, *Abbot's Hall*, and *Ashfield* manor and advowson. Sir *Charles* her father outlived her, and died *July* 23, 1594, leaving *Framlingham Gawdie*, Esq. his grandson, his sole heir. His second wife was *Dorothy*, daughter of Sir *Nicholas Bacon* of *Redgrave*, who held *Gasthorp* manor for life; and after his decease, she married to *Felton*, and died at *Fakenham*, *Feb*. 1, 1653, and was buried here by her first husband, who died the 23d of *May*, 1606, leaving issue by both his wives: by the last he had two sons and two daughters, *Bassingbourn* and *Bacon Gawdie*, who was buried here in 1650, and *Dorothy* and *Frances*, both buried here, the first in 1659, the last in 1626, leaving no issue; by the first he had two sons, *Framlingham*, and *Charles*, who was born in 1591, and was afterwards knighted, and had *Crowshall*, *Scotneys*, &c. given to him and his heirs.

Framlingham Gawdie, Esq. was born *Augt*. 8, 1589, Sir *Robt. Knowles*, Knt. was his guardian, and as such kept court in 1606. In 1627, he was sheriff of *Norfolk*, and afterwards one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of that county, by commission from *Henry* Earl of *Northampton*, then Lord-Lieutenant: he married *Lettice*, daughter and coheir or Sir *Robt. Knowles*, Knt. who was buried here *Dec*. 3, 1630, by Sir *Robt*. her father, who was buried *Jan*. 20, 1618. He was buried, *Feb*. 25, 1654, by his father-in-law, leaving six sons and two daughters, *viz*, *William Framlingham*, born in 1613, *Bassingbourn* in 1614, *Tho*. in 1617, who died single, *Charles* in 1618, and *Robt*. in 1620, *Lettice* died *Feb*. 8, 1622, and *Anne*, *June* 29, 1622.[9]

William Gawdy, Esq. the eldest son, was created baronet, *July* 13, 1663; he married *Elizabeth Duffield*, who was buried *June* 10, 1653, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, *Bassingbourn*, the eldest, died unmarried at *London*, of the small-pox, and was buried in the *Temple*, in 1660, *Anne* his sister was buried with him, and *William* his brother, they dying of the same disease, *Framlingham Gawdy* who lived at *Bury*, and

Sir John Gawdy, Bart. who was his second son and heir; he was born *Oct*. 4, 1639, being deaf and dumb, notwithstanding which, he was an admirable painter, and a most ingenious man; he married

[9] All the Gawdies of Herling, and most of the Crowshall family, are buried here.

Anne, daughter of Sir *Robt. de Grey* of *Martin*, Knt. and *Elizabeth* his wife, by whom, at his death in 1699, he left one son and one daughter.

Sir BASINGBOURN GAWDY, Bart. his son and heir, died unmarried, on Thursday, *Oct.* 10, 1723, of a bruise in his privities, which he received by his horse's stumbling as he was hunting; he was wrapt in searcloth, and buried in a leaden coffin, in our *Lady*'s chapel in this church, which is lately taken down, (a faculty being obtained for that purpose,) and his grave raised with bricks over it, is now to be seen in the churchyard, on the south side, where the chapel stood.[1] He left his three nieces his heirs, they being daughters of his sister *Anne*, by *Oliver Le Neve* of Great *Wichingham*, Esq. their son *Oliver* dying without issue in 1686, *viz. Issabella*, then single, *Anne*, married to *John Rogers* of *Stanford*, licentiate in physick, and *Henrietta*, to *Edward Le Neve*, Gent. only son of *Edward Le Neve*, citizen and merchant-tailor of *London*: who all joined, and conveyed the whole estate to

JOSHUA DRAPER, Esq. who sold it to

RICHARD GIPPS, Esq. now lord and patron, who hath purchased all this and *Midle-Herling*, and built a neat seat, which was begun by Mr. *Draper*, who pulled down the old hall, called *Berdewell Hall*, the site of which joined to the south-east corner of the churchyard, and began this new building, in the place where the old one stood.[2]

The *Leets* of the two towns belong to the Duke of *Norfolk's* hundred of *Giltcross*, to which hundred court each town paid 6*d*. *leet fee*, and 7*d*. apiece for *blanche-farm*, 6*s*. for three suit fines, and 7*d*. apiece for castle-ward.

In 1603, there were 132 communicants in this parish, and now [1736] there are about 6 or 7 houses, and 60 inhabitants; it paid 58*s*. to the tenths, and is now assessed with *Midle-Herling* at 427*l*.

BERDEWELL HALL was a fine old embattled stone building, moted round; it was demolished in 1725; there was a family chapel in it anciently, and the following arms were in the parlour and other windows, when it was pulled down, *viz.*

BERDEWELLE impaling WALCOTE, MORTIMER of *Attleburgh*.
FURNEAUX, *sab.* a pale lozengee *ar.*
WICHINGHAM, *crm.* on a chief *sab.* three croslets patee *ar.*
FRAMLINGHAM, *ar.* a fess *gul.* between three Cornish crows proper.
WOTTON, *ar.* a saltire ingrailed *sab.* on which an annulet *az.*
JENNEY; PAKENHAM.
GLANVILE, *ar.* a chief indented *az.*
SOUTHWELL, *ar.* three cinquefoils *gul.* on each five annulets *or*.
L'ESTRANGE, with a battoon *or*.
Ar. three nags heads cooped *sab.* bridled *or*.

[1] Coll. P. L. N.

[2] Here was a family sirnamed Tunes ende, or Towns end, in 1290. In 1302, William atte Tune's ende lived here. In 1304 John son of Thomas atte Tunes end died, leaving Alice his widow, and William his son, who married in 1306. In 1377, William atte Tunes end was rector of Midle-Herling. They were all considerable owners, and most of them sealed with the present arms of the Townsend family.

Ar. on a fess ingrailed between three inescutcheons *gul.* as many mullets *or*, pierced *ar.*

Pally wavy. *Az.* on a cross *ar.* five escalops *gul.*

GAWDY impaling BASSINGBOURN, gironne of twelve *or* and *az.*

BODRIGAN, *az.* three bendlets *gul.*

Purp. a lion rampant, crowned *or.*

Ar. a saltire *sab.* between twelve red cherries, stalked proper.

KNOWLES, *az.* crusuly, a cross moline voided *or*, quartered with, *sab.* a chevron *ar.* between three human heads cooped at the neck, twined with as many snakes proper.

KNIGHTLY, quarterly *or* and *erm.* in the first and fourth quarters, three pallets *gul.*

CONISBY, *gul.* three coneys currant *ar.* quarterly first per bend, indented *ar.* and *sab.* second *az.* a de-lis *or*, third as second, fourth as first.

BASSINGBOURNE GAWDY, 1593, impales FRAMLINGHAM and his quarterings, *viz.*

LEE, *sab.* a chevron *er.* between three crescents *ar.*

BORNE, *sab.* a chevron *gul.* between three unicorns heads erased *az.*

TIPTOFT, *ar.* a saltire ingrailed *gul.*

CHARLTON, *or*, a lion rampant *gul.*

HOLLAND.

INGLETHORP, *gul.* a cross ingrailed *ar.*

BRADSTON, *ar.* on a canton *az.* a rose *or.*

DE-LA-POLE, with an annulet.

FRAMLINGHAM's crest is, a raven volant proper.

FRAMLINGHAM impales NEVILE and his quarterings, *viz.*

NEVILE, *gul.* a saltire *ar.* a label of three gobone *ar.* and *az.*

MONTACUTE, *ar.* a fess fusile *gul.*

MONTHERMER, *or*, an eagle displayed *vert.*

HOLLAND Earl of *Kent, England* in a bordure *ar.*

WAKE, *or*, two bars *gul.* in chief three torteaux.

ESTOTTEVILL, barry of ten *ar.* and *gul.* a lion rampant *sab.*

BURGH, *ar.* a fess lozenge *sab.*

JEFFERY, *or.* a chevron *sab.* between three goldfinches proper.

SCOTHAM, *az.* three pheons *ar.*

NEVILE's crest is a wolf passant *ar.* collared *or*, on his shoulder an annulet for difference.

On a very old musket barrel that hung in the hall was this,

FURVIS JE SVIS, MAIS SANS FEV, JE NE PUIS.

which was thus translated,

Full I am, 'tis true, of ire,
But can do nothing without fire.

In 1382, a piece of land in *Thorp-street* was held by the rent of 2*d.* a year, to be paid to *West-Herling* church, and *Rob. Gildensleve* held 1 acre by the rent of 1*d.* a year, to find a light in that church. *John Ingman* held a cottage, formerly *Elizabeth Smith's*, for which he was to find yearly a wax candle of a quarter of a pound weight, to burn there, and *William Turnour* was to find another yearly, of 1*d.* value

In 1550, Sir *Tho. Woodhouse* of *Waxham*, Knt. confirmed to *Robert Barret* 2 acres of meadow, which he had among other lands, of the grant of King *Edward* VI. in the second year of his reign, it being given for an anniversary to be kept here.

The CHURCH is dedicated to all the Saints, having its nave and chancel tiled, a square tower, with a tall freestone spire on it; there were but three bells, till *Joshua Draper*, Esq when he resided here, had them new ranned, and added two new ones. On the third bell was this,

Virgo Coronata duc nos ad Regna beata.

The following inscriptions (besides those already spoken of) may be seen here On a brass plated stone in the chancel, the effigies of a priest and under him this,

Orate pro Anima Johannis Michyll, quondam Rectoris,
istius Ecclesie, cuius Anime propicietur Deus.

On another stone,

Orate pro Anima Radulfi Full of Love, quondam Rectoris
istius Ecclesie, qui obiit xvi die Septembris A Dni. M° CCCC°
lxxx.

This man gave 10*l.* to build a new font in *Hingham* church, and to the lights of *Corpus Christi*, St. *Andrew* his patron, and St. *Mary's* light in her chapel in *Hingham* church, 2lb. of wax, and 40*d.* to the high altar. To *West-Herling* a missal of 8 or 9 marks, and two vestments of 5*l.* value, *Will. Berdewell*, junior, and *Hen. Spylman*, Gent. executors, the Lady *Anne Wyngfield* supervisor.[3] [This out of his testament.] By his will he gives a legacy to the Tabernacle of St. *Mary* at *Hocham*, to pray for *Alice* his mother; he orders an annual mass to be celebrated in *Hingham* church, for the souls of *Tho. Owdolf*, of *John Ashwell*, organ-maker, *John Fagede*, and *Hen. Owdolf*, all of *Norwich*, deceased; 20s. to St. *Thomas* of *Acris's* hospital in *London*; 20s. to St. *Thomas* the Martyr at *Rome*. He gave a close called *Noziyard* to the rectors of *Hingham* for 24 years, 20*d.* out of it to keep his anniversary, and then to be sold to the use of the church; 40s. to *William Berdewelle*, his patron; 40s. to each executor for their labour; and 4 nobles of old gold to the Lady *Anne Wyngfield*, to be supervisor Proved the last of *Sept.* 1479.

These arms were lately in the windows, though now several of them are lost, the monuments here having suffered much, when the old hall was pulled down, by the workmen's working in the church.

Herling, *Tuddenham*, *Berdewell*, *Pakenham*, *Furneaux*, and *Denney*.

And there were several effigies of the *Berdewells* in red habits, (that being the colour of the field of their arms.) In the belfry window were *Berdewell's* and *Seckford's* arms.

The commandments hang against the north wall, under them is this,

God bless our king, and send him long to reigne,
In Peace and Health, the Gospel to maintaine.

[3] Regr. Awbrye.

On the south side of the church was a chapel dedicated to St. *Mary* the Virgin, called *Berdewell's* chapel, not, as I imagine, because that family was buried in it, (for I meet with none,) but because it belonged to *Beaufo's* manor, which came early to the *Berdewells*. This in all probability was founded by *Nicholas de Beaufo;* but whoever was its founder, he was interred, or rather immured, in its south wall, for it falling to decay very lately, a faculty was obtained to take it down, and in so doing, the body of the founder appeared to be laid in a stone coffin, enclosed in the south wall, which (by the present patron's order) was preserved as it was found, and being covered with bricks, now lies undisturbed, in the nature of an altar tomb. I am told there was a small silver thing like a candlestick in the coffin, but rather think it to have been a crucifix.

In this chapel there was but one stone inscribed, and that being taken up, is now placed as an altar tomb, in the churchyard.

> Here lieth the Body of Anne Le-Neve, Daughter of Oliver Le-Neve of Witchingham Esq; and Anne, sole Daughter of Sir John Gawdy of West Herling in this County Bart, who died 29 Nov. 1689.[4]

Most of the *Gawdys* were buried in this chapel. The founder's tomb appeared on the outside of the south wall; it had an arch turned over it, and the gravestone or lid of the coffin was about two feet from the ground.

In the window over the tomb was GAWDY quartering *Bassingbourne*, impaling *Wotton, Bardwell, Walcote, Pakenham, Furneaux,* and *Witchingham*.

On a black marble in the chancel,

Cressener, ar. on a bend *sab.* three croslets fitchee *or,* impaling a lion rampant.

In
Memory of HENRY CRESSENER, once Rector of this Parish,
and of ELIZABETH his beloved Wife, of a peacefull
and vertuous Disposition, is this Monument placed,
HENRY, and JOHN his Father, and NICHOLAS
his Grandfather, were successively Rectors
of this Parish for the Space of 130 Years,
none of them ever contending in Law-Suits under unjust
Extortions of their just Demands.
HENRY, as a true Son of the Church, was of
a modest Demeanour,
a facetious Conversation,
a peaceable Disposition,
an unlimited Benevolence,
a Support to the Needy,
a Healer of Breaches,
a Comforter of the Afflicted,
a help to the Distressed.

[4] Le Neve, vol. iv. p. 111.

HENRY and ELIZABETH, lived in conjugal Love 48 Years,
and on the 8th of November 1719, She finished this Life,
in the 87th year of her age, and he on the 19th of October,
1730, in the 79th Year of his Age, Both under this Stone
Interred.
They, for a Time, enjoyed the Blessing of two
hopefull Sons, JOHN, his eldest, was for his
Great Learning, Sobriety, & Goodness, chosen
Fellow of Queen's Coll: in Cambridge,
HENRY, the youngest, of Clare-hall, whose
early death debarr'd his succeeding Preferments.
ELIZABETH CRESSENER, being the only surviving Issue, was the
mournful Directrix of this Memorial, of her indulgent
Parents.

There were two *Gilds* in this church, one dedicated to the *Trinity*, and the other to St. *John* Baptist.

The TOWN LAND is about 5*l.* a year, which was given by Mrs. *Margaret Gawdy*, to clothe poor widows, if there be any; if not, any poor people; it lies in *Kenninghall* and *Banham*, and the rent is received by the rector and church-wardens, who apply it accordingly.

This rectory is thus valued with that of *Midle-Herling*, which is consolidated to it.

King's Books.	*Yearly Tenths.*	*Synodals.*	*Archd. Procur.*
9 18 4	0 19 10	0 2 0	0 6 8

Acres Glebe.	*Norw. Taxat.*
80 0 0	8 marks.

It is in *Rockland* deanery, and *Norfolk* archdeaconry, hath a rectory-house, and outhouses, and above 80 acres of glebe,[5] together with a *cullet* of 100 sheep going in the lord's fold, free of all charge. The Prior of *Bokenham's* temporals were taxed at 1*s.* 1*d.* and the Prior of *Thetford's* at 2*s.* 6*d.*

RECTORS.

1331, *Tho. de Saxham*, rector, on whose resignation in

1337, 13 kal. *Aug. Walter de Salopia*, priest, succeeded, who changed *Troston* for this. THO. DE BERDEWELLE, patron.

1349, 8 *July*, *Will. Wrothyng de Brettenham*, shaveling. *Ditto.*

1366, 27 *July*, *Rob. de Swafham Bolbek*, priest. JOHN DE HERLYNG, (feoffee.) he was after rector of St. *Mary's* in *Long-Stratton.*

1381, 27 *Aug. Tho. Neve*, priest. *Ditto.*

1391, *Rob. Gramesden*, priest. JOHN DE TUDDENHAM, for this turn.

1410, 19 *Octob.* Sir *Rob. Asty* of *Weston*, priest. ROBERT, son of *Will. de Berdwell*, Knt.

1438, 3 *July*, Master *John de Gyllyng*, priest, on *Asty's* resignation. *Ditto.*

5 There is a commission out (as I am informed) exchange the glebe, but I know not whether it be executed or no.

1440, 6 *July, John Mychell*, priest. ROBERT BERDEWELL, Esq. in right of his manor called *Berdwell's*. In 1457, he had *Midle-Herling* consolidated to this. He is buried here.

Ralf Full of Love, rector, who died in 1479, is buried here; he was succeeded by

Peter Bardwell, on whose death in

1505, 8 *Octob. Rob. Candeler* succeeded; on his death in

1525, 17 *Dec. Henry Thexton*, was instituted. JOHN WOTTON, and ELIZABETH his wife.

1533, 26 *April*, Sir *John Thompson*, chaplain. JOHN WOTTON, Esq.

1543, 10 *April*, Sir *Tho. Thompson*, chaplain to THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk*.

At this time *John Richard*, rector of *Fornecet*, and *Rob. Wright*, rector of *Hopton*, were commissioners in order to take down *Midle-Herling* church.

1557, 26 *June, Edmund Kyne*, S. T. B. on *Thompson's* death. ANNE WODEHOUSE, alias REPPES.

John Kyng, rector; on his death in

1559, 30 *July, Edward Jacksonne*, priest, was instituted. BASSINGBOURNE GAWDY, Gent. and ANNE his wife.

1568, 8 *Feb. Will Franklinge*, on *Jackson's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1573, 8 *Octob. Will. Nashe*, on *Franklinge's* death. *Ditto*.

1587, 30 *March, Will. Harvye*, chaplain, on *Nashe's* death. BAS. GAWDY, senior, Esq.

1591, 15 *Sept. Will. Harvie*. BAS. GAWDYE, Esq.

1596, 21 *April, Nich. Cressener*, A. M. on *Harvie's* resignation. Sir BAS. GAWDY, Knt.

John Cressener died rector.

1670, 31 *May, Henry Cressener*, A. M. JOHN GAWDY, Esq.

1720, 24 *June*, the Rev Mr. *John Whaley*, the present [1736] rector, was instituted on *Cressener's* death. BAS. GAWDY, Bart.; he holds it with *Ridlesworth* and *Gasthorp*.

LITTLE-HERLING,

NOW CALLED

MIDDLE-HERLING,

BECAUSE it lies in the midst, between *West* and *East-Herling*, was held by *Ulketell* a *Dane*, in the Confessor's days, and by *Anschitell* his descendant, (or son, as the name intimates,) in the Conqueror's;[6] the whole contained 4 carucates of land, whereof two were in demean; it was in *Kenninghall* soken, and worth at first 6*l.* then raised to 7*l.* but fell again to 5*l.* The part in *West-Herling* which belonged to the *Furneaux* family, and after became *Berdewell's* manor, was valued into the 4 carucates at half a fee, all which were held in capite, by *Alan* Earl of *Richmond*, (of whom *Ulketell* held it,) as part of his honour, at a whole fee; this and *West-Herling*, which was measured and taxed with it, was a league and a half long, and a league broad, and paid 27*d. geld*, out of every 20s. raised in the hundred.

This manor was infeoffed in the FURNEAUX family, by the Earl of *Richmond*, along with *Bergham*, of both which Sir *Jeffery de Furneaux*, Knt. was lord about 1180, and had his chief seat at *Bergham* in *Cambridgeshire*: he had *Robert*, *Jeffery*, and *Ralf*; Sir *Robert de Furnell*, the eldest, was a knight in 1219, and lord of *Bergham*, of whom *Jeffery* his brother held *Herling*, as of the manor of *Bergham*, it being given him by Sir *Jeffery* his father, and he was the first of the family that setted here.[7] His eldest brother, Sir *Robert*, married *Alice*, by whom he had Sir *Michael de Furneaux*, Knt. whose wife *Alice* was buried in the church of the canons of the *Holy Sepulchre* at *Thetford*. Their son, Sir *Simon de Furneaux*, in 1281, had a market and fair granted to his manor of *Berkham*, or *Bergham*, where he resided, and free-warren in *Bergham*, *Linton*, in *Cambridgeshire*, and *Swanington* in *Norfolk*; and some time before this, he was licensed to grant a messuage and lands in *Bergham*, to the prior and brethren of the *Holy Cross* at *Bergham*. He was lord of *Pelham Furneaux*,[7] and married *Alice*, one of the sisters and coheiresses of *Miles*, son of *Philip de Hastyngs*,

[6] Terre Alani Comitis, Gillecross Hund. (Doms. fo. 68.) In Herlanga, tenet Anschitillus un. car. terre, quas tenuit Ulchetel, liber homo T. R. E. tunc xv. villani post et modo xiii. semp. iii. bordar. tunc ii. serv. post et modo [illegible] vii. acr. prati, semp. ii. car. in dnio. tunc viii. car. hom. post vi. modo [illegible] ter ii. mol. tunc. v. piscin. in dom. [illegible] et dim. et [illegible] sochemanni de hund. car. terre. Sed in Kenchela semp. ii. bord. et un. car. prat. tunc et post ii. car. in ⁊ ii. semper ii. tunc. in° ii. acum. et xxx porc. semp. et xxx oves tunc valuit vi. lbr. post vii. lb. modo c. sol. Totum hal. et [illegible] in burgo, et ii. leuc. in lato, qui [illegible] ibi teneat, et xxx. [illegible] de [illegible]

[7] Sir Henry Chauncy, fo. 145, says, he was lord of all the Pelhams.

her sister *Elizabeth* married *Giles Revel*; and *Margery*, *Roger le Botilere*. Sir *Simon* left only one daughter, married to *John de Lee*, in King *Edward* the First's time, in whom the eldest branch of this family extinguished, wherefore we must now return to

Sir JEFFRY DE FURNAUS, Knt. lord of *Herling*, whose wife *Amy* was buried in the church of the canons at *Thetford*,[8] to which house, he gave the ninth sheaf of all his demeans in *Bircham* and *Herling*, with a messuage and 12 acres of land adjoining, with commonage in the marsh, and shackage in the field, with *Amy* his wife, who devoted herself, both living and dead, to that house; and his son and grandson confirmed these grants. Their temporals here[9] were taxed at 2*s*. but their spiritual[1] were never taxed, for they always received a composition of 23*s*. 4*d*. a year, instead of the sheafs in kind. He left two sons, *Richard* the youngest, and

Sir SIMON DE FURNEAUX, Knt. who was lord in 1234; he had three sons by *Cecily* his wife, *Gandeline*, *Michael*, and *Robert*, his eldest son, who died before him in 1278, leaving

Sir JOHN DE FURNEAUX, his son and heir, who became lord in 1286, at his grandfather's death; he granted his manors of *Aynderby*, and *Wythestepell* in *Yorkshire*, with their advowsons, to *Jeffry le Scroop*, and *Juetta* his wife, and *Henry* their son, and his heirs, to be held by the payment of a red rose every Midsummer Day, for 20 years after the grant, and then by the payment of 40*l*. a year, to the said *John* and his heirs. He married *Mary*, daughter of *Nic. de Twynsted*, she being then a widow; he was buried by his father and grandfather, in the church of the canons of *Thetford*, leaving one son and two daughters; *Anne*, who became a professed nun at *Thetford*, in 1343; *Elizabeth*, married to *John de Berdewell*, with whom he gave the manor in *West-Herling*, afterwards called *Berdewell's*, to be held of *Richmond* honour at half a fee, which till this time was part of this manor.

Sir JOHN FURNEAUX, junior, Knt. his son and heir, was a ward of Sir *Will. Le-Faux*, who sold his wardship to *William Le-Bustelere*, and *Thomas*, his son, who kept court here as guardians: in 1320, Sir *John*, and *Isabel*, his first wife, kept court; and in 1348, he settled the manor and advowson on Sir *John de Gonvile*, rector of *East-Herling*, and *Peter de Newton*, rector of *Brom*, in trust for *Elizabeth*, his second wife, who died before him, and he married *Amy*, his third wife, who outlived him, and married *Rob. Denney* in 1384, in which year they held their first court for the third part of the manor and advowson, which she held in dower, and in 1400, they let it for 8 marks. By his first wife he had a son and one daughter, *viz.*

JOHN DE FURNEAUX, whom *John* Duke of *Lancaster* and Earl of *Richmond*, the King's son, seized, together with *Elizabeth* his sister, as his wards, by reason of his manor of *Bergham* in *Cambridgeshire*, of which *Midle-Herling* was held, as of *Richmond* honour, and soon after he granted their wardships and marriage to *Hugh de Clderhowe*, who, in 1361, granted them to *John de Herlyng*, by deed dated at *Bergham*; this *John* died a minor this year, and Sir *John de Herlyng* kept his first court by grant of the Earl of *Richmond*.

[8] He was buried by Amy his wife, in the canon's church.

[9] Viz. the house and 12 acres.

[1] The ninth sheaf.

ELIZABETH FURNEAUX, sole heiress, married first to *Thomas Crabbe*, whose widow she was in 1401, in which year she settled this manor and advowson, with the reversion of *Kymberlee* manor, after the death of *Margaret*, late wife of *Tho. Fastolf*, Knt. on Sir *Thomas Erpyngham*, Knt. *Tho. Halis* of *Crongethorp*, *John Poit*, rector of *East Herling*, and *William Garlond*, chaplain there, to her use for life, and her heirs in tail; after which she married *William Sandham* of *Kimberlee*, who sold *Kimberlee* without her consent, though she give him *Herling* for life. Her will is dated in 1415. By her first husband she had two sons, *John* and *William*, who, in 1424, sued *William Berdewell*, Esq. for the manor, but Sir *Tho. Erpingham* proving that he and other feoffees had seizin of it, to the use of *Eliz. Crabbe*, his mother, for life, and then to *John Crabbe*, her son, and his heirs, it was confirmed to *William Berdewell* and his heirs.

JOHN CRABBE, the eldest son, died long before his mother, leaving only one daughter,

ELEANOR, who married *William Berdewell*,[2] Esq. of *West-Herling*, in whose right he had the manor and advowson, all the feoffees releasing their rights in 1433, when they settled it on him and his wife and *William* their son and his heirs; from which time it hath continued joined to *West-Herling*, as it now remains.

The CHURCH was dedicated to St. *Andrew* the Apostle, being always appendant to the manor; it was a rectory valued at 5 marks at the *Norwich* taxation. It is in *Rockland* deanery, and *Norfolk* archdeaconry, and still pays 1*s.* synodals, and 2*s.* 4*d.* archdeacon's procurations; it paid 35*s.* 4*d.* tenths, and is valued now [1736] with *West-Herling* to the land tax, there being 4 houses and about 30 inhabitants. The churchyard is now glebe; the church remained in use till 1543, and then it was entirely taken down, so that the foundations only are now visible, it stood by the lane's side, in the close going to *West-Herling* church. Here was a *Gild* dedicated to St. *Andrew*, to which, in 1504, *Tho. Lulpek* was a benefactor.

RECTORS.

1308, 12 kal. *Oct. Simon de Foxton*, priest, to *Little-Herling*. ROB. DE FURNEUS, Knt.

1324, 11 kal. *Sept. Bartholomew de Banham*, priest, on *Foxton's* resignation. JOHN DE FARNEAUS, Knt.

1337, 18 *June*, he changed this for *Winfarthing*, with *John le Nelde*, priest. *Ditto.*

1358, 28 *Dec. Richard Galyon*, priest. *Ditto.*

1377, 30 *Nov. Will. atte Townsende*, priest. JOHN DE HERLING.

1414, 2 *June, Rob. Fytchet*, priest, at *Townsend's* death. WILL. SANDAM of *Kimberlee*, in right of ELIZ. FURNEAUX his wife, as belonging to *Furneaux* manor.

1435, 18 *Dec. Rob. Polle* of *Medyl-Herling*, priest, on *Fytchet's* death. WILLIAM, son of *Rob. Berdewelle*, patron.

[2] This William sued for, and recovered the manor of Kimberle, by proving that Elizabeth Sandham said, "That it "was newyr her wyll, ne asent, that "her husband Sandon xuld sellen the "manor of Kymberlee, ne no parcell "thereof: and upon ys we recordyn, "that after tyme, the forseyd manor "was sold, ne she had newyr good "day."

1457, 29 *Jan.* *John Mychell*, priest: he was the last rector, it being consolidated in his time to *West-Herling*.

In 1321, Sir *John de Furneaux* Knt. in open court, enjoined all the tenants of the manor, under the penalty of 12*d.* for every default, to dig a St. *Andrew's* cross on each piece of their land, when they sowed it, to avoid all disputes between the rectors of *West* and *Middle-Herling*.

There were three lamps and a wax taper kept burning in this church, at the expense of the lord of the manor.

In 1344, the lord held a tenement and 9 acres freehold, of the Prior of the canons of the *Holy Sepulchre*, at *Thetford*, by the rent of 12*d.* a year, all which *Amy Waterhouse* held of the lord, by paying the prior his rent, and 1*d.* a year to the lord.

Robert Gildensetre died in 1444, and gave a messuage called *Purdye's* at *Middle-Herling Green*, and 9 acres of land, 4 acres and an half lying at *Dedmere*, and 4 acres and an half at *Blowlond*, to the inhabitants of *Middle-Herling* for ever, who, in 1556, brought their deeds into court, and proved that on *April* the 13th, 1547, *Henry Cooper*, then feoffee, made a new feoffment of *Gildensleves*, to the use of the inhabitants, it being freehold, held of *Berdewelle's* manor in *West-Herling*, by suit of court, and the rent of 6*d.* a year and one capon.

MARKET-HERLING,

OR

EAST-HERLING,

Is so called because it lies most east of all three; it belonged to *Ketel* the *Dane*, a freeman in the Confessor's time, when it was one manor, having two carucates in demean; in the Conqueror's time *Ingulf* held it under *Will. de Schoies*, there being then a church and 4 acres of land belonging to it; the whole was 2 miles long, and 2 miles broad, and paid 17*d* 1*q. geld.*[3]

The whole came to the Earl *Warren*, and a part of it went with a younger branch of that family to the *Bardolphs*, and *Hugh de Bardolph* held it at half a fee; this after became *Fawconer's* manor.

[3] Terra Willi. de Schoies, Hund. Gillecross. (Doms. fo. 206.) In Herlinga, tenuit Ketel liber homo T.R.E. ii. car. terre pro manerio, modo tenet Ingulfus. semper v. vill. et iiii. bordar. tunc. i. serv. et iiii. acr. prati, semp. i. car. in dnio. et i. car. hominum silva. xvi. porc. et i. car. posset restaurari, semper i. mol. et n. socm. xx. acr. terre et iii. acr. prati, semp. dim. car. m° i. tunc. semp. iiii. animal. m° viii. porc. et cx. oves. et i. vas apum. i. ecclesia iiii. acr. tunc valuit xxx.*s.* m° xl. Totum habet i leug. in longo et i. leug. in lato, et xvii.*d.* et i. ferding, quicunque ibi teneat. et vii. acr. et dimid. terre jacet huic terre et silv. xii. porc.

A quarter of a fee went to *Robert Malet*.

Another half fee went to *Roger de Schovill*,

And the other fee and 3 quarters was held of the Earl *Warren*, the whole making 3 fees, two fees and an half of which constituted the capital manor called

FELBRIGGE'S MANOR,

Which contained a carucate in demean, and was held by a family sirnamed *De Norfolk*, the last of which was *Gilbert de Norfolk*, who died seized, leaving his five daughters coheiresses.

The first married *Eudo*, son of *Adam de Multon*; the second, *William de Verdon*; the third, *Roger Bygod* of *Felbrigge*, the fourth, *William de Maynwaryn*; the fifth, *Rob. de Aiguillon*; and each of them had a fifth part of the manor and advowson, which after this division became so many separate manors. *Martina de Norfolk* was *Gilbert's* sister, and *William* was her son, and both had lands here, but were not concerned in the manor.

MULTON'S MANOR

Was soon united to *Bygod's* or *Felbrigge's*, for *Eudo* released it to Sir *Simon Le Bygod* of *Felbrigge*, and *Maud* his wife, and their heirs, and so it fell into *Felbrigge's* immediately.

VERDON'S MANOR.

WILLIAM DE VERDON, who married *Maud*, daughter of *Gilbert de Norfolk*, died before his wife, and she had her dower allowed her, it having been settled by them, before his death, on *Will. de Lakenham*, and *Isabell* his wife, after whom *Alexander de Vaux* of *Keswick*, and *Margaret* his sister, had each a third part, which, before 1268, they released to *John de Vaux*, their brother, and *Margaret* his wife, for they in that year released it (the advowson being excepted) to *Tho. de Jernemuta* or *Yarmouth*, who had it jointly with *Aveline* his wife, about 1284, which *Aveline* remarried to *John de Wachesham*, and they, in 1303 settled it by fine on *Simon Le Bygot*, and his heirs, and so united it to *Felbrigge's* manor; but the fifth part of the advowson, which was excepted, passed from the *Vauxes* to the *Hales*, and so fell into *Maynewaryn's* manor.

MAYNWARYN'S MANOR.

WILLIAM DE MAYNWARYN died in 1247; *Emma* or *Amy*, his wife, daughter of *Gilbert de Norfolk*, recovered her dower against *Roger* her son, who was joint lord with *William* his brother, in 1256; *Simon*, son of *Roger*, was lord in 1286, against whom *Lucia*, late widow of *William* his uncle, then married to *Stephen de Gissing*, recovered her dower; this *Simon* was married to *Lettice* his wife in 1297, whose daughter, *Agatha Meynewaryn*, was lady in 1315, from which time I meet with nothing of it till 1368, and then Sir *Roger de Hales* had it, whose successour, *Stephen de Hales*, presented in right of

his two fifth parts of the advowson. In 1401, Lady *Joan de Hales* had it, and very soon after it belonged to Sir *John Gonvile*, with whose daughter and heiress it passed to Sir *Robert Herling*, and so fell into the capital manor.

AGUILLON'S MANOR

Went from *Robert* to *Walter de Aiguillon*, and from him to *Robert de Agelyn*, who settled it on *Symon Le Bygot* of *Felbrigge*, and *Maud* his wife, and their heirs, for 10 marks *per annum*, to be paid to the said *Robert* at *Flitcham*, during his life, and thus it fell into

FELBRIGG'S, OR THE CAPITAL MANOR

ROGER LE BYGOT DE FELEBRIGGE, who was as often called *Roger de Felbrigge*, in right of *Gilbert de Norfolk's* daughter, whom he had married, had a fifth part of the manor and advowson; after him succeeded *Richard de Felbrigge*, who gave *Alfred Kokerbolle*, his villein, and all his services, to the canons at *Thetford*: *William de Felbrigge* was his son and heir, whose wife *Mary*, after his death, married to *Merlai*, and held this manor in dower, which went to *Simon Le Bygot* of *Felbrigge*, and *Maud* his wife, who held it of the Earl *Warren*; in King *Henry* the Third's time he purchased *Aguillon's* and *Multon's* parts. In 1280, Sir *Roger le Bygod* of *Felbrigge* had a charter of free-warren for his manors of *Herling*, *Felbrigge*, *Runton*, *Melton*, and *Palling*, when he and his parceners held *Herling* manors, late *Gilbert de Norfolk's* at 2 fees and an half, of the Earl-Marshal. In 1303, *Simon Le Bygod* of *Felbrigge*, and *Alice* his wife, purchased *Verdon's* manor; this *Simon* had the whole by grant from *William Le Bygod*, his brother, who was rector here, and in 1347, he and his wife conveyed the advowson, with 1 acre of land only, to him again, and in 1350, they settled all, but the acre and advowson, on *Nicholas Bourne*, of *Long-Stratton*, who left it to his two daughters and heirs, *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *Tho. Jenney*, Knt. who, in 1361, released all their right to *Margaret* their sister, and *John de Herling* her husband, and their heirs, who purchased the advowson of *William Bygot*, and so joined it to the manor again.

FAWCONER'S MANOR

Came with the younger branch of the Earl *Warren's* family to the *Bardolfs*,[4] and from them to *Phillip de Virlye*, from him to *John de Boyland*, and from him to *Ralph* of *Kenninghall*, sirnamed *Le Falconer*, and then to his son *Ralf* of *Keninghall*, to whose son, *Simon* of *Keninghall*, *William de Hastyngs* of *Quidenham* granted a messuage and many lands there, free, at 12*d*. a year rent.[5] In *Henry* the Third's time, *John Le Falconer* held half a fee of *Maud de Boyland*, and she of *Phillip de Virlye*, he of *Hugh Bardolf*, he of the Earl *Warren*, and the Earl of the King, at half a fee, the relief being 20s. as the *Feodary* informs us; this *John* was alive in 1288.

In 1286, *Amy de Rusheword* claimed *weyf* here, and *William de*

[4] See Banham. [5] Coll. Ep. Asaph.

Cringlethorp, also; *Amy* might be *Falconer's* widow, married again to *Cringlethorp*.

In 1288, JOHN LE FAWCONER, and *Joan* his wife, had lands here, settled on them by *Edmund de Munpinzon*, and others.

In 1302, they lived at *Keninghall*, were lords in 1315, and had added other lands in *Herling* and *Keninghall*, valued at the eighth part of a fee, which they held of *Robert de Tateshall*, as of *Bokenham* castle.

In 1345, SIMON LE FALCONER had it, and paid his relief; he was succeeded by

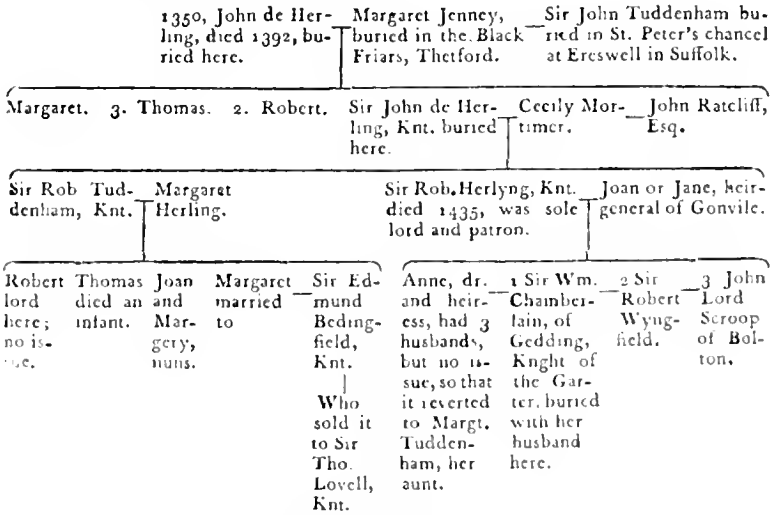
JOHN FAWCONER, whose wife *Julian* died before him in 1374, and he held her manors for life, by the courtesy of *England*, they having then no living issue; she was daughter and coheir of *Tho. de Ormesby*; her sisters were to inherit her manors at her husband's death: *sc. Gunnora*, married to *Perers*,[c] and had *John Perers*, who had one daughter only, *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *Tho. de Narford*, Knt.; *Elen*, her other sister, married, and had two daughters, *Agnes*, married to *Snecke*, and *Alice* to *Derling*.

It was soon after in the *Gonviles*, but how it came to them I know not; the *Falconers* lived first at *Keninghall*, and afterwards in the manor-house, which laid between *Keninghall* and *Herling*, and is now called *Hill-Herling*, or *Gelding Hall*.

From the *Gonviles* it went with their heiress to the *Herlings*, and the whole being joined, it was called

HERLING'S MANOR.

The HERLINGS were a family of great antiquity in this parish, from which they received their names; I find them mentioned in divers evidences without date, as *Walter de Eastherling*, and *Ralph* his son, *John de Herling*, and *Odo* his son, who gave a rood of land to the canons at *Thetford*; but as none of them were concerned in the lordship before *John de Herling*, about 1350, I shall begin with him in the following pedigree.



[c] See Holt Perer's manor.

In 1360, JOHN DE HERLING had free-warren allowed him in this manor, and those of *Quidenham*, *Gnateshall*, *Newton*, and *Corton* in *Lothingland*; in 1367, he settled this manor and advowson, *Quidenham* manor and advowson, the manor of *Gnatshall*, manors in both *Bokenhams*, *Croxton* and *Rothynghall* manor in *Brettenham*, on *Thomas Heyward*, master of *Rushworth* college, and other feoffees; he was a good soldier, and most expert manager of maritime affairs, upon which account, in 1342, he had the custody of the sea-water at *Bristol*, during the King's pleasure. He was buried in the church of St. *Peter* and *Paul* at *East-Herling*, (in *Herling's* chapel,) according to his will, in which he ordered his best horse to be led before his corpse to the grave, as his *principal* or *mortuary* for the priest. He died seized of the aforesaid manors, with those of *Long-Stratton*, and many others, leaving them all to his eldest son and heir,

Sir JOHN DE HERLING, Knt. who, in 1389, settled on his mother, then wife of Sir *John Tuddenham*, *Bornes*, *Snape*, and *Sturmine Hall* manors in *Long-Stratton*, the advowson of St. *Mary's* chapel in *Waketon*, and St. *Mary's* church in *Stratton*, and *Rothynghall* in *Brettenham*. He married *Cecily*, daughter and coheir of *Tho. Mortimer* of *Attleburgh*, Knt. who survived him, and after married *John Ratcliff*, Esq. son of Sir *John Ratcliff*, Knt.; she brought a great estate to the *Herlings*; his brother *Robert* had an estate in *Newton*, and *Corton*, and *Thomas*, in *Lounde* in *Lothingland*. In 1374, he settled on *George de Felbrigge*, Knt. and other trustees, this, and *Quidenham* manors and advowsons, 51s. rent in *Brettenham* and *Bokenham*, the manors of *Gnateshall* and *Corton*, and others in *Suffolk*, all which were possessed by *Cecily* his widow, and after by *John Ratcliff*, her second husband, who, in 1440, held *Newenham* manor in *Cambridge* town, of the King in burgage, remainder to Sir *Robert Herling*, Knt. remainder to *Anne* his daughter and heir, married to Sir *Will. Chamberlain*.

Sir ROBERT HERLING, Knt. was a great warriour in *France* in the time of that victorious prince King *Henry* V. whom he attended in 1412, at the siege of *Meaux*,[7] which they took by assault; and during the rest of his life he was continually exercising arms in that kingdom, where he died like a brave soldier, in his calling, being killed by the *French* at *Paris*, as he endeavoured valiantly to defend that city, in the year 1435; from whence he was brought and buried in St. *Mary's* chapel,[8] in St. *Peter* and *Paul's* church at *East-Herling*, under an altar tomb in the south wall, in which he founded a perpetual chantry, for his own and his ancestors' souls, *Jane* his wife being buried with him. She brought him *Lirling* manor and advowson, *Rushworth* manor, called *Gonvile's*, *Fawconer's*, and *Maynwaryn's*, all which, with 100 acres in *Moringthorp*, were held at 3 fees, of *John Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, as of his manor of *Forncet*, and were settled on *Oliver Groos*, *John Kirtling*, clerk, and *John Intwood*, his trustees. At his death,

ANNE, his daughter and sole heiress, inherited, she lived to a great age, and married three husbands. First,

Sir WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN of *Gedding* in *Suffolk*, Knight of the Garter, a man of great renown, an able governor, and expert soldier,

[7] Hall's Chronicle, fol. 49, Henry 5. [8] Otherwise called Herling's chapel.

for during his being governor of *Craill* upon *Oise* in *France*, which in 1436 was besieged by the *French*, immediately after they had taken *Paris*, he behaved himself so bravely, that with 500 *Englishmen* only, he issued out of the town, discomfited his enemies, slew 200 of them, and took a great number prisoners.[9] He and his wife, in 1457, settled nine marks annual rent, issuing out of *Falconer's* manor, on the chantry priests that officiated in Sir *Rob. Herling's* chapel; according to his will, he is buried in a fine arched monument, with his wife, on the north side of this chancel, leaving much to *Elizabeth Trussell*, his sister, by his will dated *Mar.* 3, 1461, and proved in this church 21 *April*, 1462. Her second husband was

SIR ROBERT WINGFIELD, Knt. second son to Sir *John Wingfield* of *Letheringham* in *Suffolk*, and *Elizabeth Fitz-Lewes* his wife; he was Comptroller of the Household to King *Edward* IV. a man of great interest at court; in 1474, the King granted him a charter for a weekly market every Tuesday, at his manor of *East-Herling*, and two fairs every year, to last three days each, *viz.* one on the vigil, day, and morrow, of St. *George* the Martyr, and another on the vigil, day, and morrow of St. *Edward*;[1] and the same year, he and *Anne* his wife, settled the manors of *East-Herling*, *Fawconer's*, *Quidenham*, *Welham's*, and *Reyse's* in *Long-Stratton*; *Long-Stratton* manor, *Bernham-Broom*, *Bekeriston*, *Stanford*, the advowsons of *Herling* and *Quidenham*, of *Rushworth* and *Attleburgh* colleges, and of *Herling's* chantry in *Norfolk*, of *Gnateshall*, *Corton*, *Newton*, *Lownde*, and *Blundeston*, with *Lownde* advowson in *Suffolk*; the manors of *Newnham Mortimer's*, *Foxton* and *Gonvile's* in *Cambridgeshire*, with other large estates, on themselves and their trustees, *Edward* Bishop of *Carlisle*, Sir *John Wingfield*, Sir *John Heveningham*, Sir *Henry Grey*, Knts. *Edmund Bokenham*, *Henry Spelman*, *William Berdwell*, junior, *Thomas Chamberlain*, and others, of all which, together with *Gonvile's* manor in *Wimondham*, *Little Bittering*, and *Rothyng-hall* in *Brettenham*, he died seized in 1480, after which she married to

JOHN Lord SCROOP of BOLTON, her third husband, in 1492, who died in 1494, and was buried in the Black Friars' church at *Thetford*, according to his will, which ordered that he should be there buried, if he died at *Herling*, as he did, *July* 12, in this year,

ANNE his wife surviving him; she was a lady remarkable for her gifts to many religious foundations; she gave *Lirling* manor and advowson, and *Gonvile's* in *Rushworth*, to that college, and obtained them a license of mortmain to purchase 40 marks a year; she settled the stipend of her father's chantry priest in this church, and founded the seventh fellowship in *Gonvile Hall*, in the year 1502, being then Lady *Scroop*; this she endowed with the manor of *Newenham* called *Mortimer's*, in *Cambridge*, with the watermill there, all which she gave for the maintenance of her fellow, who must be a priest, and of *Norwich* diocese: his stipend at the foundation was 8*l.* a year. She had a great value for this college, being daughter and heiress of Sir *Robert Herling*, by *Jane*, daughter and heiress of *John Gonvile*, Esq. descended in a direct line from Sir *Nicholas Gonvile*, Knt. brother to the founder, she was born in 1426, and was alive in 1502; but having no issue, her estate went to

[9] Hollingshade, vol. 613.

[1] The market and fairs are still kept, according to the grant.

MARGARET, her aunt, who married Sir *Robert Tudenham*, Knt. by whom she had five children; *Joan*, a nun at *Carrow*; *Margaret*, a nun at *Shouldham*; *Thomas*, who died an infant, and

ROBERT, who inherited, but died young and issueless, leaving

MARGARET, his sister, his sole heiress, who married Sir *Henry Bedingfield* of *Oxburgh*, who was made Knight of the *Bath* at the coronation of *Richard* III. He sold *Herling* manors and advowson to

Sir THOMAS LOVELL, Knight of the Garter, and kept *Quidenham*, from which time it continued in the *Lovells* till

THOMAS WRIGHT purchased it, and left it to

Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, his eldest son, who is now lord and patron.

The style of the court is *Herling cum Membris*, all the manors being now joined. The fines are at the lord's will; the eldest son is heir. The *leet* belongs to the hundred; the *leet fee* is 3*s.*; *blanche-farm* 10*d.*; *castle-ward* 14*d.*

The family of the LOVELLS being very numerous, and having been possessed of *Berton Bendish* for many generations, before they settled here, I shall treat of them at large under that town, and therefore shall confine myself to that branch only that had this manor.

LOVELL bears four coats quarterly,

1. LOVELL, *ar.* a chevron *az.* between three squirrels seiant *gul.*
2. BENDISH, *sab.* a cross between four lioncels rampant *or.*
3. MUSWELL, *az.* two chevrons *ar.* on each three cinquefoils *gul.*
4. BRANDON, barry of eight, *ar.* and *gul.* a lion rampant *or*, crowned per pale *gul.* and *ar.*

Crest, a bundle of peacock's feathers proper, tied *gul.* Motto: VINCIT, QUI PATITUR.

Sir Ralf Lovell of Berton-Bendish in Norfolk, Knt.

- Sir Tho. Lovell, his 5th son, who purchased Herling, Knt. of the Garter, died without issue in 1524.
- Isabel, dr. and coheiress of Edward Lord Roos of Hamlake.
- Sir Gregory Lovell of Berton Bendish, son and heir of Sir Ralf, made Banneret at the battle of Stoke, A° 1487.
- Margaret, dr. of Sir William Brandon, Knt.

- 3. Edward.
- 2. Sir Francis Lovell, executor and heir by gift, to Sir Tho. Lovell, his uncle, died in 1550, buried at Herling.
- Anne, dr. of Geo. Ashfield of Harefield in Middlesex.
- Sir Tho Lovell of Berton, Knt. eldest son and heir. (See *Berton Bendish.*)
- Katherine, daughter of Tho. Woodhouse

- 2. Gregory Lovell of Merton in Surry, Cofferer to his Majesty's Household; an inscription for him on the south side of the chancel of Merton church, died the 15th March, 1597, Æt. 75, had two wives, and left issue.[1]
- Sir Tho. Lovell, Knt. of East-Herling, died in 1567, buried there.
- Elizabeth, dr. of Sir Philip Paris of Linton in Cambr. buried here A° 1591.

- 1. Sir Tho. Lovell of Herling, Knt. died in 1604, buried here.
- Alice, dr. of Sir John Huddlestone of Sawston in Cambridgesh. Knt. died in 1602, buried here.
- 3 Robert. 4. Francis. 5. Henry. 6 Edmund. 7. Thomas, all died without issue Anne, married to Grey of Merton in Norfolk.

- 2. Phillip Lovell of Garboldesham.
- Widow of Dobb's of Garboldesham.
- 1. Sir Francis Lovell of Herling, Knt. buried there; no issue.
- Anne, dr of John Carey Lord Hunsdon.
- 2 Sir Charles Lovell of Herling, lord in 1623, had four wives; but having no male issue, the estate went by entail to John Lovell, grandson to Phillip, who was uncle to Sir Charles.
- 3. Wm. Lovel, Esq.
- Rose Langworth.
- 4 children, all died young.

- Ellen.
- Tho. Bray of Swanton Morley.
- 2. Tho.
- Eliz dr. of Futter of Thompson college.
- 1. Geo. Lovell of West Dearham.
- Eliz. dr. of Downes of Bodney.
- 3. Philip died issueless.

- Ellen.—Tho Chedbury of South Peckham.
- Thomas and 3 more, no issue.
- Phillip living in 1653.
- 1. Emma, dr. of Everard Bockworth, of Wisbitch.
- John Lovell of East-Herling, Esq. heir to Sir C. Lovell, lord in 1641.
- Dionisia, dr. of Edmund Skipwyth of Fordham, Norfolk.

- Anne and Charles died without issue.
- Gregory Lovell of Herling, Esq. married immediately before his death in 1693, buried at West Dearham.
- John Lovell of Herling, Esq. lord in 1707, who sold the estate.
- --- Dionisia, married to Humberston Marsh of Ashwicken in Norfolk.

- Mr John Lovell of New-Bokenham, now [1736] living, but hath no issue.

[1] See Awbrey's Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p 233.

Sir THOMAS LOVELL, Knight of the Garter, was an active man, in King *Henry* the Seventh's time; in 1485, when he was an esquire only, he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer for life, and the same year had an annuity of 40 marks, as Esquire to the King's body; in 1473, *Henry Heydon*, Esq. granted him an annuity of 20s. out of his manor of *Snoryng-Parva*, called *Dorketty's*, for his good counsel, that he had already, and should hereafter give him. He was first made Banneret, and in 1487, was knighted, at the battle of *Stoke*, and afterwards installed Knight of the Garter; in 1502, he was Treasurer of the Household, and President of the Council; he was one of the executors to *Henry* the Seventh's will, Constable of the Tower, Surveyor of the Court of Wards, Steward and Marshal of the House to King *Henry* VIII; he built the Gate-house at *Lincoln's* Inn, and placed on it the King's arms, the Earl of *Lincoln's*, and his own, by which I imagine he had been of that society; he built *East-Herling Hall*, on the tower of which his arms still remain, and a brass bust of his own likeness, surrounded with the garter. He re-founded *Halliwell* nunnery, near which he had a stately house, and dying at *Enfield*, *May* 25, 1524, was buried at *Halliwell*, in a fair chapel which he had built, on the south side of the choir of that church, under a tomb of white marble. This priory was dedicated to St. *John* the Baptist, being situate in *Shoreditch* parish by *Norton* Fald-gate, *London*, and being much decayed, was rebuilt, and an addition made to its endowment, by him, which occasioned the following verses to be inscribed on a wall of that house:

All ye Nunns of Halwell,
Pray ye both Day and Night
For the Soul of Sir Thomas Lovell,
Whom Harry the Seventh made Knight.

By his will, dated *Oct.* 14, 1522, proved *Sept.* 26, 1528,[3] he gave his manor-place at *Enfield*, called *Elsings*, (where he died,) to *Tho. Mannors*, now Lord *Rosse*; and to his cousin, *Francis Lovell*, all his manors and estates in *East Herling*, *Bridgham*, *Gnateshall*, *Brunsell*, *Chosell*, *Bichamwell*, *Ashfield's* in *Bichamwell*, *Irenhall*, *Wyrenhall*, *Wrotton*, *Denver*, *Tirrington*, *Sporle* and *Pagrave*, in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; and *Tyde St. Giles* in *Lincolnshire*; *Burghwell*, *Badlingham*, *Harston*, and *Upware* in *Cambridgeshire*; his manors in *Wolley* in *Kent*; his lands in *Iseldon*, *Holwey*, *Edelineton*, and *Totenham* in *Middlesex*; his tenements in *Sandwich*, *Querington* and *Marsham* in *Kent*; his manors of *Dukelington*, *Cockthorp*, and *Fringeford* in *Oxfordshire*; lands in *Redlings*, *Berford*, and *Dounton* in *Wiltshire*, to hold to the said *Francis* for life, remainder to Sir *Thomas Lovell*, son of Sir *Francis*, &c.; after *Francis's* death, the manors of *Lome* and *Sibell's* in *Willingham*, and *Well's* in *West-Wyckham* in *Cambridgeshire*, to go to the said *Thomas*, son of Sir *Francis*, for life, and to his heirs in tail: *Edward*, the brother of *Francis*, to have the moiety of *Bassingbourne* castle in *Cambridgeshire* for life, remainder to *Francis* and his heirs. His lady is buried in *Enfield* chancel, on the north side, under an altar tomb, with an inscription in brass, and *Lovell* and *Muswell's* arms quartered impaling *Roos*. He left

[3] Regr. Jankyn, in Cur. Perog. Cant. q. 27.

Sir FRANCIS LOVELL his heir, who died *Jan.* 21, 1550;[4] *Thomas*, his son, being of age, inherited this manor and advowson, *Rowdham* manor, and the impropriate rectory, with the donation of the vicarage, and all the possessions that Sir *Thomas*, Knight of the Garter, gave to his father.

GREGORY LOVELL, Esq. was of that disposition, that he did all he could to ruin the estate, being too malicious against his half brother; and in order thereto, he let the manor-house almost down; and when he perceived his death grew near, married his servant, on purpose to keep his brother out of it for her life; he having liberty to jointure by the entail. He gave a personal estate of above 6000*l.* to see his will performed, to Sir *John Buckworth*, and Mr. *Borret* of *Griston*, his executors, from whom *John Lovell*, Esq. met with more kindness and generosity than from his brother, they being so just as to deliver up all the evidences, and whatever belonged to the estate, to him, without any disturbance, notwithstanding which, he was forced to sell it, having prevailed upon his son, the present [1736] Mr. *Lovell* of *Bokenham*, (as I am informed,) to join with him in the sale.

RECTORS.

Paganus, or *Pain*, rector of *East-Herling*.

William de Aldeberg, rector.

1283, Master *Elias de Aliune Cherche*, rector.

1289, *Will. de la Menewaryn*, rector.[5]

1332, prid. id. *Oct. William*, son of *Roger Bygot* of *Felbrigg*, subdeacon. SIMON BYGOT of *Felbrigge*, this turn. In 1347, this *William*, called then *William de Felbrigge*, was both rector and patron by his brother's gift.

1349, 17 *July*, Sir *John Gonvile*, priest. JOHN DE HERLING.

1357, 23 *Sept. Hugh Pain*, on *Gonvile's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1373, 16 *Octob.* Sir *John Herling*, Knt. recovered the advowson upon the King's writ, against Sir *Roger de Hales*, Knt.

1374, 15 *Nov. Richard Hunte*, shaveling, with whom *Hulton* changed for the prebend of *Heinbury* in *Salso Mariseo*, (or *Saltmarsh*,) in *Worcester* diocese. *Ditto.*

1374, 27 *Nov.* at *Eccles. Reginald de Hulton*, shaveling. JOHN DE HERLING.

1393, 10 *Sept. John Peyte*, (or *Poit*,) priest. STEPHEN DE HALES, Knt. this turn.

1414, *Robert de Estgate*, rector.[6]

1430, 7 *Febr. Edmund Coupere*, priest. (Master of *Rushworth* college) Sir WILLIAM BERDEWELLE, Knt. JOHN FITZ-RALF, Esq. OLIVER GROOS, Esq. JOHN KIRTELING, clerk, ROBERT PALGRAVE, and JOHN INTEWOOD, Sir *Rob. Herling's* feoffees, in the

[4] Lib. Cedularum 5 E. 6. fol. 34.

[5] In 1324, he conveyed 18 messuages, 2 mills, 220 acres of land, 7 acres of meadow, 1 of wood, 40 of heath, 6 acres of marsh ground, and 48*s.* yearly rent in Edinthorp, Witton, Paston, Baketon, North-Walsham, Honyng, Crostweyt, Bradfield, Swafield, Rydelington, Alby, Depham, Wykeiwode, Morley, Attleburgh, and Ellingham, to John de Wyleby and Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs.

[6] From a deed.

manor and advowson. *John* Duke of *Norfolk* claimed a right, but did not proceed in it.

1448, 18 *Oct. Laurence Gerard*, priest,[7] on *Couper's* death. Sir JOHN FASTOLF, Knt. Sir ROBERT's feoffee.

1474, *John Aylward*, on *Gerard's* death, he resigned *Litcham* for this. ROB. WINGFIELD, and ANNE his wife.

1503, 15 *Nov. Will. Borrosse*, on *Elwarde's* death. Sir THO. LOVELL.

1530, 23 *July, Ralph Sparke*, A. M. on *Borrowe's* death. Sir FRANCIS LOVELL, Knt.

1558, 26 *March, Tho. Moore*, priest, on *Spark's* death. Sir THO. LOVELL, Knt.

1568, 1 *April, James Love*, clerk. *Tho. Moore* deprived. THO. PIGEON, Gent. by grant from Sir *Tho. Lovell.*

1579, 16 *Sept. Tho. Chapman*, on *Love's* death. THO. LOVELL, Esq.

1595, 10 *July, Henry Rewse*, S.T.B. on *Chapman's* death. THO. LOVELL, Esq. he was a preacher licensed by the University of *Cambridge*, and held *Great Fakenham* in *Blackbourne* deanery, *Suffolk*, with this.

1631, 10 *Oct. Will. Rewse*, A. M. on *Henry Rewse's* death. THO. STOUGHTON, clerk, for this turn.

1665, 3 *May, Will. Denny*, on *Will. Rewse's* death. GLOVER DENNY of *Raningham*, Gent. this turn, by grant of *Andrew Knivet*, Knt. and Bart. and *Alice* his wife, and *Gregory Lovell*, Esq. of *Herling*, true patrons.

1678, 31 *Decem. Theophilus Williams*, A. M. on *Denny's* resignation. GREGORY LOVELL, Esq.

1716, 9 *June, Mathew Goodrich*, clerk, on *Williams's* death. THO. WRIGHT, Esq. who died *Tuesday* evening, *Dec.* 30, 1735, and is buried here.

1719, 24 *July, Tho. Macro*, on *Goodrich's* cession. *Ditto.*

1720, 19 *Dec.* The Rev. *Robert Wright*, A.B. the present [1736] rector, on *Macro's* resignation. *Ditto.* He is D.D. rector of *Gnatteshall* in *Suffolk*, and of the sinecure rectory of *Hackney*, and prebendary in the church of *Litchfield.*

This rectory is in *Rockland* deanery and *Norfolk* archdeaconry; it hath a rectory-house and several acres of glebe.

King's Books.	*Yearly Tenths.*	*Linc. Taxa.*
12 0 0	1 4 0	18 marks.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Peter* and *Paul*, and is a fine uniform building, having its nave, two isles, and south porch leaded, a square tower, with a spire thereon, and freestone ballisters instead of battlements; it was built by Sir *William Chamberlain*, as appears from the many blank shields, encompassed with the garter, cut on the stones, finished about 1449, but the bells were not put up till 1465. The greatest part of church, if not the whole, was rebuilt by that knight, the windows (as the arms and effigies in them discover) were finished by Sir *Robert Wingfield*, who married his widow, whose effigies, with that of his wife, still remain in this manner.

[7] He was also master of Rushworth college.

Orate p bono Statu vita Anne uxis

Roberti Wingefeld militis ac . . .

At the east end of the south isle is a chapel dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, called *Herling's* chapel, it being the burial place of that family; Sir *Robert Herling*, Knt. (who rebuilt it) lies under an altar tomb in an arch in the south wall; he founded a chantry of one priest in this chapel, who was specially bound daily to pray for his and his wife *Jane's* souls, for the souls of Sir *William Chamberlain*, Knt. and *Anne* his wife, daughter and heiress of the said *Robert*, for *John Herlyng* and *Cecily* his wife, *Robert's* father and mother, and for *John Herling* his grandfather (all buried here:) in 1458, it was endowed by Sir *Will. Chamberlain*, and *Anne* his wife, with 9 marks annual rent, issuing out of *Fawconer's* manor, then worth 20 marks a year, according to Sir *Robert's* will, he ordered that if he died without heirs, then his manors of *East Herling*, *Quidenham*, with their advowsons, *Bokenham Wood*, and *Gnateshall* manor, should be settled for three chantry priests in this chapel; but if he left a daughter, then she was only obliged to settle a provision for one priest. It was not rated to any taxes whatever, but had institution in the same manner as the rectory.

1458, 20 *Nov. John Cavendysh*, chaplain, the first chantry priest, was instituted at their presentation.

1474, 30 *March*, *Robert Cadyman* priest. Sir ROB. WINGFIELD, and ANNE his wife.

The preamble to the King's license, which he granted to amortise the said rent, is very particular, for it says, that his Majesty granted this license to his faithful counsellor, Sir *Wm. Chamberlain*, Knt. without any *fine* or *fee*, in consideration of the *great* and *eminent* service he had done him in his kingdom of *France*, and dutchy of *Normandy*, in the war there, and in other places; and particularly for the great damage he and his family received, by paying his fine of redemption to the King's enemies of *France*, (who took him prisoner in 1446,) and also for the great value he had for Sir *Robert Herling*, the founder, who died in his service as he warred in *France*.

This Sir *Robert Herling* ordered in his will,[8] if he died in *England*, to be buried here, and so he was, though he died in the *French* wars at *Paris*; his effigies, with that of his wife, beautifully carved in marble, lie on the top of the altar tomb; on his breast are his own arms and those of *Mortimer*, his mother; he looks with a grim visage, his feet rest on a lion, the usual emblem of those that died in war; his lady hath a water-bouget on her breast, the whole tomb being adorned with unicorns and pelicans, the one the crest of *Herling*, the other of *Gonvile*; his arms are on the top, supported by two unicorns.

They are often on the screens of the chantry, and sometimes with crescents.

[8] Regr. Surflete, fol. 187.

On the table that they lie on is a fillet of brass, which still remains very perfect, on which is this :

Saro Marmoreo tumulatur in hoc Poliandro,
Parlong Robertus Miles, vir nobilis armis,
Laus sua Francigenis, florebat cognita multis,
Tandem Parisibus vi succubuit mutilatus,
C. quater et Mille, rrrb, cadit ille,
Gorgonii Festo, Septembre die quoque nono.[9]

On the same side of this chapel is a stately tomb of different-coloured marble, encompassed with an iron grate; the statues of a man in armour, with a peacock's tail proper at his feet, and of a woman with two naked arms, holding a head erased, bearded and haired *sab.* lie on an altar tomb, under a canopy or bed of state, with this inscription :

Here lyeth buryed Sir Thomas Lovell, Knt. Son and Heir of Sir Thomas Lovell, Knt. and Dame Alice his Wife, Daughter of Sir John Huddilston, Knt. he died the 12th Day of Dec: 1604, in the Year of his Age 64, and she dyed the 1st Daye of September 1600, in the Yeare of her Age 64; they had Issue 5 Sons and 3 Daughters, whereof 2 Sonns and one Daughter dyed in their Infancy, 3 Sonns, viz. Sir Francis Lovell, Knt. Charles Lovell, and William Lovell, Esqrs. over-lived them, and 2 Daughters were married in their Life-time, viz. Katheryn, first to Sir Tho: Knevet of Bukenham-Castle, Knt. 2dly, to Edward Spring, and 3dly, to Edward Downes, Esqrs. and Elinor to Edward Waldegrave, Son and Heire apparant of Charles Waldegrave of Stanning-Hall, Esq.[1]

On the top,

Olim qui Cubuit, jacet hic cum Conjuge Conjux
Hic Illa dubium est, hoc sit an illa Prior,
Sive Illa, sive hoc, (si demas hunc modo et illam)
Haud Prior (indubium est) alt'ra vel alter erat,
Atria dum titulis proavitis splendida Uterque,
Et Longâ serie stemmata nexa tulit,
Largus opum, nec decoctor, plebi Hospitus, almus
Pauperi, uterque homini carus, uterque Deo,
Ille animi Prudens, et Magnus, Doctus, et Artem
Quamve Sacer Codex, Quamve profanus habet,
Jura Tori rité hæc coluit, pia, provida Virgo,
Virgo pudica, Pudens, Virgo probata, proba,
Cum jam Prole beati Essent, prolemque beassent,
Qua Locupletando, qua poliendo suam,
Octavo hoc Lustro dirimit mors, dividit Urna,
Jungit at hos Tumulus, Jungit et hosce polus.

At the head is HUDLESTON's arms, and at the feet LOVELL's.
At the top LOVELL's arms and quarterings, mantle and crest.
On the side three escutcheons,
1. LOVELL and his quarterings, as before.

[9] He died Sept. 9, 1435.

[1] Le Neve's Monuments, vol. i. p. 9.

2. LOVELL and his quarterings, impaling HUDLESTON and his quarterings, *viz.*

1. HUDLESTON, *gul.* frette *ar.* with a crescent.
2. KNEVET with a mullet *sab.*
3. NEVILL, with a label of three, gobone, *ar.* and *az.*
4. MONTAGUE.
5. MONTHERMER, *or*, an eagle displayed *vert.*
6. HOLLAND Earl of *Kent*. *England* in a bordure *ar.*
7. TIPTOFT, *ar.* a cross ingrailed *gul.*
8. INGLETHORP, *gul.* a cross ingrailed *ar.*
9. BRADESTON, *ar.* on a canton *gul.* a rose *or.*
10. CHARLETON, *or*, a lion rampant *gul.* Lord POWIS.
11. DELAPOLE with an annulet.
12. *Az.* on a fess indented three bezants.

3. HUDLESTON and his quarterings as before.

The following arms were formerly (and many of them now are) in the south windows of the nave.

In a south window were the portraitures of a man in armour kneeling, in long gray hair, having on his surcoat the arms of *Chamberlain*, with a label; and opposite to him a woman kneeling; between them were these arms:

1. CHAMBERLAIN, *gul.* a chevron between three escallops *or*, with a label of three points, the escallops are sometimes *ar.*

2. LEGATT, (as Mr. *Leverland*,) *ar.* a saltire ingrailed *az.* quartered.

CHAMBERLAIN impales LEGAT.

A quartered coat all lost, but *sab.* an inescutcheon in an orle of martlets *or.*

HERLING and MORTIMER of *Attleburgh* quartered.

TUDENHAM, lozenge *ar.* and *gul.* quartering HERLING. GONVILE single.

HERLING impaling HEMGRAVE, *ar.* a chief indented *gul.*

BEDINGFIELD and HERLING quartered.

MORTIMER quartering GIFFARD, *gul.* three lions passant gardant, *ar.* and

CHARLETON Lord *Powes.*

WINGFIELD quartering BOVILE.

SCROOP quartering TIPTOFT.

CHAMBERLAIN quartering FITZ-RAFFE, *or*, three chevrons *gul.* on each five de-lises *ar.*

FITZ-RAFFE quartering ----- *Gul.* two bendlets *ar.*

CONIERS *az.* a maunch *or*, quartering FITZ-RAFFE.

In a high east window of the nave,

TIPTOFT, and ----- *Az.* a bend *or.*

On the north windows of the nave.

WINDHAM, *az.* a chevron between three lions heads erased *or*, impaling HOWARD.

LEGAT impaling WARREN. ERPINGHAM.

BOLLEYN *ar.* a chevron *gul.* between three bulls heads cooped *sab.* quartering BUTLER, *or*, a chief indented *az.*

HEYDON, quarterly *ar.* and *gul.* a cross ingrailed counterchanged, impaling BOLEYN.

CALTHORP impaling STAPLETON.

HEVENYNGHAM impaling DARCY.

WINGFIELD quartering DOREWARD and BOVILE.

WINGFIELD impaling FITZ-LEWIS, BRANDON, GLANVILE, and HONIPOT.

JENNY impales WINGFIELD, and so does ECHINGHAM and BOVILE.

FRAMLINGHAM. DELAPOLE quarters WINGFIELD, who quarters *ar.* seven torteaux, 2, 2, 2, 1.

A man having MORTIMER quartering HERLING,

A woman, GONVILE, *ar.* on a chevron between two couple-closes outwardly ingrailed *sab.* three escalops *or.* Sir ROBERT HERLING and JANE GONVILE his wife.

In the south isle windows,

SCROOP, *az.* a bend *or.*

TIPTOFT, quartered: their effigies.

Effigies of a FITZ-WILLIAMS and his wife, who was a HERLING.

In the windows of *Herling's* chapel.

Sir *Robert Herling*, and *Jane* his wife, Sir *Will. Chamberlain*, and *Anne* his wife, with their arms on their surcoats, in the east window, over the altar, and this,

Orate pro Animabus Willi: Chamberlayn, Militis, et Anne uxoris eius et Roberti Yarlyng, Militis, et Johanne uxoris ∴∴∴

The screens between the church and chancel are finely carved and painted, being put up by Sir *Robert Harlyng*, whose arms and crest are often carved thereon.

The chancel is leaded, having two chapels joined to the north side; that most east, is dedicated to the blessed name of JESUS, the other to St. *Anne*; they are both leaded.

On the south side of the chancel wall, towards the east end, is a stone mural monument, on which *Lovell*, and *Muswell* joined per fess impale *Paris*, *gul.* three unicorns heads cooped proper, in a bordure ingrailed. *Lovell's* crest.

> Here lieth buried Syr Thomas Lovel Knyght, and Dame Elizabeth his Wyfe whiche lived together in Godly Mariage 29 Yeares, and hadde Yssue, 9 Sonnes and 5 Daughters, the sayd Sir Thomas decessed in the Year of our Lord God 1567, the 23 of March, and Dame Elizabeth decessed in the Yeare of our Lord God, 1591. the last of Marche.
>
> Pray God to joy their Soules together in Heaven.

Opposite, on the north side, another monument of the same kind, but no inscription:

Lovell and *Muswell* impaling *Ashfield* of *Middlesex*, *az.* a chevron

or between three eagles displayed with two heads, *ar.* *Lovell's* crest.

The arms shew it was erected for Sir *Francis Lovell*, and *Anne Ashfield* his wife; he died *Jan.* 25, 1550. This is against JESUS chapel, which is now [1736] a school-house.

More west, in the north wall, is a most stately arched monument, disrobed of its brasses, under which lie buried Sir *William Chamberlain*, Knight of the Garter, and *Anne* his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir *Robert Harlyng*; this divides the chancel from St. *Anne's* chapel, which was founded by his lady, and dedicated to her namesake: the tomb fronts both into the chancel and into the chapel, the chancel side being adorned with his arms, &c. and the chapel's side with her's; in the arch is carved *Chamberlain's* arms quartering *Tiptoft*, which is again cut on the side of the monument next the chancel, with mantle, crest, and supporters. Crest, a cameleopard's head cooped. The supporters two beasts of the same kind.

On the chapel's side, *Herling* and *Mortimer* quartered, with an escutcheon of pretence of *Gouvile* and *Herling*. Crest and supporters.

Anne Lady *Scroop* of *Bolton*, by will dated 1498, *Aug.* 28, bequeathed her body to be buried in the chapel of St. *Anne*, adjoining to the chancel of St. *Peter* and *Paul*, at *East-Herling*, in the tomb of her late husband, Sir *William Chamberlayn*;[2] she gave to the *Austin* friars at *Thetford*, where her great-grandame, *Margaret Tuddenham*, daughter of Sir *Thomas Jenny*, was buried, together with dame *Isabel Hargrave*, her daughter, a vestment, and other gifts, to *Robert Wingfield* her nephew, Lord *Scroop*, her son, &c.

From a manuscript of *Henry St. George*, Garter King at Arms, I find a part of the inscription that was on this monument, and this remark made by Mr. *Le Neve*:

That here were their two effigies, and that the garter was on his left leg; and though Mr. *Ashmole* says, that *Fitz-William's* tomb was the oldest, that had it so placed, yet this is older.

* * * * * Harling Licite Dominus * * * * marite,
Anna fuit Dicta, Christi mulier benedicta,
Mundi diserti fuit Harling nata Roberti,
Militis * * * * digna, Mortimer de Stirpe benigna.
[3] *
C. quater et Mille Seraginta et tres cadit ille,
Perpetuo festo, Deus illius memor esto.

Many of the memorials which were in this church are now lost; one account of them was taken by the Rev. Mr. *Leverland*, rector of *Framlingham* castle, in *Suffolk*, (a copy of whose MSS. I have by me,) and others by different persons, as Mr. *Borret* of *Griston*, *Henry St. George*, &c.

In this church is buried *Elizabeth Trussell*, sister to Sir *William Chamberlain*, who died the last of *April*, 1472;[4] but the four shields and inscription were lost before these accounts were taken.

[2] Regr. Horne Cur. Prerog. Cant. fol. 16. In 1718 a large stone coffin was taken up, adjoining to the south side of this tomb.

[3] There are some lines lost here.

[4] Weaver.

CHARLES WRIGHT, Esq. lately glazed the east chancel window with ancient glass that he found in his house, which formerly came out of this window, and contains the principal passages of the New Testament, from our Saviour's incarnation to his crucifixion.

The effigies of Sir *Robert Wyngfield* and his wife are now placed in this window.

In 1479, *Robert Smith* was buried in the church, in which there were then four gilds kept, *viz.* of the *Holy Trinity*, St. *Peter*, *All-Saints*, and St. *John* Baptist. The lights of St. *Mary* and St. *Sithe* were sustained by the benefactions of different people, as I find by the wills in the Bishop's Office.

In 1511, the *Gildhall Croft* belonged to the inhabitants.[5]

In 1528, The *Gildhall* in the *Hey-Town* street, belonged to the gilds, and was given by *John Dowe* of *Diss*, son and heir of *John Dowe*, late of *East-Herling*, *anno* 1487.

In 1528, the son and heir of *Thomas Gonne* of this parish gave to St. *John's* gild 2 acres of land at *Kithesend* in *Herling*.

In 1536, the church-wardens and inhabitants sold to *Francis Lovell*, Knt. and his heirs, 21 acres and 1 rood ploughed ground of their town land, lying in *East-Herling*; and he,

In 1538, granted 32 acres and an half to the inhabitants, to be town land for ever.

In 1548, *Roger Moore*, executor of *William Deye*, at the request of *Adam Deye*, gave half an acre, at the end of *John Deye's* croft, to the inhabitants.

In King *James* the First's time, *John Hawkins* and other feoffees made a new feoffment of the town land to *Thomas Porter* and others, there being then 60 acres, besides a pightle called *Wastell's*.

These lands were given to repair and adorn the church.

The temporals of the Prior of *Bokenham* in this town were taxed at 2*s.* 4*d.*

In 1510, *Rob. Banham*, purchased of *Will. Banham*, a messuage and 6 acres of free land in *East-Herlinge*, held of *East-Herling* manor by 8*d.* a year, to find a wax candle burning before the image of the Virgin *Mary* in that church. In 1470, at a court then held, it is said, that *John Robards* died seized of it, and that *John*, his son and heir, was a scholar in orders; that formerly it was copyhold, but was now held free of the church, the lord's ancestors having perpetually pardoned the fine and rents, in honour of the Blessed Virgin. This year it was conveyed to *John Aylward*, rector, and other feoffees of the parish.

These arms were formerly in *Harling Hall* windows:

LOVELL impaling BENDISH, MUSWELL, ROSSE or ROOS, WOODHOUSE, DETHICK, HUDDLESTONE, PAKENHAM, ASHFIELD, BRANDON, and HARLING.

THOMBURGH, *erm.* frettee, a chevron *gul.*

COLTON, *sab.* a chevron between three griffins heads erased *ar.*

VAUX, chequy *ar.* and *gul.* on a chevron *az.* three roses *or.*

CHAMBERLAIN and LEGATE; MORTIMER and GONVILE.

[5] From the Evidences in the Town Chest.

The badges of the red and white rose, of the pomegranate, of a lizard *gul.* his tongue *or.* HENRY the Eighth's arms impaling *Castile, Leon,* and *Granada.*

Mr. JOHN WRIGHT bears, *sab.* on a chief *or,* three spears heads *az.* a chevron between three de-lises *ar.*

Stephen de Gissing and *Lucy Manewaryn* his wife, for 26*s.* in hand paid, by deed dated on St. *Dunstan's* day, in 1283,[6] released to *Simon Manewaryn* and his heirs, all manner of actions that they might bring against him, for not building her houses in *Herling,* that she was to have had built for her, in lieu of part of her dower; and they bound themselves, their heirs, and executors, in 60*s.* penalty, that no such action should be brought, and subjected themselves to the Bishop of *Norwich,* or his Official, in this case, who should excommunicate them if the penalty was not paid; further obliging themselves to pay 100*s.* towards the relief of the Holy-Land, if ever any such action was brought; and to confirm it, they promised it before Sir *Will. de Crungethorp,* Knt. Master *Elias Aliuue Cherche,* rector of *East-Herling,* Sir *Geffry de Gerbandesham,* chaplain, and others. I could not omit taking notice of this deed, the penalties being remarkable.

The market is on *Tuesdays* and not on *Thursdays,* as the *Atlas,* and the late *Description of the Diocese of Norwich* (which is chiefly a transcript from thence) tell you, though it is right, as to its being chiefly for linen yarn, and cloth, the manufacture of this part of the county.

This town, in 1603, had 223 communicants, and now [1736] there are about 400 inhabitants. It paid 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* tenths, and is now assessed at 638*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* to the land tax.

QUIDENHAM

Is the next town eastward of *Herling;* the church of this village is dedicated to St. *Andrew* the Apostle, and is a rectory discharged of first fruits and tenths.

King's Books.	*Sworn Value.*	*Synodals.*	*Archd. Proc.*
8 4 9 1*q.*	40 0 0	0 0 11	0 6 8

Glebe.
60 acres.

It is in *Rockland* deanery, and *Norfolk* archdeaconry, hath a rectory-house, and 60 acres 1 rood and 16 perches of glebe. It was valued in the *Norwich* taxation at 10 marks, and the temporals of the Prior of *Bokenham* were taxed at 6*s.* 8*d.*

[6] Autog. penes Ep. Asaph.

RECTORS.

Will. de Swannington, rector, sold to *Thomas*, son of *Will. de Hakeford*, Knt. *Walter*, *William*, and *Alice*, children of *Ralf Dod*, (who were his villeins,) with their families.

1274, Sir *Will. de Eleford*, rector.

1285, *Tho. de Hastynges*, rector.

1305, 3 kal. *March*, *Will. de Eleford*. MILES, son of *Phillip de Hastyngs*.

1334, non. *Jan. John Jordan*, of *Grafham*, clerk. MAUD, late wife of *Miles de Hastynges*.

1375, 16 *Sept.* Sir *James de Heyham*, priest. Sir JOHN DE HERLING, Knt.

1400, 9 *Nov. John Maundeville*, shaveling. MARGARET TUDDENHAM, late wife of *John de Herling*.

1400, 19 *March*, *John*, son of *John Balie* of *Blithe*, shaveling, on *Maundevile's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1401, 20 *Octob. Tho. Maundeville*, priest. *Ditto*.

1410, 8 *Feb. Edmund Hemgrave*, shaveling. *Ditto*.

1411, 5 *June*, *John Joy* of *Lutcham*, priest, on *Hemgrave's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1434, 14 *March*, *Laurence Gerrard*, priest, on *Joy's* death. JOHN FITZ-RAUFF, OLIVER GROOS, Esqrs. JOHN KIRTLING, clerk, and JOHN INTEWODE, feoffees of Sir *Robert Herling*, in *Quidenham* manor.

1448, 1 *Dec. Ralf Wode*, on *Gerard's* resignation. Sir JOHN FASTOLF, Knt. feoffee.

John Sterre, on whose death, in

1465, 4 *Aug. John Caundyssh* succeeded. ROBERT WINGFIELD and ANNE his wife.

1504, 5 *Nov. John Butler*, A.M. on *Caundyssh's* death. Lady MARGARET BEDINGFIELD, JAMES HOBART, and TIM. BACHCROFT.

1541, 5 *June*, *John Reder*, chaplain, on *Butler's* death. JOHN BEDINGFIELD, Esq.

1560, 6 *July*, *Tho. Davye*, priest, on *Reder's* death. JOHN SULYARD and ALICE his wife.

1570, 7 *Dec. Rob. Newsham*. JOHN SULYARD, Knt.

1579, 28 *July*, *Robert Downes*, A.M. by lapse.

1580, 27 *April*, *Thomas Richards*, on *Downe's* resignation. The Bishop collated by consent of BEDINGFIELD, the patron.

1583, 27 *Nov. John Dalton*, on *Richard's* resignation. Lapse.

1584, 8 *June*, *Daniel Reeve*, on *Dalton's* resignation. The Bishop, by consent of HUMPHREY BEDINGFIELD, Esq. patron.

1603, *Daniel Reeve*, D.D. and rector of *Banham*, returned in his answer, that there were 80 communicants here. HENRY BEDINGFIELD, patron.

1621, *William Wood*, clerk.

1656, 16 *Nov. Henry Sulyard*, A.M. on *Wood's* resignation. JOHN HOLLAND, Bart. He held it united to *Tostock* in *Suffolk*.

1668, 15 *October*, *Arthur Womack*, clerk. *Ditto*.

1685. *Will. Bosworth*, A.M. on *Womack's* death. *Ditto*. United to *Icklingham* St. *James*.

1705, 8 *Febr. James Baldwin*, A.M. on *Bosworth's* death Sir

JOHN HOLLAND, Bart. He held it with *Icklingham* St. *James*; resigned *June* 24, 1731.

1731, The Rev. Mr. *John Hull*, the present [1736] rector. ISABELLA-DIANA and CHARLOTTE HOLLAND, sisters and heiresses of Sir *William Holland*, Bart.; the patronesses, are ladies of the manor, and owners of the whole town.

The CHURCH is a small building, having its nave, chancel, and south porch tiled, the south isle and north dormitory leaded, a small steeple, round at bottom, and octangular at top, in which are three bells, two of them are thus inscribed,

1. Missus de Celis, habeo nomen Gabrielis.
2. Virgo Coronata, duc nos ad Regna beata.

On a brass in the south isle,

HERE lyeth the body of *RICHARD DAVYE*, who deceased the 29 of March, 1628.

On a mural monument, on the south side of the chancel,

Crompton, ar. on a chief *az.* three pheons *or*, impaling *Holland*.

Sub hoc Marmore jacet Katherina Uxor et Relicta Roberti Crompton, Ordinis Equestris, Filiaque Pulcherrima Thomæ Holland, ejusdem Ordinis, Quæ Katherina obijt in Edibus Henrici North de Millnall, in Comitatu Suffoleiæ, Armigeri, vicesimo Novembris, Anno Dom. 1653, atque Ætatis suæ tricesimo quarto, Qui Henricus in Honorem et Memoriam Dominæ istius præclarissimæ, hunc Lapidem posuit.

En! Pia Nata, Placens Uxor, Materque benigna,
Fæmina, dum vivit, dic mihi, Qualis erat?

On a mural monument, at the north east end of the north wall,

Holland impaling *Panton, gul.* two fesses *erm.* on a canton *sab.* a ferdumolin *ar.*

In Memory of the Merits of that excellent Person, the Lady Alathea Sandys, whose Bodie lyeth in the adjacent Dormitorie, is this Monument deservedly erected; she was the Daughter of John Panton, Esq. first married with William, Lord Sandys, afterward with Sir John Holland, by whom she had 6 Sonns, and 5 Daughters, and with whom she lived happily 50 Years within 3 Months, and then in the 69 Year of her Age, upon the 22 Day of May, 1679, she Cheerfully rendred up her pious Soul to God that gave it.

Under this is an altar tomb covered with a black marble.

Holland, Knevet, and *Wigmore*.

Here lyeth the Body of that Worthy Knight Sir Thomas Holland, who lived highly esteemed in his Country, and died the 5. of Febr. in the 48 Year of his Age, and in that of our Lord One thousand six hundred twenty and five, universally lamented.

On a black marble on the floor, by this tomb,

Here lyeth the Lady Holland, the second Wife to Sir Thomas Holland, and Wife to Mr. Edward Barker, and buried in the Year 1648.

On a mural monument against the north chancel wall, more west,

Holland and *Panton.*

Sir John Holland who erected this Monument for himself, 17 Years before his Death, maryed the Lady Alathea Sandys, he was sent a Commissioner from the Parliament to K. C. the First, and received Marks of Royal Favour, he lived an Honour as well as Benefactor to his Family, being Eminent for his perticular Abilities and Integrity, and dyed 19th of Jan. 1700, after he was created Baronet 72 Yeares, and in the 98th Yeare of his Age.

There is a stone lately laid in the church for *Ann,* relict of *Thomas Slapp* of *Rushford,* daughter of *Tho. Goddard* of *Wretham,* who died *Decem.* 12, 1729, aged 57 years 11 months, and also for *Sarah Slapp,* her daughter, who died *Nov.* 25, 1729, aged 22 years 9 months.

There is an altar tomb in the churchyard for *John Buckenham,* who died *April* 22, 1731, aged 54 years.

In a south chancel window, is the effigies of the VIRGIN holding a wafer, on which is this, Vi Visite pe.

On the south buttresses, JESUS, JESUS Salvator.

Upon old stalls in the chancel are the arms of VERE, BARDOLF, HERLING, PLANTAGINET, GARNISH, UFFORD with a bendlet. A fess between six de-lises. Two fesses. Gironne of eight. Three roundels, on each three pales. On a bend cottised three escalops, a rose for difference.

In the parsonage window is an eagle snatching a piece of a sacrifice, with some of the fire sticking to it, which being carried to her nest, fires it, and burns her young; under the flaming nest is this,

So let him feare, who e're he be that dare,
Purloin God's Tribute, and the Churches Share.

and round the oval is this,

IT IS DESTRUCTIVE TO DEVOUR THAT WHICH IS HOLY.

Here are 13 acres, 3 roods, and 20 perches town land, in divers pieces, all which (with the glebe) are abuttalled in a survey of the manor, taken A° 1587. The rent was 3*l. per annum,*[7] paid to the church-wardens, and overseers, for the relief of the poor, and repairs of the church.[8]

[7] From the old accounts of the parish.

[8] The vicar of Kenninghall hath 2 acres of glebe in Quidenham-field, in the furlong between Semere and Redmere, and 3 roods in Brymleye furlong, intermixed with the lands of Mr. James Foyster, and Kenninghall parish hath 1 acre and 3 roods in divers pieces in the field; at the survey aforesaid, the yearly outgoing rents of the manor were these, to Kenninghall manor, for Hockham's tenement in Quidenham, 16*s.* 8*d.* for

In the dormitory on the north side, there are seven coffins of lead, 1. Sir *John Holland* the first baronet of the family. 2. Lady *Alathea Sandys*, his wife. 3. *Thomas Holland*, Esq. of *Bury St. Edmund*, their son. 4. Sir *John Holland*, Bart. his son. 5. Lady *Rebecca Paston*, his wife. 6. Sir *William Holland*, Bart. their son. 7. *Elizabeth Holland*, his sister.[9]

In 1723, at the bottom of the lime-pits in this parish, was found a large copper medal, thus circumscribed, ANTONINUS. P.P. TR. coss. iii.; on the reverse a *Genius*, and S.C. by which the Romans should have worked in these pits.

This town paid to the tenths, 3*l.* 10*s.* is now assessed at 274*l.* 10*s.* and hath 9 houses, and about 50 inhabitants. *Leet fee* to the hundred is 2*s. per annum.*

CUIDENHAM, OR GUIDENHAM,

Undoubtedly signifies *Villa Guidonis*, or the country seat of one *Guido* or *Guy*, but who he was we know not; one part of it was *Godwic's*, a freeman, under the protection of the Abbot of *Bury*, who held it three years after King *William* came into the realm; but *Godwin Awnd*, a man of Earl *Ralf's*, unjustly took it from him: the *soc* was at first in *Kenninghall*; it was worth 15*s.* and after 30; it was then a mile and a quarter long, and a mile broad, and paid 17*d.* 1*q. geld*, being at the survey, in the King's hands, who had taken it from *Godwin*, and committed it to Earl *Godric's* care.

Another part was given by the Conqueror to be held at a fee and half, to *Will. de Albany* Earl of *Arundell* and *Sussex*, who gave one fee of it to *Warine de Munchensi*, who granted it to *Miles Hastyngs*, against whom *William*, son of *Warin de Munchensi*, in 1194, brought his action to recover it, but to no purpose; this was after held at one fee of the *Munchensis*, (lords of *Winfarthing*,) and their successours, who held it of *Bokenham* castle.

Tho. Atbridge's tenement there 16*s.* 5*d.* for the faldage and pasturing of the lord's flock of Quidenham, upon the ling of Kenninghall, 3 days in a week, 1*s.* to the same manor for the going of five score sheep more upon the same ling 6*s.* 8*d.* to the hundred court at Michaelmas 4*s.* suit fine 4*d.* blanch-farm 2*d.* to the sheriff's turn 6*d.* for froward rent to be paid on Whit-sunday 2*d.*; in all 2*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; to Banham manor yearly 44*s.* also 4*s.* 5*d. ob.* free rent, 2*d.* for forwath, 5*s.* for pasturing great beasts on the moor, 5*s.* and 3 capons for 200 sheep going on the moor, from Lammas time till weaning, and shack in the adjoining field; to the manor of Bokenham 4*d.* See Kenninghall p. 227. The mere called Semere, belongs to this manor, two thirds of which is in this parish, and the rest in the parish of Kenninghall, it contains about 14 acres of water, and had a decoy formerly. Redemere or Reedmere, lies on the left hand of the road to Kenninghall, and is now quite grown up, there being no remains of it, but a large reedy swamp.

The hall is a good seat, pleasantly situated In the library there was a fine missal with this wrote in it,

Virgo, Parens vixit, Sexaginta tribus annis,
Quatuor et decem fuit in partu Salutari,
Triginta Tribus, cum Nato vixerat ejus,
Terque decem annis, postquam Deus astra petivit.

[9] 1565, July 1, Tho. Terryll, Esq. son and heyr of Sir Hen. Tyrell, Knt. married Mrs. Margaret Sulyard, daughter of Sir John Sulyard of Quidenham, Knt. and the same day, Edw. son and heir of Sir John Sulyard, Knt. married Mrs. Anne Heydon, daughter and heiress of Tho. Heydon, Esq. 1543, John Butler, rector, buried. 1570, 10 Aug. Tho. Davy, rector, buried. 1658, Frances, daughter of Mr. John Lentall, and Lady Frances Garnish his wife, baptized.

The other half fee was given by the said Earl, in King *Henry* the First's time, to the monks of *Rading* in *Berkshire*, in pure alms,[1] who were obliged to grant it to *Ralf*, sirnamed the *Great*, (*Magnus*,) conditionally, that he and his successours should for ever pay an annual rent of one mark, for the health of his own, his ancestors, and successours souls, to make a good dinner or repast in that convent,[2] on his uncle *Joceline's* anniversary. It contained a carucate of 100 acres of land in *Quidenham*, *Kenninghall*, and *Attleburgh*, and 40 acres in *Ridlesworth*, and divers rents and services, with common of pasture on all the commons in *Quidenham*, and a fold-course there: from this *Ralf* it came to *Brian* his son, who settled it on *William de Hocham* for life; and in 1198, *Wimar*, son of *William de Hocham*, had it confirmed to him and his heirs, by *William*, the third of that name, Earl of *Arundell* and *Sussex*,[3] from whom it it was called

HOCKHAM'S MANOR, OR FREE TENEMENT.

JOHN son of *Brian*, agreed to this confirmation, on condition that he should pay 1s. a year to him and his heirs, and a mark *sterling* every *Michaelmas Day*, to the Earl and his heirs; and in 1200, *Wimar* and *John* jointly conveyed it to *Miles Hastyngs* of *Quidenham*, who joined it to his other part, with which it now continues.[4] It was always held of the manor of *Kenninghall*, as of the castle of *Bokenham*.

One manor and moiety of the advowson, belonged to *Bury* abbey, with the whole *soc* of it, in King *Edward's* time, and was in the Abbot's hands, till *Baldwin*, Abbot there, infeoffed his brother *Frodo* in it, in the Conqueror's time, who infeoffed *Joceline*, who held it at the survey;[5] this *Joceline* was sirnamed *de Lodne*, and was uncle to *William de Albani* Earl of *Sussex*, as he says in his deed. In 1196, *Ernald de Charneles* had it, between whom and *Sampson* Abbot of *Bury* there was a fine levied this year, by which he acknowledged, that he held it at one fee of the Abbot, by the service of 20*s*. *scutage*, and castle-guard to *Norwich*; it then extended into *Quidenham*, *Aclee*, *Turiston*, *Elyngham*, and *Norton*, and had 60 acres in demean,

[1] Mon. Ang. tom. i. 418.

[2] The donations of this nature in colleges are now called *exceedings*.

[3] Autog. inter Evid. Holland.

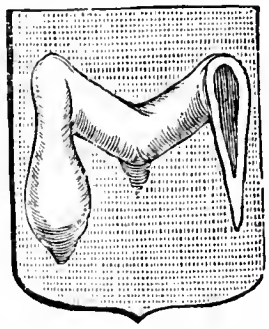
[4] In 1256, the Abbot of Rading sued Rob. de Holkeham or Hocham for the rent issuing out of this land, but upon his answering, that it was sold by his ancestors to Miles Hastyngs, he was dismissed.

[5] Terre Regis quam Godricus servat Gillecros Hund. (fol. 33.) Guidenham tenuit Godvic liber homo T. R. E. de quo Abbas Sancti Eadmundi habuit commendationem tantum. T. R. E. i. car. terre semper ii. vill. et ii. bord. et iii. acr. prati et i. mol. tunc dim. car. in dominio, post et modo i. semper hominium ii. bov. semp. i. r. et vi. porc. xvi. oves. Tunc valuit xv.*s*. post et m° xxx. hanc terram tenuit idem Godricus tres annos de Abbate post quam Rex. Will. venit, hanc eandem abstulit ei Godvinus Avunds Radulfi comitis injuste. Soca T.R.E. in Keninghehala Regis. Totum habet v. quar. in longo, et iiii. quar. in lato, et xvii.*d*. et i. ferding de Gelto.

Terra Rogeri Bigoti H. Gillecros. (fol. 128.) In Guidenham i. liber homo xxiiii. T. R. E. m° iii. liber homines ii. acr. prati tunc dim. car. et val. ii. sol. soca in Keninchala. This was after part of Fawconer's manor.

Terra Abbatis de Sancto Eadmundo Gildecros H. (fol. 177.) Guidenham tenet Goscelinus de Abbate quod tenuit Sanctus Edmundus pro dimid. car. terre cum soca, semper ii. villi. i. bor. iii. acr. prati dim. car. in dominio et ii. bov. hom. tunc i. mol. val. x.*s*. (This was Hastyng's manor.)

two villeins, and one *bordarer*;[6] and in 1199, it was in *Miles de Hastyngs*, a younger son (as I take it) of *William de Hastyngs*, Steward to King *Henry* I.[7] He sealed with *Hastyng's* arms, I cannot say whether with any difference or not, though I have a seal of *Nicholas de Hastyng's* about this time, which hath a label of five over the maunch.



MILES, his son and heir, was lord in 1264, being then married to *Dionise*, daughter of *Peter Goldington* of *Goldington* in *Bedfordshire*. In the Roll of the Rebels and Adversaries to King *Henry* III. and Prince *Edward* his son, after the battles of *Lewes* and *Evesham*, this *Miles* was found to be one, being then lord and patron, and holding 80 acres in demean, all which were seized, it being proved that he had taken the barons' part; it was afterwards restored, as all those estates were which were seized upon this account. His brother *Will. de Hastyngs* lived here; *Miles de Hastyngs*, son of *Miles*, was lord of *Stoke-Goldyngton*, and *Cavendish* in *Suffolk*, *Elesford* in *Oxfordshire*, and *Dayleford* in *Worcestershire*; he settled *Elesford* on *Thomas*, his youngest son, who was rector of this parish; he married *Maud*, who was lady in 1280, and soon after married to *Pigaz*, whose widow she was in 1288; they had three sons and one daughter; *Margaret*, who married *Richard de Noers*. *Nicholas*, the second son, was alive in 1282, at *Phillip* his eldest brother's death, who left *Alice* his widow, who, in this year, recovered against *Miles de Hastyngs*, her father-in-law, 10*l.* a year in land, in *Cavendysch*, for her dower; but it appearing that those lands were settled on *Thomas*, *Nicholas*, and *Margery*, the younger children of *Miles*, with the consent of her husband, she had 20*l.* a year in *Quidenham*, with a watermill there, instead of it. *Miles*, son of *Phillip*, was 30 years old in 1304, and at his grandfather's death became heir; he had two wives, *Dionise*, and *Maud* who outlived him, and was lady in 1334, and so continued till after 1345. In 1355, *John de Herling* purchased a third part of the manor and advowson, of *William Furneaux* of *Sheffield*, who had married one of the three daughters and coheiresses of *Miles Hastyngs*, and another third part *anno* 1362, of *William de Ingaldesthorp*, Knt. and *Eleanor* his wife; and in 1371, the other third part of *Tho. Caus* and *James de Hegham*, by which means he had the whole manor, from which time it passed as *East-Herling*,[8] till Sir *Edmund Bedingfield* sold *Herling*, and continued this, in his family.

FAWCONER'S MANOR,

Was made up of different parts; it belonged at the survey to *Roger Bigot*, and went to *Walter Bygot* of *Fornsete*, a younger brother of that family, and from him to *Richard Bygot*, his son, who conveyed

[6] Bord lands are those which the lords at first kept in their own hands, for the maintenance of their board or table, whence the border, bordar, or bordarer, was a tenant that held lands by some service, towards finding his lord's table.

[7] See Gissing, p. 168.

[8] See East-Herling, p. 318.

a part to *Ralf* of *Kenninghall*, called the *Falconer*; *Edmund de Bello Campo*, or *Beauchamp*, had 30 acres of it, and the moiety of the advowson; he left it to *John de Beauchamp*, his son, who, in 1287, by deed enrolled in the King's-bench, granted it to *Edward*, son of Sir *Will. Charles*, Knt. of whom it was purchased by *Miles Hastyngs*, who joined it to his manor, and so had the whole advowson. Another part went to *Simon Bygod*, who was lord in 1280, *John le Fauconer* being then lord of *Richard Bygot's* tenement. In this year *Richard Le Baxter* and *Agatha Maynwaryn* are said to have a manor here, but it was only a part of *Maynwaryn's* manor in *East-Herling*, that extended hither, and soon after *John le Fauconer* got *Simon Bygod's* part, and so became lord of both; *Will. Hastyngs* of *Quidenham* gave *Simon Faweoner*, father of *John*, a messuage and lands here, which he added to this manor, and *Maud de Hastyngs* conveyed a quarter of a fee out of her manor to him, this whole manor being then held of her manor, at half a fee, and paid 20*s.* relief, and from the time it was purchased by *Ralf Le Falconer*, always went as *Fawconer's* manor in *East-Herling*, to which I refer you.

The manor which belonged to the family sirnamed *de Quidenham*, was joined to this, by one of the *Falconers*. *William de Quidenham* lived in *Henry* the Second's time; *Adam* his son succeeded him, he granted divers lands to be held of his manor, by the service of four annual suits at his courts here. *Hugh* his son had *Gilbert*, who was dead in 1319, *Igred* being then his widow; I take it he was the last of this family that was lord, though it did not extinguish till after 1400; for then *William Quedenham* lived at *Quidenham*. About this time also they purchased the messuage, and all thereto belonging, which *Richard Bygot* granted to *Martin*, father of *Adam de Quidenham*, to be held of him in *villeinage*; and after that *Bygot* sold him as his *villein*, to *Adam Neve* of *Quidenham*, who sold to *Rob. de Sutwode* of *Wymondham*, *Adam* son of *Martin de Quidenham*, his villein, with all his cattle, and family, born, or to be born, and all their appurtenances.

The family sirnamed *De-ponte de Quidenham*, or *atte Brygge*,[9] continued here from *Henry* the Third's time, to about 1500, and had a free tenement held of *Kenninghall* manor, at 16*s.* 5*d.* a year, which is now joined to the other manor; and thus all the manors and free tenements became joined in

Sir Henry Bedingfield, Knight of the Bath, in right of the heiress of the *Tudenhams*; he left it to *Peter Bedingfield*, his fourth son, who settled here; he had two wives; by his last, who was daughter of *John Moninges* of *Greynford* in *Kent*, he had *John Bedingfield*, Esq. his son and heir, who married *Alice*, daughter of *Humphry Kervile* of *Wigenhall St. Marie's*, who outlived him, and after married Sir *John Sulyard*, Knt. who was lord here in 1550, her first husband dying *Jan.* 1, 1545;[1] at her death *Humphry Bedingfield*,

[9] Walter atte Brygge had Thomas, who had Richard, Bartholomew, and Amy widow of William Humfrys of Quidenham, anno 1323.

[1] At his death, the Inquisition says, he held Quidenham manor and advowson of the Duke of Norfolk, as of Kenninghall manor, by fealty, and 34*s.* 1*d.* rent, 1lb. of pepper, it containing 300 acres of land, 200 of meadow, 100 of heath and furze, and 10*l.* rent, and also 100 acres of land and pasture in Quidenham, called Chamberlain's, held of Tho. Tirrell, Knt. as of Banham, by fealty, and 44*s.* rent, and also of Hocham-Parva manor, &c.

Esq. her son, became lord; he married *Margaret*, daughter of *Edward Cocket* of *Ampton*, by whom he had *Dorothy*, that died without issue, and *Frances*, his sole heiress, who married *Anthony Twaits* of *Hardyngham*, whose only daughter and heiress, *Elizabeth*, married *Jeffery Cobb* of *Sandringham*, whose son, *Will. Cobb* of *Sandringham*, was living in 1664.

This *Humphry*, in 1572, sold it to *John Holland*, Gent. and his heirs.

HOLAND, or HOLLAND: this honourable family flourished in the time of the Confessor, and took their name either from *Holand* in *West Derby* hundred, in the county of *Lancaster*, or from *Holand* in *Lincolnshire*, both which were the ancient possessions of this house. Sir *Otho de Holland*, lived before the Conquest,[2] and left Sir *Stephen* his son, whose grandson, Sir *Ralph*, son of Sir *Ralph*, lived at the Conquest, and held divers lands of the Conqueror's gift; he married *Sibill*, daughter to *William de Well*, and left issue, Sir *John*, father of Sir *John*, and grandfather of Sir *Robert de Holland*, Knt.[3] who was summoned a baron of parliament, *July* 29, the 8th of *Edward* II. (A° 1314,) he founded the priory of black monks at *Holand* in *Lancashire*; by his wife *Maud*, daughter and coheir to *Alan* Lord *Zouch* of *Ashby*, he had a numerous issue; his eldest son, *Robert*, was a baron in parliament in the time of *Edward* III. and dying without issue male, left only *Maud*, married to *John Lovell* of *Tichmarsh*, afterward Lord *Lovell*. Sir *Otho*, *Otes*, or *Eton Holland*, Knight of the Garter, was at the siege of *Calais*, attended with three esquires, where he was taken prisoner;[4] he bore a cross patee *gul.* upon the shoulder of his lion, for his gentilitial distinction; Sir *Tho. Holland* also was at that siege, attended by four esquires, and four archers on horseback; he was summoned as a baron in parliament the 27th of *Edward* III. and was Earl of *Kent*, and Baron *Wake* of *Lydell*, in right of *Joan* his wife, sister and heir to *John Plantaginet* Earl of *Kent*, and of his wife *Margaret*, sister and heir to *Thomas* Lord *Wake*, which lady afterwards married the *Black Prince*. From this *Thomas* proceeded the *Hollands* Earls of *Kent*, one of which was advanced to the dignity of Duke of *Surrey*; and by a younger son, the Dukes of *Exeter*, and Earls of *Huntingdon*, some time enjoying the title of Earl of *Ivory* in *Normandy*, and *Edw. Holland* Earl of *Montaigne*. The line of *Kent* expired in the 9th of *Edward* IV. for want of male issue, as did also, about that time, the lines of *Exeter* and *Huntingdon*; their lives are written at large in Mr. *Dugdale's Baronage*, from fol. 73 to fol. 83 of the second volume, for which reason I have no occasion to repeat it here.

The fourth son of Sir *Robert de Holland* first mentioned was *John*, who by the daughter and heir of Sir *Andrew de Medestede*, was progenitor to the *Hollands* of *Weare* in *Devonshire*; his fifth son was *William*, of *Denton* in *Lancashire*, and from him branched the *Hollands* of *Clifton*, and from them, by a second son, the *Hollands* of

[2] From the pedigree.

[3] Dug. Bar. vol. ii. makes this Robert son of John, and father o. Ingelram de Holland; but I rather choose to follow the pedigree.

[4] From the Roll of the Knights that were with the noble and victorious Prince, King Edward III. in his wars in France and Normandy, and at his winning of Caen and Calais. In the hands of Mr. Gooch Waites of Lyn.

Sutton; his eldest son was also named *William*, who had issue, *Richard Holland* of *Denton*, who, by a daughter of *Harington* of *Hornby* castle in *Lancashire*, had a son named *Thurstan*, and by *Amery*, his second wife, daughter and heir of *Adam Kenyon*,[5] had another son named *Richard*.

THURSTAN HOLLAND of *Denton*, Esq. his eldest son, married *Jane*, daughter of *John Arderne* of *Hawardine*, in the county of *Chester*, Esq. and had issue five sons; *Robert*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Richard Ashton* of *Middleton*, Esq.; the second was Sir *Richard Holland*, Knt who married twice, and left issue by both wives; third *John*; fourth *Ralph*; fifth *Terence*.

JOHN, the third son, had issue, *Brian Holland*, Esq. of *Denton Hall*, with whom I shall begin the pedigree, his third son, *John*, being the first of the family that settled in *Norfolk*.

Among the evidences of the *Hollands* there is a very large genealogical table of the family of the *Hollands* in *Lincolnshire*, from which house all the families of this name are descended. It was collected by *Geo. Holland*, one of the family, in 1563, and continued since to 1601; it begins thus: "*Estovinghall*, Here ensueth the pedi-" gree of the *Hollandes* of the house of *Estovenhall*, in the partes " of *Holland*, in the countie of *Lincolne*, and do dwell there, with-" out alteration or change, eyther of house or name, by xiij$^{th.}$ " descent before the Conquest," &c.

Before which time they all bore, party per pale indented, of six, *or* and *gul.* which the house of *Estoven* always continued, and since the Conquest their descendants bore the present arms, with their proper differences.

Sir RALPH HOLLAND, who descended in a direct line from that Sir *Ralph* that lived in the Conqueror's time, was entombed in *Swineshed* abbey, *anno* 1262; Sir *John Holland*, his great grandson, was buried in the parish church of *Swineshed*. In 1340, his great-grandson's grandson was Sir *Thomas Holland*, who married the *Devilish Dame*, called *Elizabeth*, daughter to Sir *Piers Tempest*, Knt.; he spent his life in the Holy-Land, and came home but every seventh year; his son, Sir *Thomas*, lived about 1457, and dwelt two years at *Crowland*, then at *Boston*, *Easton*, and at *Lynn*, where he is buried, in St. *Nicholas's* church. His son, *Thomas Holland*, was buried at *Bury* abbey; *Tho Holland*, his son, was first Comptroller of the Household, and after Treasurer to the Duke of *Richmond's* good grace; and *Hamond Holland*, his brother, was first apprentice in *London*, and after, by great conjectures, was thought to be of great authority under the Grand Turk; this *Thomas* had three wives; by *Jane*, his first wife, he had *George*, Secretary to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, who died without issue; by his second wife he had *Tho Holland*, Esq.; and by *Jane*, his third wife, daughter of *Henry Smith* of *Norfolk*, he had *Hen. Holland*, who, in midsummer, 1563, proceeded master of arts in *Gonvile Hall* in *Cambridge*, and *Christ. Holland*, then student in *Pembrook Hall*, whose son, *Edw. Holland*, in 1601, was student also in *Cambridge*.

Note, "At the dissolucion of the abbaye of *Swineshead*, I my " selfe, [*sc. George Holland*,] with my elder brother, and divers other " gentlemen being there, sawe the body of Sir *Ralf Holland* our

[5] Ex Indentura 33 Ed. 3.

" Ancestor, entombed there in the right-hand of the Quyre, by the " High Altar, as the chief founder of the house, who was there " buried A° 1262, lye as wholy to the sight of the eyes, as might be, " 'till being touched with a little stone falling from the brineke of " the tombe, that wholly dissolved to duste; *Cuthbert Tunstall*, " late Bishop of *Durham* in his youthe, near ij Yeres, was brought " up in my great grand father Sir *Thomas Hollandes* kitchin un- " knowne, 'till being knowne, he was sent home to Sir *Richard* " *Tunstall* his father, and so kept at schoole, as he himself declared " in manner the same unto me.

" *Note*, Sir *Robert Holland* was had in great favour and repu- " tation with *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, in 1321, as my poore father " was the like with the mighty Prince *Henry* Duke of *Richmond*, in " the time of his father, King *Henry* the Eight." (This Duke married a daughter of *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*,[6] by whose means this *George Holland* became that Duke's Secretary, and dying without issue, left much to *John Holland*, Gent. of *Wortwell*, his successour to his place in that family, by which means the pedigree came into this family.) " My grandfather lieth buryed at *Burne* " abbey, he had among other children, 7 sonnes, and made them " all religious, *viz. Davy* and *Laurence* to *Ramsey*; *Daniel* and " *George* to *Crowland*, where I dwell next house to the late abbey; " *Richard* to *Walsyngham*; *John* to *Barkyng*, after that to *New-* " *bowe*; *Nicholas* parson of *Thurleby*, a bachelor of divinitye; and " Sir *Antony* of *Twyune*, and this *John*, channon of *Barkyng*, " twynne brother to Sir *Antony*, was the first that ever King *Henry* " the VIIIth by his supremacie dispensed with, and so was secular " prieste, and after that, parson of *Feltwelle* in *Norfolk*. Doctor " *Makeryll*, Abbot of *Barkynge*, who in the commotion, was called " Captaine *Cobleme*, killed him in person.

" *Henrye Holland* was bachelor of divinitye in *Cambridge*, and " after vicar of *Boston*, and so died.

" *Note*, That the cuntry of *Holland* being at the Conquest very " strong, by abundance of waters, the *Hollands*, the *Welles*, and the " Lords of *Kyme*, being confederate together (as by old men, from " man to man I have heard credibly reported) kept out the Con- " queror by force, 'till at length he had it by composition and agree- " ment, that they should keep their lands still, and so the grant to " the *Hollandes* at that tyme from the Conqueror, passed in this " sorte.

" Notescat omnibus Anglis Francis et Alienigenis nos Willum: " Regem, redidisse Radulpho Militi de Holand totum do- " minium suum de Esteveninge, tam libere honorifice, quiete " et in pace sicut aliqui alij de Baronibus nostris de nobis " tenent. Teste, &c.

" This manor or lordship of *Estevening* continues his name and " place, and never went from the *Hollands* since, and now *Thomas* " *Holland* my brother is heire, and enjoyeth it; the same lordship " hath by special charter very great privileges and liberties, *viz.*

[6] In the tyme of the olde most worthy Duke of Norfolk, my most singular good lord and master, who departed thys lyfe in the tyme of Q. Mary, who most honorably delivered him out of his long undeserved ymprisonment in the Towre.

" free-chace and free-warren, wyeffe, stray, fellons goods, and
" ought to pay no manner of towle, nor pays no rent, but 5s. to
" castle-warde, and a marke for his liberties, whereby he may keep
" sessions within the lordship, as Sir *Thomas Holland* my grandfather
" did, who executed two fellons at *Drayton*, within the lordshipp,
" arraingned and condemned at the said sessions.

" *Edmund Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, who was killed beyond sea, was
" brought home and buried at *Burne* abbey, about 10 miles from
" *Estoveningehall*, where I see him lye entombed in the midst of the
" quire, with 5 or 6 of my ancestors, entombed round about him, and
" there did my grandfather in his latter days keep house, and lies
" buried hard by; the said Earl also, part of his tyme, kept house
" there, and was either founder, or a great benefactor to the priory
" of St. *James* at *Deeping*: none of the *Hollands* are buryed at
" *Swyneshed* church, but only Sir *John*, who lies flat with the *Hol-*
" *lands* quire there, the scripture of his burial being in *French*, the
" date worn out, he married *Margaret*, but further appears not,
" most of the *Hollands* were buried in abbeys, and friers houses; I
" have seen them lye in great number at *Bourne*, *Swyneshed*, *Bar-*
" *kyng*, *Bardeney*, *Sempring*, *Grysted*, *Strikswold*, *Spalding*, *Crow-*
" *land*; and the friers at *Boston* and *Stamford*, now being the
" Dukes of *Suffolk*, and my father lies in *Spaldynge* church, to which
" houses of religion, my said ancestors to my knowledge, have been
" too great benefactors, my mother lies buried in the *Holland's* quere
" at *Swineshead*, and my uncle *Blase* at *Boston*. *Geo. Holland* was
" Secretary to the most worthy and mighty prince, *Thomas* Duke of
" *Norfolk*, grandfather to the present Duke, and served him in that
" calling, and Clerk of the Counsail in the warrs both in *France*,
" *England*, and *Scotland*, and when he was committed to the Tower,
" and his son of *Surrey* beheaded in the last year of King *Henry* the
" VIIIth, and being most worthily delivered thence by Q. *Mary*, I
" served him in that callinge till his death, and was with him against
" Sir *Tho. Wiatt* his godson, where he was most slenderly appoynted
" by his own men & capt: trayterously."

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BRIAN HOLLAND of Denton House in Lancashire, Esq. lived in the time of King Henry the Seventh.

- 4. Edw. Holland of Glasthorp in Derbyshire.
  - John Holland, a divine, exiled by Q. Mary for his religion.
    - Philemon Holland, D. D. the great translater, was born about 1551.
      - Henry Holland, author of the Heroologia Anglica, born about 1582, alive in 1640.
      - A younger brother, author of Hollandi Posthuma.
- 1. Guy Holland.
- 2. Oliver Holland.
- 3. John Holland, Gent. of Wortwell Hall in Redenhall in Norfolk, servant and trustee to the Duke of Norfolk, died Febr. 10, 1542. — Anne, daughter of Rob. Warner of Wingfield, Suffolk.
  - Sir Thomas Holland of Kenninghall, Knt.
  - Anne. — John Godfrey of Harleston.
  - Brian Holland of Wortwell, Esq.[7] Escheator of Norfolk, anno 1549. — Katherine, daughter and heir of Peter Payne of Rowdham in Norfolk, who died in 1583, and left Rowdham, Newhall, and Trusbutt's manors to her.
    - John Holland of Wortwell, Esq. anno 1586, commended as an ingenious painter, in a book called the Excellent Art of Painting, p. 20. He purchased Quidenham, and Bokenham park. — Mary, daughter of Sir Edmund Windham of Felbrigge in Norfolk.
      - Sir Martin Stutevile of Dalham. — Mary.
      - 1. Mary, daughter of Sir Tho. Knevet, of Ashwell-Thorp, Knt. died in childbed with Edmund her son.
      - Sir Tho. Holland of Quidenham, Knt. and of Wortwell Hall, died Feb. 25, 1629, aged 48 years; he was buried here, and died seized of Sexton's manor in Icklingham, with the advowson of St. James's church there. He was knighted by King James at Greenwich, May 24, 1628. — Alathea, daughter and coheir of Paston of Brinsap, in Denbighshire, widow of William Lord Sandys of the Vyne in Hampshire; died May 22, 1679.
        - Katherine, born 1616.
        - John Holland was born at Ashwell-Thorp, A° 1603, was receiver, chief steward, and keeper of the Earl of Arundell's park at Kenninghall in 1626, created baronet June 15, A° 5 Car. I. 1629, being the 288th baronet by creation; died here 1700.
        - 2. John. 3. William. Brian died unmarried 1732, all without issue.
        - Katherine died a professed nun at Bruges, about 1715.
        - Peregrine, dr. of Sir Henry North of Mildenhall, Suffolk. — 1. Tho. Holland, Esq. died before his father, A° 1698. — Elizabeth, dr. of Tho. Mead, of Lofts in Essex, Esq.
          - 1. Tho. Holland, who died unmarried in the West-Indies.
          - 3. William Holland.
          - 2. Sir John Holland of Quidenham, Bart. — Lady Rebecca, youngest daughter of Wm. Paston of Oxnead, Earl of Yarmouth.
            - Charles and Elizabeth died young.
            - Sir William Holland of Quidenham, Bart. — The present Lady Holland, dr. of Mr. Upton, a Spanish merchant.
            - Isabella-Diana Holland. — Charlotte Holland.
              - Sole heiresses of Sir William Holland.
          - 4. Jarvis, Brian, s. p.
          - Alathea, &c. died infants.
          - Tho. Dummer, Esq. hath male issue. — Isabella-Dorothea Holland.
        - Abigail, born at Utrecht, between 1646 and 1660, and had three husbands.* — Jacob Garard, son of Sir Tho. Garard of Langford, Norfolk, and Green street, Essex. — Ulster, town-clerk of Bury. — Mr. Wright, attorney at law in Bury.
      - 2. Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Edw. Wigmore, of Twickenham in Middlesex, Knt. she was buried by him. — Mr. Edward Barker, her 2d husband.
        - Sir Robert Clench of Suffolk. — Elizabeth.
        - Sir Robert Crompton, of Yorksh. — Catherine, who was buried here.
- Elizabeth and others.
- Elizabeth. — Jeff. Miles of Stoke-Neyland, Suffolk.

[7] Thuanus, in his History, vol. ii. p. 520, says, that one Brian Holland was executed in 1569, by Catlyn the Chief Justice, for the conspiracy in which the Duke of Norfolk was principal; (whose family the Hollands served faithfully, being their trustees and chief managers of their estate in this county;) whether he means this Brian, I cannot positively say, but imagine he does, and if so, his being executed is a mistake; for I find a pardon passed the seal, March 8, 1573, by which the Queen out of her abundant grace, at the humble request of John Holland, Esq. pardoned Brian Holland, late of Rednall, Gent. his father, and Edward Fisher, late of Cringleford, Yeoman, who were indicted for being in a conspiracy with John Appleyard of Norwich, Esq. John Throgmerton of the same, Gent. George Redman, late of Cringleford, Gent. and Tho. Brook, late of Rollesby, Gent. with abundance more, unlawfully assembled at Cringleford on the 24th of June, in the 12th year of her reign, (which was 1569, the same year that Brian is said to have suffered,) designing treasonably to compass the Queen's death, and to make open war against her in her realm; and that they put such conspiracy in effect on the 25th day of June, at Trowse in the said county, and at divers other times and places in the county, with arms offensive and defensive, as hand-gonnes, daggers, pistolets, privie coats, and coats of defence; and that at Trowse, on the said day, and at other times and places, they openly declared these words: "We will procure the Commons to rise, and expulse the "Strangers out of the City of Norwiche, and other Places in England, and when we "have levied a Powre, we will loke about us, and so many as will not take our Partes, "we will hange them up." And the said Brian, and Edward Fisher, with Christopher Platers of Norwich, Gent. Clement Harwarde of the same, Gent. Anthony Nolloth of Yarmouth, Gent. and John Rochester of Norwich, Yeoman, well knowing the traitorous designs of Appleyard and his rebels, and their intentions, yet went to Cringleford on the 24th of June, to be aiding and abetting to their treasonable designs.

* She had issue by Garrard, Thomas baptized 1675, John 1681, both died unmarried, and two daughters, Alathea, the eldest, married Sir Francis Beckley of Attleburgh, and Sarah, the youngest, to Sir Charles Downing of Bury St. Edmund's, brother to Sir George Downing of Bedfordshire.

BANHAM.

THERE were three manors in this town, all which are now united, though each retains its name in the style of the court, which is *Banham, Marshall's, Beckhall,* and *Grey's.*

The CUSTOMS of which are, that the lands descend to the eldest son; the fines are at the lord's will; it gives a third dower; and the tenants cannot fell timber on the copyhold without the lord's license, unless to repair their copyhold premises.

MARSHALL'S

Was the head manor, part of which was owned by the Abbot of *Ely,* at the Confessor's survey, of whom it was held in the Conqueror's time by *William De'Schoies, L'Escois,* or the *Scot,*[8] who in his own right then held another part and the advowson. At this time the church had 30 acres of land belonging to it; part of this manor *Ordar* then held of the said *William,* at one carucate, which, with the advowson, was afterwards given to *York* abbey; and in the Confessor's time was held (together with the manor and advowson of *Wylby*) by *Fader, L'Escois's* predecessor. The whole town of *Banham* was 3 miles long, and 2 miles broad, and paid 14*d. ob. geld* or tax, out of every 20*s.* that was laid on the hundred.[9]

In the time of *William Rufus, William de Eschois,* for the health of the soul of that King, his lord, gave to the monks of St. *Mary's* abbey by *York* walls, the advowson of this church, with a carucate of land here; together with the advowson of *Wilby,* and two parts of the tithes of his demeans, which were after valued at 8 marks *per*

[8] Terre Sancte Adelrede, Gildecross H. (Domes. fol. 187,) in Benham i. soc. ii. car. terre tenuit Sancta Adelreda, T.R.E. tunc et post x. villani. m° iiii. semp. vi. bord. tunc. iiii. serv. xxiiii. acr. prati, silva c. porc. tunc ii. car. in dominio post. dim. m° i. et i. car. potest restaurari tunc et post. i. car. hominum m° i. et alia potest restaurari, tunc iiii. anim m° ii tunc. xvi. porc. modo ii. Hoc manerium tenet Will. de Schoies, de Abbatia, et iiii. soc. xx. acr. terre. semp. dim. car. ii. acr. prati. tunc valuit lx. sol. m° xl In eadem iii. liberi homines. dim. car. terre. et v. acr. de quibus non habuit nisi commendat. soca in Kemnchala Regis vi. acr. prati. tunc. i. car. et dim. m i. val. x.s Hos liberos homines tenuit Rafridus, post Will de Schoies, et Abbas saisivit eos propter commendationem suam.

(Fol. 99.) Totum (sc. Benham) habet i. leug et. dim. in. longo, et i. leug in lato, et xiiii.*d.* et i. obolum de Gelto, quicunque ibi teneat.

[9] Terra Willi de Schoies, (fol. 205.) Hund. Gillecross. In Benham ii. car. terre pro manerio, tenuit Fader liber homo, T.R.E. semper v. villi. et vi. bord. et i. serv. et xx. acr. prati. Silva c. porc. semp. i. car. in dominio et i. car. hom. et i. tunc. et ii. anim. tunc viii. porc. tunc xxx. ov. et xvi. soc. xxviii. acr. terre, tunc et post, ii. car. modo i. car. et dim. et i. car. posset restaurari. i. ecclia. xxx acr. et val. xxii. sol tunc et post val. xl. modo l. de hoc manerio tenet Odarus i. car. terre, et ii. bor. et i. car. semp. val. xx. sol.

annum, and for that sum let to the rector and his successours. This pension was after granted by that abbey to their priory or cell at *Rumburgh* in *Suffolk*, in which it continued till it was dissolved by Cardinal *Wolsey*, who procured bulls to dissolve this and some other small monasteries, in order to erect two colleges, one at *Oxford*, and the other at *Ipswich*; and besides those bulls and letters patent that he had obtained of the King, he procured releases of them from the patrons, for the Abbot of St. *Mary* at *York* released to *Tho. Capon*, Dean of the Cardinal's college at *Ipswich*, all his right in the priory of *Rumburgh*, and all its possessions, lying in *Banham*, *Wilby*, *Cossey*, *Bawburgh*, and *Swaffham* in *Norfolk*, and in other places in other counties. This portion was issuing out of his demean lands in *Banham* and *Wilby* jointly, but yet the whole was paid out of *Banham*, that rectory being by far the best; the donation was confirmed by *Henry* I. and by *Everard* Bishop of *Norwich*, and *Theobald* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; after this the said *William* sold the manors to

WALTER GIFFARD, who gave the advowsons to the abbey of *Nutley*, which he had founded in his park at *Crendon*, near *Tame* in *Buckinghamshire*;[1] but it appearing that *William de Escois* had given them to *York* abbey before the sale, *Giffard's* grant had no force.

WALTER GIFFARD, son and heir of the aforesaid *Walter*, sold it to

JOHN LE MARESHALL, whose son, *John Le Mareschall*, was lord in 1276, in which year he brought an action against the Abbot of *York*, in order to recover the advowson, but without success. In 1285, *Havise*, widow of *John le Mareschall*, was lady, and had free-warren, view of *frankpledge*, assize of *bread* and *beer*, allowed her to this manor, which was then valued at 40*l.* a year; she held it in dower of the inheritance of *John le Marshall*, a minor, then the King's ward. It seems *John* died under age; for in 1314 she held it in dower of the inheritance of *William le Marshall*. In 1332, Sir *Anselm Marshall*, Knt. was lord, who, in 1345, held it at the third part of a fee of the Earl of *Gloucester*, and paid 13*s.* 4*d.* relief. This Sir *Anselm* united the manors, for he held the manor which *John le Grey* and his tenants formerly held, at one fee, of the Earl-Marshal, he of the Earl *Warren*, and he of the King, and paid 40*s.* relief; and the said Sir *Anselm*, jointly with *William de Banham* and his tenants, held half a fee of *John de Beck*, who held it of *Hugh le Vere*, he of the Earl-Marshal, and he of the King, which manor *Havise le Marshall* and *Will. de Banham* lately held, and for this he paid 20*s.* relief: after Sir *Anselm's* death,[2]

WILLIAM DE MORLEY, Marshal of *Ireland*, was lord, who, in 1361, granted to Sir *John de Herling* and his heirs free commonage in *Banham*, for all manner of beasts. It was after in

HAVISE LE MARSHALL, wife of *Robert de Morley*. In 1380, *Thomas de Felton*, Knt. and *Joan* his wife, had these and *Wylby* manor; *Joan* held them to her death, which was long after her husband's; they left two daughters their heiresses,

MARY, the eldest, married to Sir *Edmund Hengrave*, Knt.; and

ISABELL, or SIBILL, to Sir *Thomas de Morley*.

In 1401, the said *Joan* settled them after her death, on her two

[1] Mon. Ang. tom. i. 155. [2] See Dug. vol. i. fol. 600, for this family.

daughters and their husbands, and their heirs, *Robert Braybrook* Bishop of *London*, Sir *Tho. de Erpingham*, Knt. Sir *Will. Rykill*, Knt. and others being trustees.

In 1415, they were settled by *John Spencer*, and others, on Sir *Simon Felbrigg*, *John Hubard*, and others, in trust for *Sibill de Felton* Abbess of *Berkyng*.

In 1420, they were conveyed to Sir LEWIS ROBESART, Knt. who settled them on *Catherine*, widow of *John Spencer*, for life, remainder to him and his heirs, Sir *Simon Felbrigge*, *John Hubard*, clerk, *Robert Ashfield*, and other feoffees, releasing their rights.

In 1430, they were conveyed to *John Eastfield*, and *Will. Alnwyk* Bishop of *Norwich*, Sir *Ralf Cromwell*, and other trustees, by *Tho. Chaucer*, and *John Arundell*, Dean of the free college of St. *George* at *Windsor*, and others, *John Tirrell* at that time holding them during the life of *Katerine* his wife, who was widow (I suppose) of *John Spencer*.

In 1432, Sir THO. MORLEY, Knt. and ISABELL his wife, conveyed them in fee to *Will. Alnwyk* Bishop of *Norwich*, Sir *John Tirrell*, Knt. *Ralf Cromwell*, Knt. and their heirs; and in the same year, *Tho. Greene* of *West-Creeting* in *Suffolk*, cousin and heir of *William*, formerly vicar of *East-Dearham*, released to them all his right in the manors of *Marshall's* and *Grey's*, and the moiety of *Beckhall*, which formerly were the said *Thomas Green's*, and extended into *Banham*, *Wilby*, *Quidenham*, *Old Bokenham*, *Winfarthing*, and *Tibenham*, from which time they went with *Bokenham* castle, till they were sold to

THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk*, in whose family it still continues, the Duke of *Norfolk* being now [1736] lord.[3] In 1558, Sir *John Tirrel* of *Gipping* granted all his right in the manor, with many lands here, to the Duke, who gave him *Cotton* and *Bacton* manors in exchange.

GREY'S MANOR,

At the first survey, belonged to *Lessius* a freeman, who had one carucate in demean; it was *William* Earl *Warren's*, at the Conqueror's survey, and belonged to his castle at *Lewes*.[4]

It went from *William*, the second Earl *Warren*, who died in 1135, to *Reginald de Warren*, a younger son, whose chief seat was at *Wirmegay*, or *Wrongay*, in *Norfolk*, which he had by marrying *Alice*, daughter and heiress to *William de Wirmegay*; at his death, *William* his son succeeded, who died in 1209, leaving *Beatrice* his daughter, then widow of *Dodo*, or *Doun Bardolph*, his heir, by which marriage this manor came to the said *Doun*, who very soon after parted with it to *Hugh Bardolph*, his cousin, who was son of *Hameline*, brother to *Will. Bardolph*, grandfather to the said *Doun*. This *Hugh* was sheriff of *Cornwal anno* 1184, one of the King's Lieutenants in

[3] See Fersfield, it having pa sed as that did, ever since it was in the Norfolk family.

[4] Terre Willi. de Warrenna H. de Gildecros, (fol. 91.) In Benham tenuit i. liber homo Lessius, T.R.E. i. car. terre, semp. ix. villi. et vi. bord. tunc i serv. et xii. acr. prati. tunc et post i. car. in dominio, modo ii. semp. i. car. et dim. hominum. silva de c. porc. et val. xl.s. et v. soc. tenet idem de xxxi. acr. terre et ii. acr. prati. tunc et post i. car. et dim. post et modo i. et valet v. sol. Totum est de Castello de Laqueis.

England, when he was in *Normandy* in 1186, associate to the Bishop of *Durham* and *Ely*, to administer justice in the realm, during the King's absence in the Holy-Land, being in such high esteem with King *Richard*, that in the third year of his reign, (1191,) when he was in the Holy-Land, and suspected his Chancellor, (to whom he had chiefly committed the charge of governing in his absence,) he wrote his letter to *Hugh Bardolph* and others, requiring them, that if the Chancellor did not do as he ought, they should take upon them the rule in all things; from which time he was one of the King's justices for some years, as also justice itinerant, of whose warlike actions and honours more may be seen in Mr. *Dugdale's Baronage*. (Vol. I. 284.) He died in 1203,[5] the 5th year of King *John's* reign, without issue male, leaving *Robert Bardolph*, his only brother, his heir, and a widow, who after married *John de Brahose*, whom she outlived. This *Robert* was a priest, and parson or rector of no less than thirty churches, an argument of his interest with the Pope at that time, who usually used to grant, by way of proviso, (as it was called,) many rectories to one man, under pretence that the income, over and above serving them, should go towards the expenses of the holy war, the darling enterprise of that age. *Robert* died in 1224, leaving his inheritance divisible among his five sisters, of which *Isolda* (as the *Latin* Records) or *Odoyne*, (as the *French*,) the eldest, married Sir *Henry de Grey*, Knt. to whose share this manor, with others, was allotted; by *Isolda* he had six sons, to the second of which he gave this manor, *viz. John*, some time justice of *Chester*, progenitor to the *Greys* of *Wilton* and *Ruthyn*; he was a most remarkable man in King *Henry* the Third's time, of whom you may see a large account in *Dug. Bar.* Vol. I. 713. In 1265, he held it of the Earl *Warren* at one fee, and died this year, leaving it to *Reginald* his son, who, in 1277, had free-warren allowed him; he died in 1307, leaving *Henry* his son and heir, 40 years old, and *Roger*, a younger son, by a second wife,[6] from which *Henry* the *Greys* of *Wilton* descended, and from *Roger*, those of *Ruthyn*. *Roger* died in 1352, but long before had parted with this manor, for in 1328, Sir *Robert de Morley* had an interest in it, if not the fee; and in 1345, Sir *Anselm Marshall* was sole lord, and held it united to *Marshall's* manor.

BECKHALL MANOR

Was in two parts in the Conqueror's time, the chief of it belonged to *Aluric*, a freeman, who held it of Bishop *Osbern*, who owned it in King *Edward's* time; it had then one carucate in demean, and woods that would maintain 100 hogs, the whole of that part being then worth 20*s.* and 40 at the survey.[7] The other part was only one soeman, and his services, of 2*s.* value, which formerly belonged to

[5] See his effigies in this church.

[6] Compare Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 82. ibidem 681, ibidem 709, ibidem 684. Monast. vol. i. 644, 645.

[7] (Domesd. 163.) Terre Osberni Epi. Gildecross Hund. In Benham tenuit Aluricus, T.R.E. i. car. terre semp. iii. villani et v. bordarij tunc i. serv. et x. acr. prati semp. i. car. in dominio et dim. car. hominum. silva de D. porc. et iii. soc. v. acr. mo. i. runc. semp. iii. anim. tunc vi. porc modo xxvii. tunc vi. oves, m° xxx. tunc. v. capr. m° xxx. tunc. val. xx.*s.* m° xl.

Ely abbey, but after the Conquest, *Roger Bygot's* ancestors had him, of whom *Berard* held him.[8]

This manor afterwards came to the Crown, for when King *Henry* II. (*anno* 1175) assessed his demeans, his tenants of *Banham* were taxed at half a mark.[9]

It was after in the *Bygods*, and then in the *Munchensies*, of whom *John de Jerpenville* held it, who divided it; for *William*, son of *Will. de Banham*, in 1218, held a good part of it of the said *John*; and in 1235, the said *William* held it of *Warin de Munchensi*, as part of the fees of *Roger Rigot*.[1]

In 1237, *Peter de Kenet* and *Isolda* his wife, settled a moiety on *Amy*, widow of *Ralf de Banham*, in dower.

In 1249, *Warin de Munchensy* and *John de Plessy*, had that part called *Banham Haugh*, which was excepted when the manor was sold.

In 1288, *Robert Rose*, *Wm. Genner*, and *Wm. le Parker* held it.

In 1305, *John de Bek*[2] of *Banham* settled it on *Nicholas de Stanhou*, and *Isolda*, wife of the said *John*.

In 1311, *John*, son of *John de Bek* of *Banham*, divided it into several parts; he conveyed to *Richard le Forester* (or *Foster*) of *Herling* 25 acres, with a part of the manor, and divers bondmen; *Isolda de Bek*, his mother, conveyed her right in 40 acres of land, to the said *Richard*, which *John de Bek* her husband had settled on her, and *Nicholas de Stanhou*, her trustee; soon after the manor was settled by *John* and *Isolda*, on *Robert Cleryz*, (or *Clere*,) of *Stokesby*, who had another conveyance of it from *John*, son of *James de Eggemere*, at which time he settled it on himself and *Maud* his wife, *Robert Cleryz*, his son, and *John*, his second son. In 1317, *John de Bek* conveyed a part to *Will. de Crungethorp* and *Alice* his wife. In 1323, it was held of *Will. de Banham*, but was divided by this *John*, into so many parts, and each called *Bekhall* manor, that it is impossible to know how they all went, except the biggest part, to which all the rest were afterwards joined; and that in 1329, was owned by *William de Claydon*, and *Eleanor* his wife, and soon after was settled by *Thomas de Newton*, and *Elizabeth* his wife, (daughter and coheiress of *Claydon*,) on *John Oliver* of *Stanway* in *Essex*, to whom *Bartholomew de Bek* released his right in 1338. In 1345, the heirs of *John de Claydon*, and his tenants of the other part, *viz. Walter Snovile*, *Simon Le-Cotere*, *Nicholas de Stanhowe*, and others, held a moiety of it of *Hugh Le-Vere*, he of the Earl-Marshal, and he of the King.[3] In 1374, *Peter de Bekhall* conveyed his right in the moiety (which was now reckoned as a whole manor) to *Thomas Asty* and his heirs, *Tho.* de *Chaunticlere* being trustee; and soon after it was settled in reversion on *John Oliver* of *Stanway*, in *Essex*, after *Thomas de Hardell's* death, who held it by the courtesy of *England*, after his wife's death, who was heiress to it.

[8] (Domesd. 118) Terre Rogeri Bigoti, Gildecross Hundr. In Benham i. soc. cum omni consuetudine Sancte Adeldrede T.R.E. postquam venit W. Rex, in Anglia antecessor R. Bigot. habuit commendationem tantum et habet x. acr. et terre, et val. 11s. m° tenet Berardus.

[9] Mag. Rot. 22 E. 2. Rot. 5. a. Madox Hist. of the Excheq. p. 486.

[1] See Garboldesham, p. 260.

[2] See Beckhall manor in Wilby, for the Becks.

[3] The other moiety was now joined to the other manors, Sir Anselm Le-Marshall having purchased it some time before of John de Bek.

In 1381, THO. DE NEWTON, and ELIZABETH his wife, settled a moiety of *Bekhall* on *John Clervaux*, clerk, &c.

In 1401, JOHN DARLINGTON had it, and from that time till it came to the Duke of *Norfolk* in *Henry* the Eighth's time I am ignorant how it went; but at his attainder, it was given to Sir *Francis Calthorp* of *Ingham*, and in 1558, *Will. Calthorp* of *Hempstead* had it, after which it soon came to the *Norfolk* family again, Sir *John Tirrell* releasing it as aforesaid.[4]

In 1226, STEPHEN DE EBROIC, lord of *Wylby*, (who held part of the carucate of land in *Banham*, that was given to *York* abbey, which part always was included in *Wilby* manor, after he had purchased it of *Walter*, son of *Walter Giffard*, who sold the rest to the *Marshalls*,) had a grant for a fair and market in *Banham*; the market hath been disused time immemorial, but the fair is still kept on St. *Barnabas's* day.

In 1285, ROGER BIGOT Earl of *Norfolk* claimed assize of *bread* and *ale* in *Lopham* and *Banham*, but as to *Banham*, he acknowledged that it belonged not to him, but to *Roger de Montealt*, lord of the hundred. It was thought to belong to him on account of *Bekhall* manor, which was held of him; the Countess of *Arundell* had liberty of a gallows here in 1256, and *Grey's* manor was then held of her.

THE HAWE

Was part of *Beckhall* manor which was excepted when it was sold, and therefore that passed with *Winfarthing* manor,[5] in the *Munchensies*, *Veres*, and other families that owned it; it was no manor, but was originally part of the demeans of *Beckhall*, and contained 220 acres of wood and pasture, with a messuage thereon built; it abuts east and south on *Banham Heath*. In 1311, Sir *Hugh Le-Vere* and *Dionise* his wife, then owners of it, purchased of *Richard Le Forester* of *Herling* a parcel of land of *Overhaghe* in *Banham*, under the said *Hugh's* wood, called *Banham Haghe*, extending itself from the common pasture, lying at the head of the said land, and was only 10 feet broad, it being in order to enclose the *Haghe*. This came with *Winfarthing* manor to the *Norfolk* family, and was farmed under them by Sir *Henry Dye*, Knt. in 1607; it was after sold off, and hath continued in private hands ever since.

BANHAM HEATH

Is a large common containing above 1200 acres of land, lying in the parishes of *Banham* and *Winfarthing*, and in ancient evidences is divided into three parts: the whole that lies in *Winfarthing* is called *Winfarthing Chase*; (see fol. 189, 190,) the part that joins to *Tibenham*, *Carleton*, and *New Bokenham*, is called *Banham Outwood*, and contains 300 acres; the part that joins to *Banham* is called *Banham Green*, and contains 300 acres more; on all which the tenants and inhabitants of *Banham* and *Winfarthing* only have right of commonage, and are intercommoners, each having the drift of their separate parts, and can common all manner of great cattle, as well as sheep, at all times

[4] See p. 347.

[5] See Winfarthing, p. 186.

of the year. In King *James* the First's time, *viz.* 1618, there was a long suit between the townsmen of *Banham*, and the townsmen of *Tibenham*, concerning the right of commonage upon this heath, the substance of which was this; the townsmen of *Tibenham* claimed an original right of commonage on the 300 acres called *Banham Outwood* in *Banham*, in right of their copyhold lands and tenements, held of the manor of *Tibenham*, and common of vicinage on *Banham Green*, there being no fences or ditches between *Banham Outwood* and *Banham Green*; but upon the trial, the townsmen of *Tibenham* were cast, and paid 30*l.* damages and costs, it being found by the jury that the lord of *Tibenham* manor, and his tenants, had no original right on *Banham Outwood*, nor no common of vicinage on *Banham Green*; and whereas there were divers tenants of the manor of *Tibenham*, that claimed right of commonage for set numbers of sheep, going on this heath, by the grants of divers of the former lords of the manor of *Banham*, all which commonages were held by copy of court-roll[6] of the manor of *Banham* in fee, by a fine of 10*s.* paid at every death, and two hens a year for the pasturage of every six score sheep thereon, *John Clark* of *Banham* (in behalf of the parish of *Banham*) brought his action against *Mathew Buxton* of *Tibenham*, for feeding 60 sheep and one ram on the heath, according to the grant of the lord of the manor of *Banham*, made to the owner of his tenement, called *Easthangles* in *Tibenham*, and recovered damages and costs, it being found by the jury, that such customary pasturage and commonage was not to be demised, neither was it to be demisible by copy of court-roll, by the lord of the manor of *Banham*, to any customary tenant whatever: upon which all the commonages of this nature were set aside. An exemplification of the whole under seal, dated *Febr.* 13, 1625, now lies in *Banham* Town Chest.

In 1611, there were three separate juries, one for each manor, and the *leet* belonged to the manor, the *leet fee* being 3*s.* 4*d.*

This town paid 4*l.* for a whole tenth, and is now assessed at 1439*l.* 5*s.* to the land-tax. In 1603, it had 400 communicants, and now [1736] there are 126 dwelling-houses, and 650 inhabitants. It is a pretty village, standing round a small green, the church being on its west side.

This rectory is in *Norfolk* archdeaconry and *Rockland* deanery; it hath a good parsonage-house joining to the west side of the churchyard, and 37 acres 2 roods of glebe.

King's Books.	*Tenths.*	*Synodals.*	*Archd. Procur.*
6 3 6 1*q.*	0 18 4 1*q.*	0 1 0	0 7 7 *ob.*

Lincoln Taxat.	*Thetf. Pens.*[7]	*York and Rumburgh Pens.*[8]
36 marks.	0 13 4	1 16 0

6 E Rot. Manerij pen. me.

7 The Thetford portion was for the tithes of the lands of Albred, or Aubrey de Banham, in this town, who granted them to Thetford priory, which was confirmed by King Henry II. as you may see in Mr. Dugdale's Mon. vol. i. 667.

8 The Abbot of York's portion of tithes was 8 marks, Thetford monks 1 mark, Rumburgh priors 1 mark. Thetford pension is now paid to the Duke of Norfolk, in right of Thetford abbey; Rumburgh and York's portion were compounded for, at 1*l.* 16*s.* which was some time paid to the Earl of Tankerville, but now to his Excellency Horatio Walpole, Esq.; the temporals of the Prior of Bokenham were taxed at 6*s.* 1*d.* and

RECTORS.

1310, kal. *March*, Sir *James de Salucijs*, son of the noble Sir *John de Salucijs*, was instituted by his proxy, *Belingarius de Quibano*, rector of *Clippestone* in *Lincolnshire*, at the command of *R.* Abbot of *Messendene*, in *Lincolnshire*,[9] executor of the apostolic indulgence, granted to the said Sir *James*, by Pope *Clement* V. The Abbot of St. *Mary* at *York*.

1329, 18 kal. *Jan. Robert de Caue*, priest. The KING, on account of the late vacancy of the abbey, in his father's hands.

1331, 17 kal. *June, Thomas de Staunton*, priest; *Caue* resigned. The KING, the abbey being void.

1344, 4 *October, Will. Galeys*, priest; *Staunton* resigned. The ABBOT.

1350, 21 *March, James Bek*, priest. MARY Countess of *Norfolk*.

1360, *William de Hawe*, parson of *B.*[1]

1361, 13 *Aug. William de Cotyngham*, priest.

1361, 11 *Octob. John Clervaux*, priest, on *Cotyngham's* resignation.[2] They exchanged for a prebend in the chapel of St. *Mary* and all the *English* Saints at *York*. The ABBOT.

1378, 4 *Dec.* Mr. *Adam de Lakinhith*, priest; *Clervaux* resigned. He exchanged for *Grounddesburgh* in *Suffolk*.

1391, 7 *August, Andrew de Bondeby*, priest.

1393, 3 *April*, he changed with *Henry Harburgh*, for the rectory of *Collingbourne Abbots*, in *Salisbury* diocese.

1393, 20 *Dec. Harburg* changed with *Tho. atte Ende* for a canonry in *Wells*, church, and the prebend of *Codeworth* there.

1394, 8 *June, atte Ende* exchanged with *John Juel*, for *Anneport* vicarage in *Winchester* diocese.

1394, 5 *July, Thomas Jewel* exchanged with *Nich. Saresbury*, for *Stockton*, in *Salisbury* diocese.

1401, 12 *June, John Pygot*, shaveling, on *Saresbury's* resignation.

1443, 8 *April, John Cotyngham*, priest.

1445, 8 *October, Stephen Cloos*, priest, scholar in divinity, on *Cotyngham's* death. JOHN Abbot of *York*.

1452, 18 *July, Cloos* resigned, and *Henry Cossey*[3] succeeded.

1483, 24 *Sept. Richard Hoog*, on *Cossey's* death.

1496, 24 *Febr. John Longe*, A.M. on *Hoog's* death. WILLIAM Bishop of *Carlisle*, Abbot of St. *Marie's* at *York*.

1516, 9 *June, Roger Darley*, on *Longe's* resignation.

1518, 4 *June*, Sir *Brian Stapleton*, on *Dorleigh's* death.

1520, 26 *Octob. Rowland Lee*, doctor of the decrees, on *Stapleton's*

were part of those lands in Banham and Attleburgh which Wm. Ketringham and others, conveyed to that house in 1377; in 1428, the Prior of Thetford (then collector of the tenth granted to the King out of all spirituals) desired a discount for York and Rumburgh's portions in this town, they being exempt (I suppose) by the King's or his predecessor's grant.

[9] He was to provide him a living when any fell, which was in a monastery's gift.

[1] From a deed.

[2] This John, in 1370, acknowledged the yearly pension of 8 marks, due from the rectory to the Abbot or the priory at Rumburgh.

[3] In 1746 he had Wilby, and in 1472 was elected master of Rushworth college, and died possessed of them all.

death. In 1534, he was consecrated Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and so voided this living.

1534, 23 *May*, *George*, or *Gregory Greves*. (All these were presented by the abbot.)

1539, 14 *Aug. Barnaby Kirkebride*, on *Greves's* death. PERCIVALL, MICHAEL, and JOHN KIRKEBRIDE, and JOHN SNELL, by grant of the turn from the late Abbot.

1562, 14 *July*, *William Tompson*, priest, on *Kirkebride's* death. JOHN EGLESFIELD, Esq. by grant of the turn, from WILLIAM, late Abbot of *York*.

1577, 18 *July*, *Richard Stokes*. Queen ELIZABETH; from which time it hath been in the crown, and so continues.

1587, 27 *June*, *Daniel Reeve*, S.T.B. in 1603, D.D. and rector of *Quidenham*.

1628, 9 *May*, *Humfry Tovey*, B.D. buried here.

1640, 23 *June*, *Robert Caddiman* or *Cademan*, on *Tovey's* death.

1671, 13 *June*, *John Gibbs*, A.M. on *Cademan's* death, who was succeeded by

Mr. *Charles Kidman*, who held it united to *Twait* in *Suffolk*, of which he is now rector, having resigned *Banham*.

1735, 12 *April*, the Rev. Mr. *John Kerrich*, the present [1736] rector, on Mr. *Kidman's* resignation. The KING.

Mr. *Kerrich* bears *sab.* on a pile in point *ar.* a caltrap of the field, a martlet for difference.

The TINDALS, *alias* KENDALS, had a very good estate here, to which family *Cambden*, Clarencieux, granted arms in *July* 1611, *viz.* to JOHN TINDALL of *Dickeburgh*, son of JOHN TINDALL of *Banham*, son of JOHN TINDALL of *Bokenham*,

Or, five mascles in cross, and a chief indented *gul.* *Crest*, a hand proper, holding a cross of five mascles *gul.*

This grant, in 1685, was in the hands of Mr. *Tindall* of *Banham*. The heir male of this family is Mr. *Robert Tindall*, who lately sold the estate at *Banham*, and lives at *Ratlesden* in *Suffolk* [1736].

The family of the KENDALS, CLARKS, LECHES, and COLBYS,[4] were all considerable owners in this parish in 1483, and none of them are yet extinct.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Mary* the Virgin, and is a regular building, 45 yards long, having a nave, two isles, chancel, south porch, and vestry, all leaded; a square tower, with a spire of wood covered with lead, on its top, and in it five bells, a clock and saints bell.

[4] 1571, John Kendal, alias Tendal; 1587, John, his son and heir, &c.; 1571, John Clark of Westgate in Banham, and John his son; John Clark of Church-Green in Banham, and Clement his son; 1483, Robert, son and heir of John Colby, late of Banham; 1549, Thomas Colby; 1571, Edward Colby, and Edward his son; 1587, Christopher, son and heir of Thomas Colby, Gent.; 1631, Thomas Colby, son and heir apparent of Thomas Colby, S. T. P. 1473, John Leche of Banham, &c. From the old feoffments in the Town-Chest. The Canns and the Goldinghams are extinct.

In the south isle is an altar tomb for

Mr. Robert Clark, who died June the 18, 1685, aged 59.

But is Clark dead? What dost thou say,
His Soul's Alive, his Body here doth lie,
But in a Sleep, untill the Judgment Day,
And live he shall unto Eternity.
Men say he's dead, I say so too,
And e're a while, they'll say the same of you.[5]

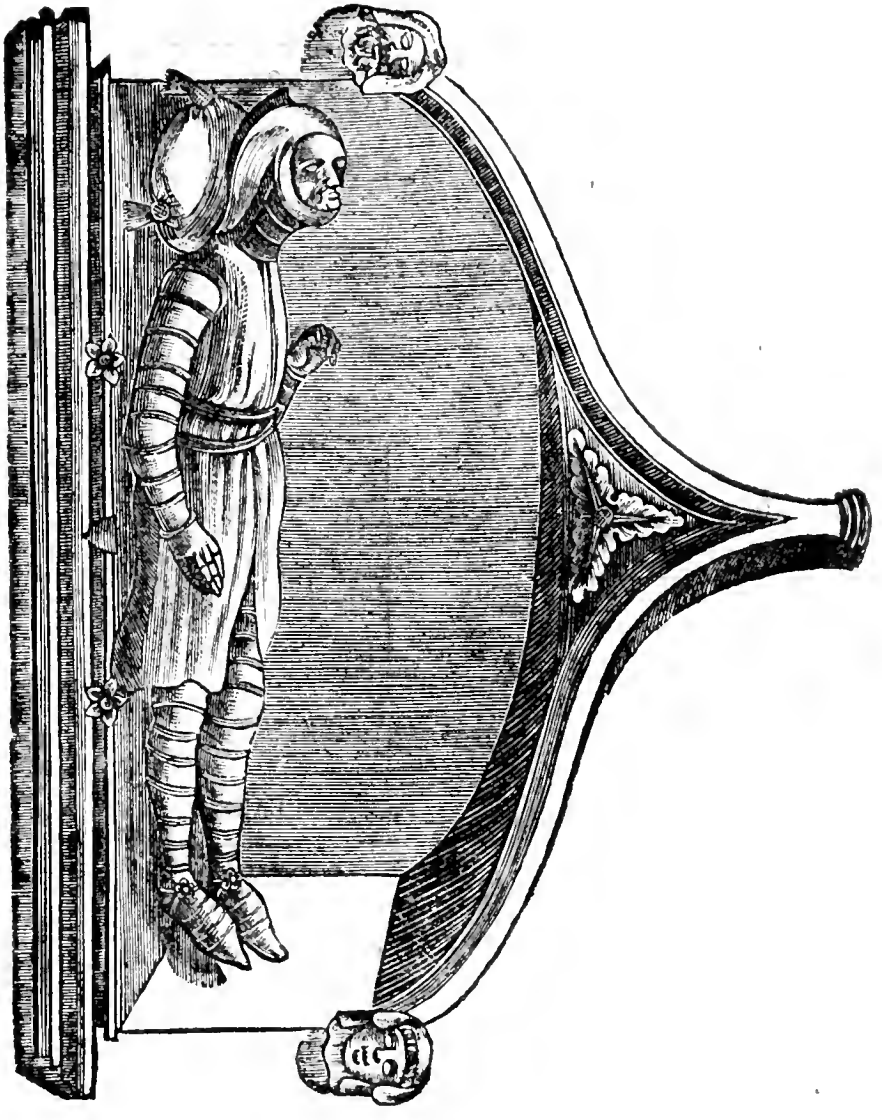
On stones in the chancel,

Hic jacet Humfridus Tovey, in Theologiâ Baccalaureus, nuper hujus Ecclesiæ Rector, qui obijt Vicessimo primo die Maij Anno Domini 1640.[6]

John Bringloe, Gent. died the ninth of March, 1683, John his Eldest Son July 3, 1714, aged 60 years. Also Awdry, wife of the last John, 26 Jan. 1713.[7]

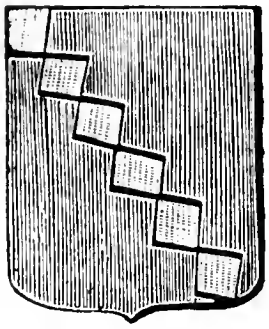
In the north isle, at the east end, is a chapel or chantry, divided from the church by screens handsomely painted; in a niche in the wall lies a knight in armour; (founder of the church, if not, of this isle at least, though I am apt to think the former, because the whole building appears as if built at one time;) it is oak, carved; there is no inscription remaining, but yet it is plain that it was made for Sir HUGH BARDOLPH, Knt. some time lord of *Grey's* manor in this town, who died 1203, for under his left arm is a large cinquefoil, which is the badge of that family; and in the adjoining window are his arms, impaling *Morley*, which induces me to think he married one of that family. This Sir *Hugh* was with King *Richard* I. at *Messina* in *Sicily*, being one of those who, on the behalf of that King, undertook that the articles of peace and friendship, which were then agreed on betwixt King *Richard* and *Tancred* King of Sicily should be firmly kept, in order to carry on the holy wars, as they were called. This tomb is very antique and perfect, as the following representation will shew you, for which I own myself much obliged to the Rev. Mr. *Kerrich*, the rector.

[5] Le Neve's Monuments, vol. iv. p. 67.
[6] Le Neve, vol. i. 88.
[7] Le Neve, vol iv. p. 64.

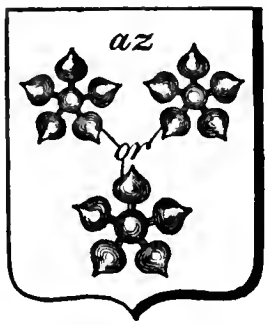


The windows of the chapel, and those of the church, were adorned with the following arms, of the lords of this town, and others related to them, many of which now remain.

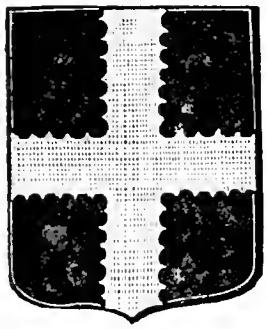
MARSHALL.



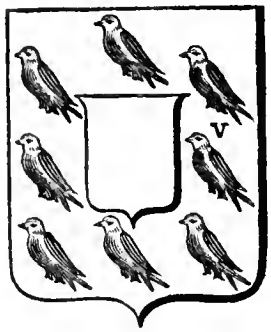
BARDOLPH.



UFFORD.

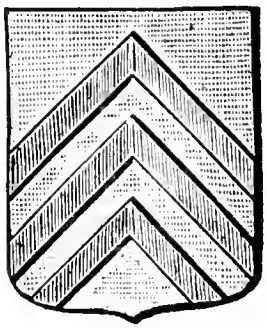


ERPINGHAM.



BROTHERTON.

CLARE.



And besides these, there were the arms of MORLEY, KERDESTON, CAILY, BAVENT, impaling *arg.* a cross ingrailed *az.* MARSHALL impaling TIRRELL. TIRRELL single. BASSINGBOURNE and GAWDY. CLARE impaling PLANTAGINET.

In the east window a broken effigies of *Bardolph*.

This chapel belonged to the lords of the manors, who founded a chantry priest to sing for the dead in it: and in 1419, *Will. Morley* was chaplain; in 1392, *Hen. Cobred*; and in 1474, *Tho. Sething*.

Opposite, in the south isle, was another chapel, heretofore belonging to the gilds of the *Holy Trinity* and St. *Mary* in this town, to both which *William Gye* was a benefactor in 1479.

1410, *Reginald Mamfrey*, chaplain.

1474, *John Wisse*, chaplain.

1479, *Reginald Bentowne*, was chaplain here.

1505, *John Glover*, chaplain, to whom *Roger Midilton*, who was then buried in this church, gave a legacy, and 53*s.* 8*d.* to repair the church.

In the chancel, in a north window, was an effigies in a religious habit, with a broken scroll from his mouth, on which,

Supplicat hic ------ Thomas ----------*

Here was a parcel of land given in *Henry* the Seventh's time, to find lamps before *Trinity* altar, called *Lamp-Lond*.

The ancient names of the streets are, *Cherchegate*, *Tycknald*, *Freschenale*, *Westmor*, *Hardwick*, and *Westgate*.

The crosses were *Smalmor Cross*, *White Cross*, *Atte Borghe*, and *Alforthe Cross*. Seynt *Maries-Meer*, and *Banham-Gap* are often mentioned in evidences.

1429, *Peter Payn* of *Banham* gave to *West-Acre* prior 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the canons there 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the brethren of every house of friars in *Norwich* x.*s.* to say 100 masses for his soul; to each house of the friars at *Thetford* x.*s.* for 100 masses for his soul; to the prioress of the nuns at *Thetford* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and to the convent 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the chapel of the Blessed Virgin at *Thetford* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the repairing St. *Peter's* church 6*s.* 8*d.*: he ordered to be buried in *Banham* churchyard, and gave 40*s.* to be divided among the poor at his burial; to every lazar-house at *Norwich* 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the chapel of the Blessed Virgin at *Buckyngham* 13*s.* 4*d.* to mend *Hardewyk* way in *Banham* 40*s.* and 40*s.* more to set up a cross at the end of it, where the way parts; *Edmund atte Welle*, clerk, and others, were executors; the will was proved the same year.

In 1437, *John Ropere* of *Banham* gave 12*s.* to the lamp that burns before the image of the Virgin *Mary* in the church.

In 1462, *Jeffry Canne* was executor to *Bartholomew Canne*, senior, of *Banham*, who gave 5 marks to buy a new vestment to the red cope.

Mr *Kidman* hath two brasses, which came off a stone in his church, containing inscriptions of the same purport, one in *Latin*, the other in *English*, *viz.*

Hic iacet Dna. Elizabetha Mounteneye, quondam Prioriſſa, huius Loci, que obiit xx° die Menſis Aprilis, Anno Dom: MCCCCC xviii° cuius aie: propicietur Deus.

Praye for the Sowle of Dame Elizabethe Mountency, sometime Prioress, of this Place.

* I have it as it was transcribed before it was broken; but so ignorantly, that I can make nothing of it, viz.

Supplicat hic tiby mas Genetor x de Stantora Thomas Day. Int. Coll. P. L. N

It hath occasioned much surmise how this inscription should be true, when there was never any priory in this place; but the mystery lies in the impropriety of the wording the inscription, for the words *of this place*, do not refer to her being prioress, but to herself, she being born here, where her family for many generations had a good estate, and afterwards removed to *Wilby*, for she was prioress of the monastery of nuns, of St. *George* the Martyr at *Thetford*, for in the 12th Institution Book I read thus: in 1498, the 15th of *Sept.* the Bishop confirmed the election of the lady *Elizabeth Mowntencye*, a nun of the priory of St. *George* at *Thetford*, of the Benedictine order, who was elected prioress there, at the death of the lady *Joan Eyton*, by the president and convent of the said house.

TOWN LANDS.

In 1631, *Thomas Canne*, only surviving feoffee of the freehold town lands of *Banham*, renewed the feoffment to *Thomas Colby*, son and heir apparent of *Thomas Colby*, S.T.P.; *Thomas*, eldest son of *Richard Tindal*, Gent.; *Robert*, son of *Daniel Clark*, Gent.; *Warwick*, son and heir of *Robert Dade* of *Thelvetham*, clerk, and heir apparent of *Rowland Warwick* of *Banham*, his grandfather, and others, settling all the following lands on them and their heirs, "for "the profit and advantage of all the inhabitants of the town of "*Banham* for ever."

A close of pasture by *Oxneye Meere*, in three pieces, the whole containing one acre, one rood and an half, abutting on *Banham Great Green* east. One rood of it was purchased in 1438, the rest in 1471.

One acre in two pieces in *Banham*; the first lies at *Langcroft*, and abuts on the way leading from *Alforth Cross* to *Banham Moor*, south, and upon *Wilby-Lawnd*, now called *Wilby-Warren*, north; the second piece lies at *Thwert-Furlong*, this was given in 1473 by *Edward Knith*, clerk.

Two roods in *Banham*, in two pieces; the first rood lies at *Muspese*, and the second in *Brimli-wong*. This was town land in 1484.

Two acres in *Broad-Meadow* at *Wanfen* in *Lancroft-Furlong*; one acre of this was purchased by the inhabitants in 1571, and the other acre was town land in 1512.

One pightle, called *Le Leete* pightle, containing one acre and an half, abutting on the common called *Grissell-Moor*. The *leet fee* is to be paid yearly out of the rent of this land.

One close called *Semere-Wong*, containing 7 acres and three roods in *Banham*, abutting on *Nete-Gate* way, which leads to the *Moor*, east. This was town land in *Henry* the Eighth's time.

One close called the *Breche*, and now the *Town Close*, containing 10 acres in *Banham*, which formerly was *Edward Cann's*, and then abutted on the land of *Ambrose Norris*, jun. west, the lord's lands, east, the lord's wood, called the *Great Wood*, south, and the land of *Tho. Reve*, senior, north. The inhabitants had it of Sir *Tho. Tirrel* of *Gipping* in *Suffolk*, Knt. A. 1564.

In 1544,[9] *Henry Cotessey*, or *Cossey*, clerk, rector here, settled a messuage called the *Gild-Hall*, (which was copyhold on *Grey's cum*

[9] Cop. Cur.

Beckhall manor,) on *Edward Colby* and *Tho. Canne*, who were to hold it to this intention and use, *viz.* to keep the *obit* of the said *Henry* in the church of *Banham*, on the vigil and day of St. *Margaret* the Virgin, and to cause mass to be celebrated for him on that day, &c.; they held it till 1549, for that use, and then it fell to the lord by vertue of the statute, who seized it accordingly, and then granted it to divers feoffees, who were to hold it "to the use and profit of all the copyhold tenants of *Banham* manor, inhabiting in *Banham*, upon condition, that the lord of the manor and his heirs, by himself, his servants, officers, or deputies, shall for ever have liberty to hold and keep his courts and leet for the said manor, in the said messuage, with free ingress, egress, and regress, for all the tenants, to do their business at such courts, without the contradiction or molestation of any one."

The feoffees also hold by copy of court-roll of the said manor, a parcel of ground, with a house thereon built, being 27 feet broad, and 13 feet long.

Here was a small oratory or hermitage, at a place called *Stonebridge*, the foundation of which may still [1736] be seen.

The half of this hundred towards *Thetford* is champaign, the land being very light and sandy; the other is heavy ground, and enclosed; it produces plenty of grain of all kinds, and in the champaign part there are good flocks of sheep; the soil there is chiefly a chalk under the sand.

THE

HUNDRED OF SHROPHAM.

This hundred is bounded on the east by *Depwade* and *Diss*; on the north by *Wayland* and *Forehoe*; on the west by *Grymshoe*; and on the south by *Gilteross*, from which it is parted by the rivulet that runs from *Quidenham Meer* into the *Little Ouse* at *Thetford*, by the *Atlas* called *Thet*, without any reason, for I do not find it so named in any evidences whatever. This is a large hundred, (or half hundred, as it is sometimes called,) the fee of which, from the Confessor's time to the latter end of King *Henry* VI.[1] constantly attended the *Castle* manor of *Bokenham*,[2] being sometimes whole, and sometimes divided, as that was, but then it was wholly in *William De-la-pole* Marquis and Earl of *Suffolk*, who levied a fine of it between himself and his trustees. It was in *John De-la-pole* Earl of *Lincoln*, who died in 1487; after in *Edmund De-la-pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, who was beheaded for treason in 1513, and so it became forfeited to the Crown; immediately after, it was granted to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, and his heirs, who, about 1545, exchanged it for other lands with the Crown, in which it continued some time. In 1573, the Queen let it to *Edw. Fludd*, Gent. for 21 years, at 10*l.* a year, who surrendered his letters patent to be cancelled in 1584, and the Queen, for 15*l.* fine, let it to *Tho. Lovell*, Gent. for 21 years. In 1622, it was granted by letters patent to Sir *George Marshall*, Knt. *Robert Cansfield*, Esq. and their heirs, in fee, to be held by the fee-farm rent of 10*l.* a year, in 1628, Mr. *Robert Tichbourne* and Mr. *Andrew Palmer* held it in trust, with others, for *Robert Hethe*, serjeant at law, who, jointly with his trustees, in 1634, sold it to *Rob. Wilton*, Esq. and his heirs,[3] in whose family it continued till *Nicholas Wilton* of *Wilby*, Esq. sold it to *Henry Kedington*, Esq. of *Hockham*, who sold it to *Ralph Hare* of *Harpham*, Esq. and *Hugh*, son of *Tho. Hare*, Esq. of *Hargham*,[4] the heir of that family, is now [1737] lord, who holds it by the aforesaid

[1] In the Conqueror's time the whole hundred belonged to the King, of whom Godric farmed it, and paid 40*d.* rent. (Doms. fol. 33.)

In 1285, the King brought an action for this hundred against Robert de Tateshale, to know what right he had in it, who answered that he held it jointly with Roger de Montcalt, Margaret Basset, John Le-Strange, Maud de Erdington, Mabell de Suthley, and Richard Fitz-Alan, a minor, of the inheritance of Hugh de Albany, who died seized of it; and being called upon in the same manner, in relation to his market at Attleburgh, and market, fair, and privileges, in Wilby, and New Bokenham, he returned the same answer.

[2] See Bokenham Castle, or Old-Bokenham.

[3] See Wilby.

[4] See Hargham.

yearly fee-farm rent. The ancient rent that it paid before the forfeiture was only half a mark. The *leets* of the whole hundred belong to it with all superiour liberties, except those of *Eccles*, *Hockham-Magna*, and *Old-Bokenham*. All the towns are in *Rockland* deanery, (which is made up of this and *Gilteross* hundred,) except *Thetford*, which, though it be in this hundred, I look upon as single, it being a deanery of itself belonging to the archdeaconry of *Norwich*, as this doth to the archdeaconry of *Norfolk*.

This hundred paid for every tenth 100*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* out of which the deductions came to 7*l.* 1*s.* so that the King received clear 93*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Wilby joins to *Banham* on the north, and had at the Conqueror's survey two manors; the head manor, which hath been since called by divers names, according to those of its different owners, and now

WILBY HALL MANOR,

Belonged to *Fader* in the Confessor's time, and to *William de Schoies*, or *Escois*, (*sc.* the *Scot*, or *Will.* of *Scotland*, as he is sometimes called,) in the Conqueror's; it had a church then, and 10 acres of glebe, the whole town being a mile long, and as much broad, and paid 15*d.* out of every 20*s* taxed upon the hundred.[5] The advowson belonged to this manor, and in the reign of *William Rufus*, *William de Escois*, or *Scoies*, by the name of *William de Hestois*,[6] gave the advowson of *Wilby*, along with that of *Banham*, and a carucate of land there, together with two parts of the tithes of his demeans in both places, to the abbey of St. *Mary* at *York*.[7] In 1226, *Stephen de Ebroic* was lord; he is sometimes called *Ebrois*, *D'Ebrois*, *Deveres*, and *D'Evereux*, and this year he had grant for a market and fair in *Banham*; he was succeeded by

WILLIAM D'EBROIS, his son; at his death *Maud* his widow held it in dower, and in 1256,

WILL D'EVERES was lord. He, and *Maud* his mother, sold it to Sir RICHARD DE BOYLUND, and *Maud* his wife, in 1278, who had a charter of free-warren for all his lands here and in *Brisingham*.* This *William D'Everes* pretended a right to the moiety of the advowson, against *Simon* then Abbot of *York*, but was cast in the suit, and forced to release all his pretensions. In 1295, *Richard de Boyland* and *Ellen* his wife had it, and *John* their son and heir was 24 years old, who, in 1314, settled it on himself and *Emme* his wife, and their heirs; but notwithstanding this, in 1315 *Richard* his brother was lord here, who, in 1321, settled it on himself and *Alice* his wife, *John Le-Claver* and *Adam Le-Long* being his trustees. In 1345, Sir *John Boyland*, Knt. of *Boyland Hall* in *Brisingham*, held it at three

[5] Terre Willi de Schoies, H. Serepham. (Domesd. fol. 205.) In Wilgeby ii. car. terre tenuit Fader, T.R.E. tunc x. villani post et m° vi. semp. ix. bord. iiii. serv. m° i. et xiiii. acr. prati. tunc. i. car. et dim. in dominio post et m° ii. tunc. i. car. et dim. hominum, post et m° i. silva x. por. tunc. i. r. modo iiii. semper v. anim. et ix. porc. tunc. xl. oves, m° lx. Et habet dim. leug. in longo, et dim. in lato, quicunque ibi teneat, et xv.*d.* de gelto, i. ecclesia x. acr. et val. in. sol.

[6] Mon. Ang. tom. i. 387, ibidem, 390.

[7] See Banham.

* See Brisingham, p. 58.

quarters of a fee, half of *John Waleys*, the other half of *John Berdewell*, who held it of the heirs of *Hugh de Bokenham*, they of the Earl of *Arundell*, and he of the King, all which *Maud de Boyland* aforesaid lately held, and paid 30s. relief. This part seems to be the freeman and his services, which was *Roger Bygod's* at the Conquest, afterwards the Earl of *Arundell's*, then *Hugh Bokenham's*, lord of *West-Herling*,[8] after that the *Berdewells*, by whom it was sold to the *Boylands*.

In 1363, Sir THO. DE FELTON, Knt. had it settled on him, by Sir *Will. Ingaldesthorp*, Knt. and *Eleanor* his wife, it being conveyed to him during the life of *Eleanor*; great part of this manor was sold by Sir *John de Boyland*, for it had now only two messuages, 108 acres of land, 6 of meadow, and 16s. rent. In 1372, Sir *Tho. Felton*, Knight of the Garter, was lord, by whom it was settled, as *Riburgh* was, of which he was lord.[9]

In 1380, Sir THO. DE FELTON, Knt. and *Joan* his wife, held it; *Mary*, his eldest daughter, was then married to Sir *Edmund Hengrave*, Knt. and *Sibilla de Morlai* was his second daughter.[1] 1386, *Nicholas Coterell*, chaplain, released all his right in it to *Joan*, widow of Sir *Tho. de Felton*, who, in 1388, settled it on herself for life, after on *Robert* Bishop of *London*, and other trustees.

In 1414, JOHN, son of Sir *John Curson*, Knt. released all his right in the manor, late the Lady *Felton's*, to *John Clifton*, *Tho. Lopham*, and other feoffees, together with *Ingaldesthorp*, *Belagh*, and *Dersingham* manors in *Norfolk*, and *Barrow* in *Suffolk*.

In 1470, Sir JOHN CURSON of *Beckhalle* in *Belagh*, Knt. gave this manor to *Thomas*, his son and heir, reserving several annuities;[2] he was lord of *Ingaldesthorp*, &c. and died this year. In 1511, it appears by the will of *Thomas Curson*, Esq. son and heir of Sir *John*, that he gave *Wilby* and *Darsingham* manors to *John* his son, it being then held of the Earl of *Arundell*, as of *Castle-Acre* manor. In 1546, *John Curson*, Esq. died seized, and *William* was his son and heir, who had now livery of this, *Ingaldesthorp*, *Darsingham*, *Byntre*, *Beckhall* in *Belagh*, *Harple*, and many other manors.

In 1565, WILLIAM CURSON, Esq. and *Thomasine* his wife, sold the manor to Sir *Tho. Lovell*, Knt. and his heirs.[3]

In 1570, it was in THO. LOVELL, Esq. it being then called WILBY HALL, otherwise *Curson's*; in this family it continued till 1627, and then *Charles Lovell* of *Herling*, Esq. sold it to

EDWARD HOBART of *Langley*, Esq. in trust: it had then a fold-course, but no rents. In 1631, *Edward Hobart* sold to *Charles Lovell* of *Hockering*, Esq. and *Edward Barkey* of the same, Gent. the manors of *Hilton*, which late belonged to Sir *Tho. Lovell*, Knt. deceased, father of the said *Charles*, Sir *Francis Lovell*, Knt. deceased, and *William Lovell*, Esq. brothers of the said *Charles*, and *Peter Pretiman*, Gent. they being conveyed to the said *Edward*, to the use of Sir *Thomas* and the rest.

[8] See West-Herling.
[9] See Riburgh.
[1] See Banham Marshals.
[2] See Belagh, in Eineford hundred.
[3] It had then 40s. a year quitrent, free-warren, a fold-course for 1000 sheep, and it extended into Wilby, Old-Bokenham, Banham, Quidenham, Eccles, Harpham, Besthorp, Attleburgh, and Keninghall.

In 1565, CHARLES LOVELL of *East-Herling*, Esq. sold it to ROBERT WILTON of *Wilby*, Esq. and his heirs, and so it became joined to

BECKHALL MANOR,

Which was owned by *Ailid*[4] in the Confessor's time, and by *Ralf Bainard* in the Conqueror's, under whom it was held by *Solidarius*, and had a carucate of land in demean, which shews that it was an exact half of the town, the other manor being of the same extent and value.[5] In 1104, *Juga Bainard* (his widow I suppose) had it; and in 1106, *Jeffry Bainard*, her son and heir, who was a great benefactor to St. *Mary's* abbey at *York*; he was succeeded by *Will. Bainard*, who taking part with *Elias* Earl of *Main*, *Phillip de Braose*, *William Malet*, and other conspirators, against King *Henry* I. lost his barony, the chief seat of which was called *Bainard's* castle, situate below St. *Paul's*, near the *Thames*: upon this forfeiture it was given by the King to *Robert*, a younger son to *Richard Fitz-Gilbert*, progenitor to the ancient Earls of *Clare*, as this *Robert* was to the noble family of the *Fitz-Walters*,[6] of whom it was always held of *Bainard* castle at half a fee; *Fulk Baynard* held it of *Robert Fitz-Walter*; and in 1228, *Robert de Cokefield* held it of *Walter Fitz-Robert*, as did *Richard de Cokefeud*, his son, whose son and heir, *John*, was a minor in the wardship of *Simon de Kokefeud* in 1219. About 1272,

ROBERT DE BECKHALL first had that half fee, which was formerly *Robert Cockfield's*, and another quarter of a fee joined to it, held of the Lady *Maud de Bouland*, from whose manor he had purchased it. In 1315, he held the half fee of *Fulk Bainard*, he of *Robert Fitz-Walter*, and he of the King; and in 1386, it was held of *Walter Fitz-Walter*, Knt. and *Phillipa* his wife, as of their manor of *Hemenhale*.

In 1345, the *Nomina Villarum* reckons *John de Brandon*, and *John de Hereford*, as lords here, but it was only on account of their manors of *Hargham*, &c. extending hither.

In 1360, and 1399, PETER DE BEKHALL had it, and held the quarter of a fee of the Lady *Felton*.

In 1429, *Nov.* 4, Sir RICHARD CARBONELL, Knt. by will, ordered his manors of *Wilby*, *Stodhagh*, *Witton*, and *Penesthorp*, to be sold to pay his debts; in 1459, *Alice*, widow of Sir *Andrew Ogard*, Knt. of *Bokenham* castle, after of Sir *Hugh Cokesey*, Knt. died seized of a part of it, which always went with that castle, till Sir *Edmund Knevet* sold it.

In 1495, THO. MOWNTENEY and THO. CURSON, Esqrs. were lords, it being held of the said *Curson*, as of his manor of *Wilby Hall*, by 4*s*. rent.

In 1526, JOHN MOUNTENEY of *Foxele*, Gent. conveyed to *John Green* of *Wilby*, Gent. all his manors, lands, &c. in *Wilby*, reserving 8 marks a year to *Alice Mounteney*, his mother, for life.

[4] Hund. Screpham, terre Radi Bainardi. (Domsd. fol. 257.) Willebeith tenuit Ailid i. car. terre T. R. E. modo tenet Solidarius semp. ii. villi. et ii. bordar. tunc. i. serv. et vi. acr. prati. Silva v. porc. semp. i. car. in dnio. et dim. car. hominum, semp. i. tunc. tunc. iiii. an. m° v. modo por. tunc. cxx. oves m° cix. tunc. et post. val. xl.*s*. m° lx.

Terra Rogeri Bigoti. Hund. Scerepham. (fol. 127.)

In Wileby i. (sc. liber homo) soca in Bucham Regis.

[5] Dug. Bar. vol. i. 461.

[6] See Diss, p. 6.

In 1532, RICHARD BAINARD, Gent. EDM. KNEVET, Knt. and JOHN WHITE, Esq sold *Bekhall* manor to

JOHN GREEN, JOHN GREY, Esq. JOHN CROFTS of *West-Stow*, Esq. EDM. BACON of *Troston*, Esq. and JOHN BRAMPTON, Gent. his trustees; and so all the parts were joined again by *Green's* purchase.

In 1564, THO. GREEN of *Wilby*, Gent. son of *John Green*, died; he married *Cecilia*, daughter of *Tho. Guybon* of *Lyn*, and *Rose* his wife, leaving his manor of *Beckhall*, in *Wilby*, *Hargham*, *Eccles*, *Banham*, *Bokenham*, *Crostwick*, and *Ruston*, to *Francis*, his son and heir, then three years old; it then contained 12 messuages, 220 acres of land, 220 acres of pasture, 4*s.* 8*d.* rent, &c. all which were held of *Christopher Heydon*, Knt. in right of *Temperance*, his wife, relict of *Tho. Greye*, as of his manor of *Bainard's Hall* in *Bunwell*; he died seized also of *Hargham*, &c.

In 1571, MATHEW BACON, Gent. was lord, in right of *Cecily* his wife, relict of *Tho. Green*, as guardian to *Francis Green*, her son, who died without issue in 1580, leaving it divisible among his five sisters.

ROSE, married first to *Butterworth*, then to *Paul Gooch* of *Hargham*.

PRUDENCE, to *John Launce* of *Halisworth*.

THOMASINE, to *Tho. Edgar* of *Glemham* in *Suffolk*.

The fourth, to *John Prettiman*, Knt. and

The fifth, to *Will. Stokes*, Gent. of whom

JOHN WILTON of *Topcroft*, Gent. bought the several parts, and completed his title in 1622.

JOHN WILTON of *Topcroft*, Gent. purchased the advowson, and joined it to the manor; he left one daughter, *Cecily*, married to Sir *John Brewse* of *Wenham* in *Suffolk*, and *Richard Wilton* of *Topcroft*, Gent. his son and heir, who married *Anne*, daughter of *Robert Buxton* of *Channons* in *Tibenham*, Esq.; he conveyed *Beckhall* to *Robert* his son, reserving an annuity of 50*l.* a year to be paid in his house at *Tunnegate Green* in *Topcroft*, where he had a good estate: he died in 1637: *Robert Wilton* of *Wilby*, Esq. his son and heir, was born in 1599; he purchased *Wilby Hall* manor, and the hundred of *Shropham*, and by so doing, joined the *leet* to the manor,[7] and made the estate complete: he had three wives; by *Hannah*, daughter of *John Jay*, Gent. he had only one daughter, *Hannah*, who married to *Robert Buxton*, Esq. *Aug.* 24, 1654, by whom he had *Robert Buxton*, born *April* 9, 1659, and *Elizabeth*, born *Dec.* 16, 1661; by *Susanna*, his second wife, youngest daughter of Sir *Anthony Drury* of *Besthorp*, he had issue; and by *Bridget*, daughter of Sir *John Mead*, of *Lofts* in *Essex*, he had two daughters, and one son only, *viz. Nicholas Wilton* of *Wilby*, Esq. who married a *Clinch*; he sold the manors, hundred, and advowson, to *Ralf Hare* of *Hargham*, Esq. whose descendant, *Hugh Hare*, now [1737] a minor, son of *Thomas Hare* of *Hargham*, Esq deceased, is lord and patron.[8]

The advowson of the rectory, after the Dissolution, came to the Crown; and, in 1558, was held by *Edward* Lord *North*, and *John Williams*, and their heirs, in free *soccage* by fealty only, as of *East*

[7] Leet fee, 4*s.* 4*d.*

[8] From the Collections of John Hare, Richmond.

Greenwich manor in *Kent*, and went afterwards as the institutions shew you, till it was sold to *John Wilton*.

In 1504, WILLIAM HAMMOND, senior, of *Wilby*, infeoffed a close called *Nells* in *Wilby*, in *Robert Walden*, rector there, *Will. Mounteney*, Gent. and others, to the use of the repairs of the church for ever; he had it of *John Mounteney* of *Wilby*, chaplain, and *Robert Hamond*, deceased; it abuts west on the street, and was given in 1480, by *John Nell* of *Wilby*.[9]

In 1637, RICHARD WILTON of *Topcroft* in *Norfolk*, gave a rood of ground, and built an alms-house thereon, over the door of which his arms still remain.

The manor of *Old Bokenham* extended hither; in 1366, *Hugh Bernak* had a messuage, and 39 acres of land, &c. and 20*s*. rent in *New Bokenham*, *Wilby*, *Attleburgh*, and *Elingham*, held by the twentieth part of a fee, which at his death was to revert to *Alice Bernak*, and *John*, son of *Will. Bernak*.

In 1367, WILL. LE LATIMER had lands here, in which he was allowed free-warren.

Eccles manor extended hither, for in King *Henry* the Eighth's time, *Robert Wyngfield* held half a fee here of that King, and paid 18*d*. to the wardship of *Norwich* castle, it being part of the Bishop's manor of *Eccles*, which was part of his barony before the exchange.

This rectory is valued thus in the

King's Books.	*Synodals.*	*Norw. Taxat.*
7 4 9 *ob.*	0 1 0	10 marks;

and being sworn of the value of 48*l*. 14*s*. 2*d*. it is discharged both of first fruits and tenths. It hath a good rectory-house, and several acres of glebe; it is in *Rockland* deanery, and *Norfolk* archdeaconry.[1]

It paid 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. every tenth, and is now assessed at 455*l*. to the land-tax. In 1603, there were 88 communicants, and now there are about 160 inhabitants [1737.]

Here were two *gilds* kept in the gildhall, one dedicated to *All-Saints*, the other to St. *Peter*; to the brethren of each of these gilds. *Robert Hammond* gave 6*s*. 8*d*. and a new bell to the church.

William D'Eschoies, (or *Le-Scot*,) gave this and *Banham* advowsons, and a part of the tithes of his demeans, to St. *Mary's* abbey near the walls at *York*, which was confirmed by *Everard* Bishop of *Norwich*, and *Theobald* Archbishop of *Canterbury*;[2] part of this portion of tithes, with that at *Banham*,[3] was settled by the abbey on their cell at *Rumburgh* in *Suffolk*, and in 1528, was granted with it to Cardinal *Wolsey*, towards building his colleges in *Ipswich* and *Oxford*, by patent dated *Dec*. 30, 20th *Henry* VIII.

[9] From a deed in the hands of the Rev. M. Baldwin, rector of Bunwell.

[1] Mortuaries are paid in this parish to the rector, according to the act. The temporals of Bokenham priory in this town were taxed at 7*s*. 10*d*. In 1507, the town of Besthorp had lands here, lying by the Gildhall. In 1633, a fire broke out in the parsonage-yard, occasioned by carrying a lighted stick through it, which burned down the barn, stable, gate-house, the roof and seats of the church, and chancel, and all the timber-work of the steeple, to 790*l*. value.

[2] Dug. Mon. vol. i. 404.

[3] See Banham.

RECTORS.

1310, 16 kal. *Aug. John Le-Straunge*, priest, instituted to *Wilby*, in the Bishop's palace at *Eccles*. *York* Abbot.

1330, 7 kal. *May, John de Wilby*, priest. ALAN Abbot of *York*. *Nic. de Wilby*, parson of *Naketon*, was his executor.

1362, *John de Hemeling*, rector. (From a deed.)

Sir *Ralf de Clifton*; he resigned in

1370, 12 *March*, to *Robert de Twiwell*, sub-deacon, in exchange for *Dighton* rectory. *York* diocese.

1404, 11 *May, John Hawkeswell*, shaveling.

1424, 13 *Sept. Mich. Wolmer*, on *Hawkeswell's* resignation.

1426, 8 *Aug. Tho. Corky*, priest, *Wolmer* being deprived.

1452, 21 *Oct. Rich. Howson*, on *Corkby's* death.

1460, *Robert Marchall*, chaplain, on *Howson's* resignation.

1460, 14 *March, George Marchal*, chaplain, on *Robert's* resignation.

1463, 24 *Oct. Tho. Stanton*, by lapse; *John Basham*, chaplain, farmed it of him at 13 marks a year, and serving the cure, and three gowns a year, fitting the said *Thomas's* degree.

1476, 30 *May, Henry Cossa, or Cossey*, A. M. on *Stanton's* death. THOMAS Abbot of *York*. He had *Banham*, and was master of *Rushworth* college.

1483, *Richard Grey*, on *Cossey's* death.

1502, 6 *Oct. Robert Walden*, on *Grey's* resignation. All these rectors were presented by the Abbots.

1530, 11 *June, Miles Spencer*, doctor of laws, on *Walden's* death. WIL. CLEYDON, doctor of laws, by grant from the Abbot. He was after archdeacon of *Sudbury*, rector of *Heveningham* and *Redenhall* in *Norfolk*, vicar of *Soham* in *Cambridgeshire*, dean of *Chappel-Field* college, principal official, and vicar-general.[4]

1532, 21 *March*, Sir *John Milgate*; the ABBOT. He was the last prior of *Bokenham*.[5]

1540, 7 *Jan. Guy Kelsay*, chaplain. JOHN FOLBURY, &c. by grant of the turn from the late abbot.

1553, 16 *May, Kelsay* resigned, *Tho. Peyrson*, priest, succeeded. King EDWARD VI.

1555, 16 *Sept. George Vicars*, on *Peyrson's* resignation. LEONARD PALMER, Gent.

1563, 8 *Sept. Ottinwell Wetwode*, priest, on *Viker's* death; lapse; buried at *Eccles*, where he was rector.

1586, 13 *April, Peter Tytley*, A. M. EDWARD GRIGG, notary publick, by grant of the turn.

1586, 6 *Oct. Tho. Irland* on *Titley's* resignation. PETER GOOCHE of *Hargham*, by grant of the turn from *Ralf Mutley*, who had it of the grant of *John Chitham*, Gent true patron.

1587, 24 *Febr. Tho. Bludde*, on *Irland's* resignation. THO. GOOCH, doctor of physick, by grant of *John Chetham*, Gent. true patron. He had *Hargham*.

[4] Antiq. Capellæ, &c. published with Browne's posthumous work. Lond. 1712, p. 51.

[5] See Kenninghall, p. 223

1587, 16 *July*, *John Hatfield*, on *Bludd's* resignation. JAMES WRIGHT, Gent. by grant of *John Chetham*, gent. senior, true patron.

1627, 10 *Sept.* *Robert Boothe*, A.M. on *Hatfield's* death. JOHN BAGLEY of *Old Bokenham*, yeoman, true patron, (of whom the *Wilton's* purchased it.)

1644, *John Stukely*, on *Boothe's* death.

1657, *Richard Waddelow*, rector.

1679, 4 *March*, *Jonathan Norton*, A.M. NICHOLAS WILTON, Esq.

1686, 19 *Aug.* *Tho. Baron*, on *Norton's* death. *Ditto*.

1686, 11 *March*, *John Last*, A.M. on *Baron's* death. NICHOLAS WILTON. *Last* was also curate of *Old-Bokenham*.

1720, 26 *Oct.* *Nicholas Neech*, on *Last's* death. ANNE HARE, widow; he held it with *Shropham*, and resigned it for *Snitterton*, and The Rev. Mr. *John Hare*, LL.B. the present [1737] rector succeeded; who was presented by THOMAS HARE of *Hargham*, Esq. his eldest brother.

The CHURCH is dedicated to the honour of all the Saints; the chancel and south porch are tiled; there is a low square tower, and five bells.

On stones in the chancel.

Kedington impales *Buxton*, with two falchions for *Kedington's* crest.

Henry Kedington, Esq. died March 21 Anno Dom: 1713, aged 40 years.

Kedington, *arg.* on a bend *sab.* six falchions in saltire proper, impales BUXTON.

Margaret, Relict of Henry Kedington of Hockham in Norff: Esq; eldest daughter of Robert Buxton of Channons-Hall in Tybenham, Esq; died Oct: 21, 1711, aged 56 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of that faithful Patriot, and true Lover of his Country, Rob. Wilton of Wylby, in the County of Norff. Esquire, Son of Richard Wilton of Toperoft in the same County, Gent. by Anne the Daughter of Robert Buxton of Tybenham, Esq; his first Wife was Hannah, Daughter of Robert Jay, Gent. by whom he had Issue Hannah, living at the time of his Death: His second Wife was Susan, one of the Daughters of Sir Anthony Drury of Besthorp, Knt. by whom he had 3 daughters, Bridgett, Ann, Elizabeth, living at the time of his death: His last Wife was Bridgett, one of the Daughters of Sir John Mead, Knt. of Lofts in the County of Essex, by whom he left 2 Daughters, Joanna and Dorothy, and only one so much beloved son Nicholas, he exchanged this Mortal, for an immortal Life, the 19 of Nov. 1657, in the 58 Yeare of his Age.

Wilton's arms with three escutcheons joined to it, *viz.* *Jay*, *gul.* on a bend ingrailed *sab.* three cinquefoils *arg.* a crescent *or* for difference. *Drury*. *Meade*, *sab.* a chevron *or*, between three pelicans *az.* vulning themselves proper, a crescent.

S. M. Dominæ Brigitæ, Roberti Wilton, Armigeri, conjugis suavissimæ, Johannis Mede, Equitis aurati Filiæ quicquid uspiam Amoris, Sanctimoniæ, Prudentiæ, Veritatis, Honoris, repertum erat, in Terris experta, neque beata satis, adhuc inde cœlitum in album adscribi voluit, 15 Cal. Apr. An° Dni. 1652, Ætatis suæ 32°.

Arms against the north wall are, *Wilton* impaling *Mede, Drury,* and *Jay.*

Bell impaling *Knevett,* which was put up for Muriell, widow of Sir Robert Bell of Beaupre-Hall in Norff: Knt. Daughter of Sir Tho. Knyvet the Elder, of Ashwell-Thorp in Norff: Knt. who (they say) was buried here.

Per fess embattled, three suns proper, a coat of pretence, girone of eight, on a chief three annulets. Crest, a hawk.

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Peirson, the second wife of Tho. Peirson of Middleton, in the County of Norfolk, Esq; She dyed at this Place the 27*th* of Oct. 1727. The Few Years She lived in Norfolk, She gained a great Esteem by her good Nature, and Humanity to all People, an Account of her Family, which was very Honourable, as she was descended, from several Bishops, as well as other Clergy of uncommon Credit, is to be seen in the Church of Midleton.

The following inscriptions in the church,

Hic jacet Corpus Johannis Hatfield, Clerici, qui obijt 8vo die Sept. Anno Domini, 1627.

Wilton impales *Drury.*

D. N. Susannæ Roberti Wilton, Armigeri, Conjugis secundæ, Anthonij Drury Equitis aurati Filiæ, Tranquilli Cineres, cujus Pars purior, Turbine fatigata terrestri, ad Cœli Quietem advolavit, Calendis Augusti, A° Dni. 1643. Ætat. suæ 34.

A broken inscription for Hannah, Daughter of Henry Jay of London, Clothier, Wife of Robert Wilton, who died the 16 of April, 1635, aged 31.

Another inscription for Jay himself, who died the last of Jan. 1635.

Anne, Sister to John Hatfield, Clerk, died the 29*th* of Jan. 1648.

OLD-BUKENHAM

RECEIVED its name from the number of bucks with which the woods here formerly abounded, *Bucham*, *Bukham*, and *Bukenham*, being plainly the village of bucks, and not of beech trees, as Mr. *Camden* imagined,[6] there being none of them in this county, as Sir *Henry Spelman* rightly observes;[7] and the additional title of *Old* was afterwards added, to distinguish it from *New-Bukenham*, which was taken out of it.

RALF GUADER Earl of *Norfolk* owned the whole town (except the carucate which belonged to *Bury* abbey) in the Confessor's time, when there were 3 carucates in demean, and woods sufficient to maintain 182 swine, 21 socmen of his own, and 43 that were under the protection of other men, all which the Earl joined to his manor. In the Conqueror's time it was worth 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and two sextaries of honey; and when all was joined, it was risen to 32*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 20*s.* as a present or gift; it was two miles long and as much broad, and paid 19*d.* *geld* or *tax* out of every 20*s.* raised on the hundred.[8] This Earl fled the realm, and so forfeited all his estate to the Conqueror, who owned it at the survey, when it was one of his manors that he entrusted Earl *Goderic* with the management of. At this time there were only two parishes, *viz.* *All-Saints* and St. *Andrew's*, and a castle which stood just by the abbey. The land on which *New-Bukenham* was after built was that part of St. *Andrew's* parish which belonged to the Bishop of *Thetford's* manor of *Eccles*, and was called *Bishop's-Haugh*, the tithes of which now are, and always were, paid to the rector of *Eccles*, the land belonging to that manor originally, and the Bishop granting them to the domestick chaplain of his palace at *Eccles*, to whom he generally gave that rectory.

ALBINI. The Conqueror gave the castle and manor, and all that belonged to Earl *Ralf*, to *William de Albany*, *Albini*, *Albigni*, *de*

[6] Gibson's Camden, fol. 384.

[7] Spelman's Icenia.

[8] Serpeham Hund. (fol. 32.) Terre Regis quam Godricus servat. Bucham tenuit Radus. Comes, T.R.E. iiii. car. terre et m° iiii. et dim. tunc et post ix. villi. tunc xxiiii m° xv. m° xxviii. bord. et tunc xii. acr prati m° xx. tunc i. car. in dnio. post et modo ii. semper iii. car. hominum; tunc silva cxx. porc. m.° lx. hic jacent xxi soc. ii. car. terre et x. acr. prati et i. bor. semp. iii. car. silva x. porc. semp. iiii. animalia xii. porc. et lxviii. oves, et xliii. soc. x. car. terre, lx. acr. prati. silva xxxx. porc. semp. xii. villi. et xlvi. bord. Tunc xxiiii. car. post et m° xvi. et ii. mol. et in predictis xliii. sochemanis habuere alij homines commendationem, sed Radulfus eos omnes addidit huic manerio tempore Regis Willi. totum valuit tunc vi. lib. et xiii. sol. et iiii.*d.* et duos sextarios mellis, post et modo xxxii. lib. blancas, et xiii. sol. et. iii.*d.* et xx. sol. de getsuma ad numerum. Totum habet i. leug. in longo, et i. leug. in lato, et xviii.*d.* de Gelto.

Albenio,[9] who came into *England* with him, together with *Wymondham*, *Snetesham*, and *Kenninghall*,[1] to be held by the service of being butler to the Kings of *England* on the day of their coronation,[2] for which reason he was always styled *Pincerna Regis*, or the King's Butler; he founded *Wymondham* abbey, where he was buried, before the high altar, by *Maud* his wife, daughter of *Roger Bygot* Earl of *Norfolk*, with whom he had 10 knights fees in *Norfolk*, of Earl *Roger's* gift; he was son of *Roger de Albini*, by *Amy de Molbray* his wife, and brother to that famous *Nigell de Albini*, whose posterity assumed the name of *Mowbray*, or *Molbray*, from that of his mother.[3]

William, his eldest son, succeeded him; he was called *William with the strong hand*, because among other valiant exploits, he slew a fierce lion; the occasion was thus, as Mr. *Dugdale* relates it: "It "happened that the Queen of *France*, being then a widow, and a "very beautiful woman, became much in love with a knight of that "country, who was a comely person, and in the flower of his youth; "and because she thought that no man excelled him in valour, she "caused a tournament to be proclaimed throughout her dominions, "promising to reward those who should exercise themselves therein, "according to their respective merits; and concluding, that if the "person whom she so well affected, should act his part better than "others, in those military exercises, she might marry him without "any dishonour to herself.

"Hereupon divers gallant men, from foreign parts, hasting to "*Paris*, among others came this our *William de Albini*, bravely "accoutred, and in the tournament excelled all others, overcoming "many, and wounding one mortally with his launce; which being "observed by the Queen, she became exceedingly enamoured of "him, and forthwith invited him to a costly banquet, and afterwards "bestowing certain jewels upon him, offered him marriage. But "having plighted his troth to the Queen of *England*, then a widow, "refused her: whereat she grew so discontented, that she consulted "with her maids, how she might take away his life; and in pursuance "of that design, enticed him into a garden, where there was a secret "cave, and in it a fierce lion, into which she descended by divers "steps, under colour of shewing him the beast. And when she told "him of his fierceness, he answered, that it was a womanish and not "manly quality, to be afraid thereof, but having him there, by the "advantage of a folding door, thrust him in to the lion. Being "therefore in this danger, he rolled his mantle about his arm, and "putting his hand into the mouth of the beast, pulled out his tongue "by the root; which done he followed the Queen to her palace, and "gave it to one of her maids, to present to her.

"Returning therefore into *England*, with the fame of this glorious "exploit, he was forthwith advanced to the Earldom of *Arundell*,

[9] Mr. Le Neve observes, this William had no lands in Norfolk in the Conqueror's time; but it is a mistake, for all records say he had it of the Conqueror's gift, though indeed the greatest part of his estate, no less than 42 fees, was infeoffed in William his father, by Henry I. (Dug. Bar. vol. i. 120. Vincent against Brook, fol. 19.)

[1] See Kenninghall, p. 216.

[2] This service is still performed by the several manors in their respective turns.

[3] Dug. Bar. vol. i. 121

"and for his arms the lion given him; nor was it long after, that "the Queen of *England* accepted him for her husband, whose name was "*Adeliza*, or *Alice*, widow to King *Henry* I. and daughter to *God-"frey*, Duke of *Lorrain*, which *Adeliza* had the castle of *Arundell*, "and county, in dowry from that King."[4] And in the beginning of King *Henry* the Second's time, he not only obtained the castle and honour of *Arundell* to himself and his heirs, but also a confirmation of the Earldom of *Sussex*,[5] granted to him by the third penny of the pleas of that county, which in ancient times was the usual way of investing such great men in the possession of any earldom, after those ceremonies of girding with the sword, and putting on the robes, were performed, which have ever, till of late, been thought essential to their creation. In the time of King *Stephen* he founded the abbey here, and built the present castle, as you may see in the accounts of them; and dying in 1176, was buried by his father at *Wymondham*.

WILLIAM DE ALBINI, his eldest son, Earl of *Arundell*, became lord at his father's death, and paid 100*l*. for his relief, for his estate in *Norfolk*; he married *Maud*, daughter and heiress of *James de Sancto Hillario*, and dying at *Waverley* in 1176, was buried at *Wymondham*.

WILLIAM DE ALBINI, or *Albany*, Earl of *Arundell* and *Sussex*, his son, succeeded; he married *Mabell*, daughter of *Hugh Kiviliock* Earl of *Chester*, by whom he had two sons and four daughters, *William* and *Hugh*, both Earls of *Sussex*; he died in 1199, and was buried at *Wymondham*.

WILLIAM DE ALBANY, Earl of *Arundell* and *Sussex*, son of *William* aforesaid, and *Mabell* his wife, died in his return from *Damieta* in *Palestine*, *anno* 1221, and was brought over into *England* by *Thomas*, a monk of St. *Alban's*, and buried by his ancestors at *Wymondham* abbey, leaving his brother,

HUGH DE ALBANY Earl of *Arundel* and *Sussex*, his heir,[6] whom *Hugh de Burgh*, Chief Justice of *England*, had the custody of, which he assigned to *William* Earl *Warren*, who in his right served King *Henry* III. at his nuptials, with the royal cup, the said *Hugh* being then a youth, and not knighted; he married *Isabel*, daughter of the said Earl *Warren*, who, after his death, founded the nunnery of *Marham*, at her own charge, out of her dowry, and died in 1242, without issue,[7] leaving his great inheritance to be divided among his four sisters, his heiresses,[8] and was buried with his ancestors in the abbey church of St. *Mary* at *Wymondham*, *Isabel* his widow having the

[4] Dug. Bar. vol. i. 118. I am sensible how much Mr Vincent ridicules this story, (fol. 21,) but as I find it in authors of as good authority as himself, and some of the ancient bearings of the Arundell family having the lion without a tongue, I could not omit inserting it.

[5] Though he was mostly known by the titles of Arundell and Chichester, at which places his chief residence used to be, yet it was the county of Sussex that he was really Earl of. Dug. Bar. vol. i. 119. He founded the little priory of Pynham near Arundell, and the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr in Wymondham. (Vincent 653.)

[6] This Hugh, at the coronation of Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Earl of Provence, then married to the King, deputed the Earl Warren to serve his office of the botelry, he being incapacitated to serve that office himself, as being then excommunicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, because when the archbishop was hunting in the said Hugh's forest in Sussex, he took away his dogs; the archbishop claiming it as his right to hunt in any forest in England, whenever he pleased, which matter was not then determined.

[7] Vincent, 653.

[8] The pedigrees and accounts of this family vary much, as may be seen by

manors of *Wimondham* and *Kenninghall* assigned for her maintenance, till her dowry was set out, which was done soon after, and the manors of *Snetesham*, *Wimondham*, *Plesset*, and *Kenninghall*, with the hundred of *Giltcross* in *Norfolk*, besides many others in other counties, were allotted to her.[9]

ROBERT DE TATESHALE, and MABELL[1] his wife, who was the eldest, had the castle and manors of *Bukenham*, *Wimondham*, &c. for their capital seat.

JOHN, son of *John Fitz-Alan*, and ISABEL his wife, who was fourth sister, had *Arundel* castle, manor, &c. for their capital seat.

ROGER DE SOMERY, who married NICHOLEA, the third sister had *Barwe* in *Leicestershire*, &c. for their chief seat.

ROGER DE MONTEALT, who married CECILY, the second sister, had the castle of *Rising*, with the manors of *Kenninghall*, *Snetesham*, &c. for their principal seat; together with the hundred of *Smithdon*, and the fourth part of the tollbooth at *Lynn*, which was now divided into four parts, so that a fourth part attended each of the inheritances. And thus the castle and manor came to

Sir ROBERT DE TATESHALE, who made it his principal seat. He was descended from *Eudo*, who with *Pinco*, his sworn brother in war, (though no other way related,) came into *England* with Duke *William*, and merited so well from him in that service, that in recompense thereof he gave them the lordship of *Tateshale*, with *Thorp* hamlet, and *Kirkeby* town in *Lincolnshire*, to be equally shared between them; *Eudo* to hold his part of the King, and *Pinco* his of St. *Cuthbert* of *Durham*. *Eudo* settled at *Tateshale*, and assumed its name for his sirname. His arms were, chequy *or* and *gul.* a chief *erm.*; he was succeeded by *Hugh* his son, who founded *Kirstead* abbey in *Lincolnshire*. In 1139, *Robert*, his son, inherited, who left *Philip*, whose son, Sir *Robert de Tateshale*, was so great a benefactor to *Bukenham* priory, that the canons of that house altered their common seal, and put in his arms along with their founder's. Among other things, he gave the church of St. *Martin* in *New-Bukenham*, and half an acre of land in *Gunneby*, called *Munkwell*, with the advowson of the church of *Gunneby*, for a yearly *pittance*;[2] he left

Sir ROBERT DE TATESHALE, who married *Mabell* aforesaid, his son and heir, who granted to the canons here liberty of *faldage* for 200 sheep in *Attleburgh*, with free pasturage for them there, and 53 acres arable land in *Bukenham*, besides other gifts. In *Lovell's* Book in the Exchequer,[3] he is found to hold this castle and manor by the service of the *botelry*, and the manors of *Babingle*, *Tibenham*, *Topcroft*, and *Denton*, in capite, as parcel of his barony. After *Mabell's* death he married a daughter of *John De-Grey*, and died in 1248, leaving

ROBERT, his son and heir, then 26 years old, who married *Joan*, daughter of *Ralf Fitz-Ranulf*, lord of *Midleham* in *Yorkshire*. He stood firm to *Henry* III. in his barons wars, and was besieged in his

comparing Vincent, Brook, Mr. Dugdale, and others, of all which I have chose to follow the first, his account best agreeing with such records as I have seen, though it varies much from Mr. Dugdale's. Vincent on Brook, fol. 19 to 22, Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 118 to 132.

[9] See p. 213, 216.

[1] Amabillia, Dug. Bar. vol. i. 440.

[2] *Pittances* were small portions at meals, added to the common allowance of the monks; and in most religious houses the care of them belonged to an officer for that purpose, called Pittanciarius.

[3] Fol. 29.

castle of *Bukenham* by Sir *Henry Hastyngs*. He died in 1272, seized of *Bukenham* manor and castle, of *Tibenham*, *Topcroft*, *Denton*, &c. with all the knights fees held of the lordship or honour, together with the advowsons of *Reydon*, *Stanhow*, *Congham* St. *Mary*, and two parts of *Attleburgh*, of *Wimondham* abbey, the fourth part of *Lynn* tolbooth, &c. leaving

Sir Robert de Tateshale, his son and heir, then 21 years old, who, in 1285, had view of *frankpledge*, free-warren, and gallows, and a *Saturday* market, assize of *bread* and *ale*, and a fair yearly on St. *Martin's* Day, and another market every *Thursday* in *Attleburgh*, belonging to his manor of *Bukenham* castle, and *Plassing Hall* in *Besthorp*. In an old roll about this time, it appears that there were many manors held by knight's service of this castle, and among the free tenants by scutage were these, Sir *William de Montecaniso*, *Giles de Wachesham*, Knt. Sir *Harvy de Stanhaw*, Sir *William Cumyn*, Sir *Richard de Quatefeld*, the lady *Lora de Bayliol*, the heirs of *Simon de Keninghall*, *Ralf de Morley*, *Richard de Snittertone*, Sir *Robert de Sheltone*, *John de Berdewelle*.

Mathew Cachevache, *Robert de Bukenham*, &c. were tenants in soccage.

William and *John de Hargham*, *Richard*, son of *Will. de Snitterton*, *Tho. de Ascheby*, held lands in *Hargham* by soccage, and so did *Richard de Lirling*, and Sir *Will. de Lirling's* heirs; *John de Methelond* in *Lirling*, *Roger de Caston* in *Ellingham*, *Will.* and *Richard de Mortimer*, *Peter de Thelvetham*, *William*, son of *Will. de Fossato*, in *Attleburgh*, &c. In 1288, he was lord of the castle and manor of *Bukenham*, the manor of *Lathes* in *Old-Bukenham*, the *burgage*, and the court belonging to the weekly market in *New Bukenham*, the manors of *Wimondham*, *Topcroft*, *Denton*, *Tibenham*, *Freebridge* hundred, &c. and died in 1297, leaving his estate to

Sir Robert,[4] his son and heir, then 24 years old, married to *Eve*, daughter of *Robert de Tibetot*, who, after his decease, married to Sir *John de Cove*, and held *Shropham* hundred, *Topcroft* and *Denton* manors, in dower, till 1349. He died in 1302, leaving

Robert de Tateshale, his son and heir, then 15 years old, who died a minor, without issue, in 1310, leaving his inheritance divisible among his three aunts, or their heirs:

Emma, or Amy, married Sir *Osbert de Caily*, Knt.

Joan, Sir *Robert*[5] *de Dryby*, Knt.

Isabel, Sir *John de Orreby*, Knt. Among whom the estate was divided, as follows.

Thomas[6] de Caily,[7] son of Sir *Osbert*, had livery of his mother's inheritance in 1306, when he had *Bukenham* castle, and the advow-

[4] This Sir Robert granted a manor in Denton and Aldeberg to William Bernak, and Alice his wife, and their heirs, as the original grant in my own collections informs me.

[5] Others say, Simon de Dryby.

[6] He had liberty of free-warren in all his demeans of Wymondham, Wulterton, and Babingle in Norfolk; all which he died seized of, and they went to Adam de Clifton. This Thomas was in the Scotch wars with King Edward I. was summoned to parliament in Edward the Second's time, Roger de Clifton was his Esquire, and got into such favour with him by his good service, that he gave him his sister Margaret in marriage. Some call this Thomas de Cailli, Adam.

[7] The Caillis took their name from that town in Normandy. (Neustria Pia. p. 15.)

son of the priory there, the fourth part of the manor, and the half parts of other manors thereto belonging, two parts of *Wimondham*, the fourth part of all the lands in *Attleburgh*, and the third part of those in *Tibenham*, the third part of two parts of the fourth part of the profits of *Lynn* tolbooth called the *Green Garth*, and 11*l.* 2*s.* yearly rent in *Norfolk*; all of which, together with *Cranwich*, *East-Bradenham*, *Hildeburgworth* or *Hilburgh*, the advowson of *Hilburgh* church, and of St. *Margaret's* free chapel there, he died seized in 1316, leaving *Adam*, son of Sir *Roger de Clifton*, by *Margaret*, his only sister, his cousin and heir, then nine years old.

Joan de Driby had the castle of *Tatshale*, &c. and the 8th part of *Bukenham* manor, the third part of *Wimondham*, 150 acres of land, several parcels of meadow and pasture, 7*s. ob.* rent, and the rent of two sparrow or sparhawks, in *Old* and *New-Bukenham*, *Attleburgh*, and *Elingham*, and a third part of the hundred of *Shropham*, which was then divided, and each had an equal share attending their inheritances, all which this *Joan*, then widow of *Robert de Driby*, settled on

Gilbert de Bernak, parson of *Tateshale*, and *John de Gislingham*, parson of *Wolfreton*, her trustees, who were to hold it for her use during her life, remainder to *William Bernak* and *Alice* his wife, who died about 1340, seized of the third parts of *Wimondham* and *Bukenham*, manors, and the third part of *Plassing Hall* or *Plesset's*, in *Atleburgh* and *Besthorp*.

In 1340, the aforesaid *Hugh*[8] *Bernak*, clerk, died, when he held *Old-Bukenham* part, for life, by feoffment from *Alice Bernak*, and *John*, son of *William Bernak*, remainder to *John* and his heirs, who died in 1345, seized of the whole manors of *Hetherset*, *Denton*, and *Plassing Hall*, and the third part of *Wymondham*, and *Bukenham*, and this year *Joan* his widow was allowed her dower out of all the said manors; but soon after it was settled wholly on particular manors. *John Bernak*, his eldest son, died a minor, leaving his inheritance to *William*, his brother and heir, who died in 1359, leaving *Maud*, his sister, then wife of Sir *Ralf de Cromwell*, lord of *Tateshale*, his sole heir.

John de Orreby, and *Isabel* his wife, had among others, the manor of *Tibenham* in *Norfolk*, (except the third part of the park, which *Tho. de Caily* held, in part of his portion,) and the eighth part of *Bukenham* manor, in recompense of the eighth part of the parks of *Bukenham*, which was assigned to the said *Thomas*, and the eighth part of the lands in *Attleburgh*, *viz.* 19 messuages, &c. in *Attleburgh*, *Bukenham*, *Besthorp*, *Elyngham*, and *Tybenham*. *Phillip de Orreby* was their son and heir, whose son, *John de Orreby*, died in 1352, leaving *Margaret* his widow, who died in 1368, and *Joan de Orreby*,

[8] This Hugh held the manor of Old-Bukenham for life, (except the park,) of the gift and feoffment of Alice Bernak, and John, son of Will. Barnak, on condition that after his death it should return to John, son of Will. Barnak, and his heirs, it being held of the King in capite, by the service of the eighth part of a third part of the fourth part of the botelry; he held also one messuage, 39 acres of arable land, and 9 of meadow, 7 of pasture, and 20*s.* rent in New-Bukenham, Attleburgh, Elingham, and Wilby, by the service of the twentieth part, of the third part of the fourth part of the botelry, to remain as aforesaid, and also one messuage, 43 acres, and the sixth part of a watermill, &c. in Denton, by the service of the tenth part of the third part of the fourth part of the botelry.

his sole daughter and heiress, who married first to Sir *Henry Percy*, who died in 1367, and after to Sir *Constantine Clifton*: she had one daughter, *Mary Piercy*, her sole heiress, who was married to Sir *John Roos* of *Hamlak*, Knt. without issue, but died before her mother.

In 1360, Sir RALF CROMWELL, Knt. in right of *Maud Bernak*, his wife, became lord of the manors of *Hethersete*, *Plassinghall* in *Besthorp*, *Denton*, &c. all which (except *Hetherset*[9] were held of the King in capite, as parcel of the barony of *Tateshall*; he had his parts of *Bukenham*, *Wymundham*, and *Shropham* hundred, for which he did homage to the King, and had livery thereof, to him and his heirs by *Maud*. In 1394, a writ was directed to *John Knevet*, escheator of *Norfolk*, to divide the lands, and deliver seizin to *Constantine de Clifton*, and *Maud*, wife of Sir *Ralf Cromwell*, Knt. cousins and heirs of *Mary*, widow of *John* Lord *Roos* of *Hamlak*, daughter and heir of *Joan*, daughter and heir of *John de Orreby*. In 1395, he had the fourth part of *Lathes* manor, two parts of *Gryshaugh* in *Wymondham*, and the parts of the manors of *Old* and *New-Bukenham*, *Tybenham*, &c. as they were divided by their ancestors. This *Ralf* died in 1398, *Maud* his widow died in 1418, leaving *Ralf*[1] (after Lord *Cromwell*) her grandson and heir, he being son of *Ralf*, who died in his father's lifetime; he was after Lord Treasurer, but having no issue by *Margaret*, daughter of *John*, and sister and coheir of *William* Lord *Deincourt*, his wife, at his death in 1455, his three aunts[2] became his heirs, *viz. Elizabeth*, married to Sir *John Clifton*; *Hawise*, to *Thomas* Lord *Bardolph*; and *Maud*; to *John Fitz-Williams*; and they inherited his whole estate, *viz. Plasset*, or *Plassinghall* manor, which is a member of *Bukenham* manor, *Bukenham*, the fourth part of *Lyn* tolbooth, the advowsons of *Attleburgh*, *Congham*, St. *Agnes*, and St. *Mary*, *Stanhow*, *Denton*, and *Tasboro*, the manors of *Herdesete*, *Wymundham*, *Gonvyle's* in *Wymundham*, *Besthorp*, *Eccles*, *Tibenham*, *Denton*, *Babingle*, &c. He was buried in his collegiate church of *Tateshale*.

And now we must return to the CLIFTONS, who all along held the castle, and the best part of the manor, from the year 1316, when *Adam*,[3] son of Sir *Roger de Clifton*, by *Margaret*, only sister to Sir *Tho. de Caily*, became his heir; he married *Eleanor*, daughter of Sir

[9] Hetherset was returned to be held of some other.

[1] Dug. Bar. vol. ii. fol. 46. In 1431, he was summoned to parliament, constituted Chamberlain of the Household, Treasurer of the Exchequer, &c.

[2] Mr. Neve rightly observes, that these three were heirs also to the two sisters of the last Sir Ralf Cromwell, viz. John, who married Humfry Bouchier, Knt. Lord Cromwell, and Maud, that married Gervase Clifton, Knt. Vincent says, Bourchier was Lord Cromwell in right of Joan his wife, which Joan, (as he says) was daughter of Richard Stanhope, Esq. and niece and coheir of Ralf Lord Cromwell, and not sister, as others say; she after married Sir Robert Ratcliff. In 1462, a fine was levied between the Bishop of Winchester, Sir Thomas Tirrel, and other trustees, by which Gunvile's manor in Wymondham, Whethamstede in Hartfordshire, and Little-Burle in Northamptonshire, and others, were settled on them, by Humfry Bourchier, Knt. Lord Cromwell, and Joan his wife, one of the heirs of Ralf Cromwell, late Lord Cromwell, and Gervase Clifton, and Maud his wife the other. (Fin. Divers. Com. E. 4. L. 1. N° 8.) 1377, 1398, Alice Perrers held part of Bukenham, Tybenham, and Shropham hundred, and is a convict. 1498, Gilbert Talbot, Knt. is said to to hold a third part of Bukenham castle, Shropham hundred, &c. but I know not in whose right.

[3] In 1331, this Adam granted license to Walter de Fileby, Sir Tho. de Preston, Parson of Colby, and Sir Stephen

Robert Mortimer of *Attleburgh*, Knt. who died in 1366, and had two sons, *Constantine*, his eldest, died before him, but left issue by *Katherine*, daughter of *Wm. De-la-pole*, his wife; Sir *John Clifton*, Knt. Sir *Adam de Clifton*, Knt. his second son, who had *Denvere*, and *Frebridge* hundred, &c. to him and his heirs male, died *anno* 1411, leaving Sir *Robert Clifton*, Knt. his son and heir, who was sheriff of *Norfolk* in 1412, and died in 1442,[4] and was buried in *Bukenham* priory, as was *Alice*, his widow, in 1455; *Thomas Clifton*, Esq. their son and heir, died in 1452; *Joan*, his widow, was alive in 1462; they left Sir *Robert Clifton*, Knt[5] their son and heir, who died without issue male in 1490, and his estate went to Sir *William Knevet*, Knt. son of Sir *John*, and grandson of Sir *John Knevet*, who married *Elizabeth*, sister, and at length heiress, to Sir *John Clifton*, the last male of the elder branch, to which we must now return.

Sir JOHN CLIFTON, Knt. of *Bukenham* castle in 1373, had livery of all his lands, as heir to Sir *Adam de Clifton*, his grandfather; he was summoned to parliament from 1375 to 1388, when he died, on St. *Lawrence's* Day, at *Rhodes*, seized of *Bukenham* castle and manors, *Hilburghworth*, *West Bradenham*, and *Cranwyse*, with the advowsons of *Hilburgh* and *Cranwyse*, and the manor of *Babyngle*, &c. leaving *Constantine*, his son and heir, then 16 years old. He married *Elizabeth*, one of the heirs of *Ralf* Lord *Cromwell*, by which match that part of *Bukenham*, &c. which she had for her share, united again; she outlived him, and married Sir *Edward Bensted*.

CONSTANTINE, their son and heir, had livery of his inheritance in 1393, and was summoned to parliament in that and the next year, but never after;[6] he married *Katherine*, daughter of *Robert* Lord *Scales*, by *Margaret*, daughter of *Robert Howard* of *East-Winch*, who outlived him, and held in dower, till 1432, (in which year she died,) the manor of *Babyngle*, two parts of *Gryshaugh* in *Wymondham*, *Bukenham*, *Lathes* manor, the profits of the court at *Attleburgh*, the court of the market at *New-Bukenham*, and the part of *Lyn* tolbooth, all which at her death joined to the rest of the estate, in their son and heir,

Sir JOHN CLIFTON[7] of *Bukenham* castle Knt. who died in 1447,

parson of Lound, that they might give a messuage and 8 acres of land, with the advowson of St. Peter's church at Mundham, with all other the tenements which he had licensed them to purchase of Sir John de Shelton, Knt. in Mundham, Sethyng, Tweyt, and Siseland, to the master and brethren of St. Giles's hospital at Norwich; his deed is dated at Hildeburgworth, (or Hilboro,) and to it hangs a fair seal of his arms. Autog. penes Majorem et Communitatem Civitatis Norwici in Armario suo.

[4] Sir Rob. Clifton, Knt. Constable of Burdeaux in Normandy, by his will, (proved 1446, but dated in 1442,) ordered his body to be buried in England, in the conventual church of St. James at Old-Bukenham: Alice his wife, the lady Hastyngs his daughter, and Alice and Eleanor, two other daughters, who were nuns, are mentioned in it, Will. Tirrell, Esq. was a witness to it, he being then at Burdeaux. (Regr. Wylby, 128, b.)

[5] In 1462, after his mother Joan's death, he granted Denver manor, &c. to Sir William Willoughby, Knt. and his wife, and Sir John Willoughby, Knt. (Claus. 3 E. 4. M. 5.) In 1481, Thomas Brewse, in right of Elizabeth his wife, had Denton and Topcroft manors assigned to them, as parcel of the lands of Robert de Clifton. (Claus. 22 E. 4.)

[6] Dug. Bar. vol. ii. 168.

[7] 1441, Sir John Clifton, Knt. as heir of Sir Baldwyn Botetourt of Cranworth, released all his right in Botetourt's manor in Kymburle, to John Wodehouse, Esq. In 1437, he surrendered Tudenham manor in Suffolk to Master Thomas Well and his assigns, it having been long in contest between them.

seized of *Bukenham* castle, and the greater parts of the manors thereto belonging, of the hundred of *Shropham*, the manor of *Briston*, *Grishagh*, *Topcroft*, *Denton*, *Babingle*, *Hilboro*, *Cranwich*, *West Bradenham*, a third part of *Becon's* manor, &c. by his will, proved in 1447, *Sept.* 8, he ordered to be buried in the church of St *Mary* at *Wymondham* priory, and gave to the high altar of the church of St *Martin* at *New-Bukenham*, 40*s.* and 10 marks to repair the church; to the gild of the *Blessed Virgin* in that church, 10 marks; to *Guy*, his gentleman, 100*s.*; to *John Fader*, 2*s.* a day for his life, out of *Bukenham* castle manor, to keep the park; to *Joan* his wife, his manor of *Burston* in fee simple,[8] the castle of *Bukenham*, *Lathes* manor, *Shropham* hundred, and *Tibenham* manor, to her for life; and orders his executors to perform the will of *Constantine Clifton*, as to settling 10*l.* a year rent on *Bukenham* priory; he also gave 10*l.* annual rent to the Prior of *Wymondham*, out of his own lands, to find a monk for ever to sing for his and *Joan* his wife's soul. He gave *Grishagh* manor in *Wymondham*, the manors of *Babingle* and *Hofferton* in *Norfolk*, and *Walderton* manor in *Sussex*, and other lands and tenements of his own purchase, to be sold, &c. the manors of *Hilboro*, *Cranwich*, and *West Bradenham*, to be held by his executors twelve years, and then to go to his right heirs; *Robert Clifton*, his cousin, to have the manor of *Topcroft cum Denton* to him and his heirs, on condition he made a free estate to his executors in his manors of *Haukers* in *Harleston*, and *Shelley*, one of which was to be sold by his executors, and the other to go to his heirs, according to the change agreed on between them; *John Briggs* to have an annuity out of *Linford* manor, and the refusal of buying it; *Joan* his wife, *John Heydon*, *John Brigge*, &c. executors; his good lord the Marquis of *Suffolk*, Sir *Andrew Ogard*, Knt. and his cousin *Thomas Tuddenham*, supervisors; and by a codicil he declares, that he had sold to his beloved son, Sir *Andrew Ogard*, Knt. for 3000 marks, the castle, manors, and hundred of *Shropham*, two parts of *Grishagh*, &c. on condition to find a chaplain in the conventual church of St. *James* at *Old-Bukenham*, according to the will of *Constantine Clifton*, Esq. his father, for which he was to amortise lands to that value;[9] he also gave 20*s.* towards the building of *Wymondham* new steeple. *Joan* his wife was daughter and coheir of Sir *Edmund de Thorp*, Knt. the younger, of *Ashwell-Thorp*, and widow of Sir *Rob. Echingham*; they had only one daughter, *viz.*

MARGARET CLIFTON, who married Sir *Andrew Ogard*[1] of *Bukenham* castle, Knt.; she died issueless, before her father; Sir *Andrew* died in 1454, and the whole estate reverted to

ELIZABETH, aunt to the said *Margaret*, who married Sir *John Knevet*, Knt.; but yet, in 1459, *Alice*, first widow of Sir *Andrew Ogard*, Knt. then of Sir *Hugh Cokessey* of *Cokessey* in *Worcestershire*,

[8] See p. 130.

[9] Burston Meldynghall was then amortized, p. 129.

[1] In 1450, Sir Andrew Ogard, Knt. held, jointly with Richard Earl of Salisbury, and others, Bukenham castle, and Old and New-Bukenham manors, Lathes, Tibenham, two parts of Grishagh, Hackbechhall in Emneth, Meldinghall in Burston, Bittering-Parva, Le-Rye, and Heleigh manors in Hertford-shire, and Henry Ogard was his son and heir, four years old; Andrew Ogard, Esq.; George and Henry his sons were feoffees, among others, for Eccles manor by the sea, in 1519, when it was settled on Christopher Coote, and Elizabeth Wichingham.

held the castle and manors, and those of *Lathes*, *New-Bukenham*, *Honyngham*, *Tybenham*, and *Wylby*, two parts of *Grisagh*, *Bromley*, and *Bokham* in *Surrey*, to her death in 1460.

JOHN FITZ-WILLIAMS, lord of *Elmly* and *Spotsburgh* in *Yorkshire*, married *Maud*, one of the heiresses of *Ralf* Lord *Cromwell*, and in her right had a third part of the third part of the manor; they left Sir *John Fitz-Williams* their son and heir, who married *Eleanor*, daughter of Sir *Henry Green* of *Drayton* in *Northamptonshire*, whose son, Sir *John Fitz-Williams* of *Elmley*, married *Margaret*, daughter of *Tho. Clavel* the elder of *Aldwark*, whose son, *Will. Fitz-Williams* of *Elmley*, married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Tho. Chaworth*, whose son, *John Fitz-Williams*, senior, married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *John Conyers*, Knt. of *Stockton* in the county of *Durham*; *John Fitz-Williams*, Esq. their son, died in 1487, before his father, and left by *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Richard Fitz-Williams*, his wife, one son, *William Fitz-Williams* of *Elmley*, Esq.[2] who married *Margaret*, daughter of Sir *Rob. Broughton*, and dying without issue in 1516, left his two aunts his heirs, *Margaret* married to *Tho. Southill* of *Southill Hall* in *Yorkshire*, who had one daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *Henry Savile* of *Thornhill* in *Yorkshire*; and *Dorothy*, to Sir *Will. Cropley* of *Sportsburgh*, Knt. by whom he had *Phillip Cropley*; but as the chief, if not all this part, was united to the other, by different purchases, it will be needless to trace their descendants any further, the whole being united in the *Knevets*.

Sir JOHN KNEVET, Knt. of *Bukenham* castle, *Norfolk*, married *Elizabeth*, sister, and at length heiress, of Sir *John Clifton*, Knt. and, in 1461, held the castle and manors of *Old* and *New-Bukenham*, *Lathes*, two parts of *Grishaugh* in *Wymondham*, &c.; he was son of *John de Knevet*, Esq. by *Joan*, daughter and coheir of *John Buttetort* of *Mendlesham* in *Suffolk*, and grandson to Sir *John Knevet*, Knt. Lord Chancellor of *England* in 1371. He left

Sir JOHN KNEVET of *Bukenham* castle, Knt. his son and heir, who married *Alice*, daughter and coheir of *Will. Lynnes*, by whom he had

Sir WILLIAM KNEVET of *Bukenham* castle, Knt. who, in 1483, was attainted by the name of Sir *Will. Knevet*, Knt. of *Bukenham*, conjurer, together with the Earl of *Richmond*, *John* Earl of *Oxford*, &c. in the parliament summoned the 25th *Jan.* 1st *Richard* III. as being partakers with *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, (afterwards *Henry* VII.) which cost him a good part of his estate, for he conveyed to that King his castle and manor of *Bukenham*, the manors of *Old-Bukenham*, *Carleton*, and *Tibenham*, which he had again, when that monster was taken off; and then also he was forced to convey to Sir *James Tirrell*, that King's great favourite, and then Constable of the Tower, his manors of *Hilboro*, and two parts of *Grishaugh* in *Wyndham*. In 1491, he was found to be cousin and heir to Sir *Robert*

[2] In 1511, Will. Fitz-Williams, Esq. died seized of the moiety of Stow-Bedon manor, held by fealty of the Queen, as of her hundred of Waylond, the moiety of Hedirsete held of the Queen's manor of Swaffham, as parcel of Richmond honour, by 18s. rent, Wimondham, Gryshaugh, alias Cromwell's moiety, the two moieties or whole manor called the Close manor, in Old-Bukenham, by part of the botelry, a moiety of Plassinghall in Besthorp and Attleburgh, held of Edmund, son and heir of Tho. Knevet, Knt. by the rent of one pair of gilt spurs a year.

Clifton, Knt. being then 51 years old. He had three wives; first, *Alice*, daughter of *John Grey*, brother of *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, and widow of *Nicholas Gibson*, sheriff of *London*; his second was *Joan*, daughter of *Humphry Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*; she was living in *Richard* the Third's time, and was called Lady *Beaumont*; the third was *Joan*, daughter of *Tho. Courtney*, relict of Sir *Roger Clifford*, Knt. one of the sisters and coheirs of *Tho. Courtney* Earl of *Devonshire*, by whom he had no issue. By *Alice* his first wife he had

EDMUND KNEVET, his son and heir, who married *Eleanor*, daughter of Sir *William*, and sister of Sir *James Tirrell*, of *Gipping* in *Suffolk*, Knt.; he was unfortunately drowned,[3] but left several sons, of which *Edmund Knevet*, his second son, was serjeant-porter to King *Henry* VIII.;[4] he married *Jane*, daughter and sole heiress of *John Bourchier*, the last Lord *Berners*, from whom descended the *Ashwellthorp* family.

Sir THOMAS KNEVETT of *Bukenham* castle, Knt. his eldest son, was Standard-bearer to King *Henry* VIII. of whom he got a grant of the priory at its dissolution, with its appurtenances in *Old* and *New-Bukenham*, *viz.* St. *Andrew's* and *All-Saint's* churches, the Priory manor, &c. all which continued in the family till Sir *Phillip Knevet* sold them. He married *Muriel*, daughter of *Tho. Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, relict of *John Grey* Viscount *Lisle*, by whom he left several children, Sir *Henry Knevet*, his third son, settled at *Charlton* in *Wilts*.

Sir EDMUND KNEVET of *Bukenham* castle, his eldest son, married *Joan*, daughter of Sir *John Shelton* of *Shelton* in *Norfolk*, by whom he had

Sir THO. KNEVET of *Bukenham* castle, who married *Catherine*, daughter of *Stanley* Earl of *Darby*, and died *Sept.* 22, 1569. By his will, dated *Sept.* 8, 1569, he ordered to be buried in *New-Bukenham* church, in the same tomb in which *Katherine* his late wife lies, and gave to every one of his yeoman-waiters 40*s.*; to each of his servants, 20*s.* and ordered them to be maintained half a year after his death, that they might provide for themselves; he gave 40*s.* to repair the church; his manors of *Mendlesham* in *Suffolk*, and *Hilboro* in *Norfolk*, to descend to his next heir, which is for the whole and full third part of all his manors, to the intent that the Queen's Majesty may thereof be satisfied for her wardships, &c.; but if they will not do, the rest must be out of his manor of *Bukenham*. He settled *Old-Bokenham* manors and castle, the burgage of *New-Bukenham*, *Lathes*, *Tatersall's* manor in *Carleton*, *Tybenham* manor, the little park, or *Cromwell's Park* in *Wyndham*, *Bukenham Close* manor, the parsonages of *All-Saints* and St. *Andrew's*, the priory with its appurtenances, &c. according to the statute of the 32d of *Henry* VIII. which allows a man to assign two-thirds of all his manors, for advancement of his children, on his executors, during the minority of his eldest son, to pay his debts, and raise 2000*l.* to buy manors with, to settle on *Henry*, his second son, in fee simple, with whom he ordered 20*l.* *per annum* should be paid to the master and fellows of *Corpus Christi* college in *Cambridge*, to bring him up till 18 years old, and then the executors

[3] In Britain Bay, in a sea-fight, in a ship called the Regent of England, when that was burned.

[4] Dug. Bar. vol. ii. 424.

are to pay him 40*l.* a year, till the manors are settled when he is of age. He gave the lease which he had of *Hilburgh* parsonage, of the grant of *Richard Coggell*, parson there, to his two brothers, *Henry* and *Antony Knevet*, Esqrs. with the two next turns of that benefice, and his ewe-course in *Attleborough*; to *Oliver Mellynge* his servant, the next turn of *Mendlesham* vicarage. *Henry Knevet* and *Edmund* his brother, *Henry* his son, and *Tho. Knevet*, his eldest son, *Roger Wodehouse* of *Kimburle*, Esq. *Francis Thurshye* of *Congham*, Esq. *Francis Gawdye* of *Wallington*, Esq. and *Robert Rogers* of *Colton*, Gent. executors; *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, *Edward* Earl of *Darby*, *Thomas* Earl of *Sussex*, and *Henry* Lord *Morley*, supervisors. *Henry Knevet*, Esq. *Gregory* and *Robert Buxton*, Gents. &c. witnesses.[5] He left

Sir THOMAS, his son, then 3 years 10 months and 2 weeks old, who married *Catherine*, daughter of Sir *Tho. Lovell* of *East-Herling*, who after married *Edward Spring*, and after that *George Downe* of *Little Melton*, Esq. by whom she had issue. He died *Sept.* 26, 1594, leaving

Sir PHILLIP KNEVET[6] of *Bukenham* castle, his son and heir, then 11 years, 4 months, and 22 days old; he was sheriff of *Norfolk* in 1650, created Baronet *June* 29, 1611, and for 18,508*l.* 10*s.*[7] he sold to *Hugh Audley* and his heirs the castle and priory of *Old-Bukenham*, the manors of *Old-Bukenham*, *viz.* the castle manor, *Lathes*, alias *Laches*, the *Priory*, and the *Close* manors, the manor or burgage of *New-Bukenham*, *Tatersall's*, or *Tibenham Hall*, otherwise *Tibenham-Knevet's*, otherwise *Carleton-Rode*, and the tithes of all the premises in *Bukenham*, by deed dated 25 *June*, 1649.

HUGH AUDLEY aforesaid was sheriff of *Norfolk*, and dying without issue left three sisters; *Elizabeth*, married first to *Stephen Peacock*, and after to *John Jennings*; *Alice*, to *Sebastian Beanfoy* of *London*, Gent.; *Sarah*, to *Robert Harvey* of *London*,[8] Comptroller of the Custom-house, whose son, *William Harvey* of *London* and *Low-Layton*, was baptized at *Bow* chapel, 25th *Sept.* 1599; he married *Sarah*, daughter of *Will. Barret* of *London*, by whom he had three sons, *Robert*, *Hugh*, and *Benjamin*, each of which inherited a third part; for in 1666, *Oct.* 6, the said *Hugh* settled the whole (except *Tibenham* manor, which was settled on *Robert Harvey*,[9] &c.) on himself for life, remainder to *William Harvey*, his nephew, for life, remainder to *Robert*, *Hugh*, and *Benjamin*, sons of *William*, equally to be shared; *Ambrose Holbech* of *Mallington* in *Warwickshire*, second son of *Ambrose Holbech* of the same, married

[5] Regr. Ponder.

[6] In 1634, the manor of Tibenham-Knevet, &c. in Tibenham, Carleton-Rode, Bunwell, Old Bukenham, Pesthorp, and Attleburgh, and the rectory of Bukenham St. Andrew, were settled on Robert Davy, and Will. Crop, by Tho. Herne, Knt. Nic. Herne, Esq. and John Dyx, Esq. all trustees, but to what uses does not appear.

[7] Deficiente sub Hen. III. Hærede masculo (sc. Comitis Arundeliæ) insignis hæc hæreditas inter fœminas dispartita est: cessitque jam castellum de Buckenham, cum nobilissimo manerio Wimondham, inter alia multa, per Tatsallos, Calios, Cleftonos, ad Knevettorum prosapiam, E qua hodie Philipus Knevet, Baronetti gaudet novo titulo; sed patrimonium vetus, adeo labefactavit, ut vix Bukenham cum castello remaneant integre. (Spelman's Icenia.)

[8] Several of this family are buried in St. Lawrence by Guildhall, London.

[9] Tibenham was, on the marriage of Rob. Harvey, settled for life on him and his wife, &c.

Sarah Harvey, and became possessed of that third part, which was her brother *Benjamin's*; and about 1693, partition was made between *Ambrose* his son, who had got *Hugh's* part also, and *Robert Harvey* of *Low-Layton* in *Essex*, who married *Rebecca*, daughter of Mr. *Bowater* of *London*, and at his death left his part to *John Harvey*, Esq. his son and heir, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *James Houblon* of *London*, Knt. He built the seat at *Old-Bukenham* called St. *Andrews*,[1] and settled there, and at his death left *Robert Harvey*, Esq. his only son, who is now [1737] lord and owner of that part, and *Ambrose Holbech*, aforesaid, Esq. is now lord of the other two third parts.

THE PARK is a very ancient one, for the founder of the monastery here, among other donations, allowed the monks the privilege of taking wood in his park in this town; and in 1242,[2] the King sent his writ to the keepers of the lands of *Hugh de Albany* Earl of *Arundell*, that they should deliver to *Robert de Tateshale* two bucks of his gift, out of the park lately belonging to the said *Hugh*, in his town of *Bukenham*. It was after separated from the manor; and in 1626, one *Long* of *Hingham*, at the request or by the order of the Honourable *Mary* Lady *Hunsdon*, late wife of the Lord *Hunsdon*, conveyed all his right in it to Sir *Tho. Holland* of *Kenninghall*;[3] but it was in various trustees hands, and incumbered, till the title was perfected by *John Holland* of *Wortwell*, Esq. from which time it hath passed in this family, and still remains in the heiresses of Sir *William*.[4]

In 1620, Sir *Tho. Holland*, Knt. purchased much of *Henry* Viscount *Rochford*.

There were several other manors here, as *Bukenham's* manor, the *Close* manor, *Lathes* manor, the *burgage* of *New-Bukenham*, and the Priory manor.

BUKENHAM'S MANOR,

Belonged to *Bury* abbey,[5] and continued in it till *Baldwin*, Abbot of that monastery, infeoffed *Will. de Bukenham*, who was to hold it at half a fee, and pay 14*d*. every 20 weeks to the guard of *Norwich* castle, as I find in the White Register of that monastery, (fol. 97;) it contained, when he was infeoffed, 1 carucate of land, 8 bordarers, 10 freemen that held 60 acres, for all which he did homage. It continued in this family (all of them being *Williams*) till 1345, and in that year *Will. de Bukenham* paid 20*s*. relief for it. How it went from them, and when, I do not find; but in 1401, it was divided into small parcels, for in the feodary of that year, *Adam Cock* of *Bukenham*, and his partners, held it. In 1434, *John Parker*, *Margaret Grey*, *Adam Joly*, *Robert Cogell* and 8 more, did homage to the Abbot of

[1] It is so called because it was built just by the site of St. Andrew's church, which is now [1737] turned into a barn.

[2] Claus. 27 H. 3.

[3] They holding it by mortgage from the Lovells, who sold it to the Hollands.

[4] See Quidenham, p. 344.

[5] Scerpham H. Terra Abbatis de Sco. Eadmundo, (fol. 177.) In Bucham tenuit Sanctus Edmundus i. car. terre. T.R.E. tunc iiii. villi. m° v. semp. viii. bord. tunc iiii. serv. modo ii. x. acr. prati tunc i. mol. m° null. semp. i. car. in dnio. et i. car. hom. i. runc. vii. animalia vi. porc. xxviii. oves, vii. soc. dim. car terre semp. ii. car. iii. acr. prati iii. bord. silva v. porc. val. xl. sol.

Bury, for their estate here.[6] About 1563, *Richard Parker, Isabell Cogell, John Roose*, and *Margaret Parker*, held jointly that half fee, for which they used to pay to *John Reeve*, late and last Abbot of *Bury*, 14*d.* every twenty weeks to *Norwich* castle-guard. This family of the *Bukenhams* always bore *az.* a cross chequy, *or* and *gul.* for their arms, as appears from the seal of *Will. de Bukenham*, in 1360, and several others of that family which I have by me.

In 1438, *Tho. Croftes* of *Norwich* settled the court, with all thereto belonging, on *Richard Gegh* and *Edmund Bukenham*, Esqrs. *Roger Caus, John Briggges, Peter Park*, chaplain, and others, except all his villeins, and copyholders in *Old-Bukenham* and *Willby*. In 1533, *Robert Jermye* of *Norwich*, Gent, made his will, and gave his manor of *Bukenham* in *Norfolk*, to his mother-in-law, *Elizabeth Jermye*, and divers lands in *Worsted* to *Ela* his wife;[7] *Robert Jermye* was his eldest son, and *Tho. Jermye*, his second son, whose mother-in-law, *Margaret Browne*, is mentioned in the will; but whether it be this manor, or in any other *Bukenham*, I am not certain.

CATCHEVACHE'S, CACHEVACHE'S, now

CATSWACHE'S MANOR,

Belonged to *Will. de Schoies* in the Conqueror's time, of whom *Roger* held it.[8] In the beginning of King *Henry* the Third's reign, *Tho. de Brokdish, Rob. de Wesenham*, and *Tho. de Bernham*, held it of the honour of *Clare*.[9] In 1290, *William*, son of *Matthew Cachevache*,[1] had it, and *Roger Cachevache*, his son, in 1311; in 1325, he settled it on himself and *Christian* his wife; and in 1345, it belonged to *William Catsvache* of *Old-Bukenham*; in 1401, *Maud de Mounteney*, then a minor, held it; in 1426, it was *John Rookwood's* and others. In 1533, *Hugh Wilkenson* and others had *Catchvache's* manor in *Old* and *New-Bukenham, Attlebridge, Ringstede*, and *Holme*, and liberty of *faldage* in *Old-Bukenham*, settled on them by *William Gradbach* (or *Catswach*.) In 1600, *Hugh Wilkenson* was lord, since which time it hath passed through many hands, which have sold off most (if not all) its rents. It some time belonged to the *Sorrells*, and now [1737] to Mr. *Edward Phillips* of *Banham*, who owns the site of it, which is now called *Catsvache's Meadow*.

THE CLOSE MANOR

Was part of the great manor till the division of it, and then it became a separate manor, and had insoken and outsoken juries, with a *leet*, and the profit of part of the market and stalls in *Wymondham*; a moiety of it, in 1383, belonged to the Prior of *Bukenham*, who hired

[6] Regr. Curteys, fol. 124.

[7] E Libro Cook, int. Archiv. Ep. Norw. 45.

[8] Terra Willi. de Schoies Screpham H. (fol. 205.) In Bucham tenet Rogerus i. car terre semp. iiii. bor. et iiii. acr. prati et i car. in dnio. silva lx. porc. tunc xxiii. ov. m° xxx. tunc et post val. xii. m° xi.

[9] In 1372, the honour of Clare had other lands held of it, Curia honoris de Clare apud Bukenham tent. coram Robert de Kediston, Seni. ibm.

[1] At the latter end of King Henry the Third's reign, Mathew de Cathnache held it of the Earl of Gloucester, at the eighth part of a fee, as belonging to the fees of the honour of Clare.

the other moiety of the several lords, for that moiety divided into parts with the great manor, and went from the *Cromwells* to the *Fitz-Williams*, and from them to the *Knevets*; it laid in *Bukenham*, *Attleburgh*, *Besthorp*, and *Wymondham*, and was held by part of the boteiry; in 1353, *Robert Drury* settled part of the moiety on *Tho. Knevet*; the other moiety came wholly to the *Knevets* at the dissolution, along with *Bukenham* priory, and from them to the *Lovells*; for in 1566, *Thomas*, son and heir of *Tho. Lovell*, Knt held the *Close* manor, and all that pasture for 160 sheep called the *Lathes*, &c. of the Queen. In 1578, *Tho Lovell* was lord; but by 1612 it belonged again to the *Knevets*, for then *Philip Knevet*, Bart. delivered seizin of the site of it to *Gabriel Pope*, doctor of physick, and *Tho. Talbot*, Gent. at which time, I suppose, the rents and services of the manor were either joined to the other manors, or all manumised; how the site[2] passed afterwards I cannot say, but am informed that it now [1737] belongs to the *Windhams*.

The Lays, Lees, Lathes, or

GRANGE MANOR,

Had its rise out of the great manor, at the same time with the *Close* manor; and in 1383, the Prior had a moiety of it along with that manor; in 1400, the other moiety was divided; it had a *leet* belonging to it, and a fair to be kept on St. *Martin's* Day, at *New-Bukenham*, the *mere* called *Semere*, or *Old-Bukenham mere*, belonged to it; the site and demeans called the *Lathes*, or *Lays*, contained 140 acres of pasture, 330 acres of wood, &c. and was held of the Queen in 1564, by *Thomas*, son and heir of Sir *Tho. Lovell*, Knt.; but the whole manor was united to the rest by the *Knevets*, Sir *Tho. Knevet*, being lord of the united manors of *Lathes*, the *Close*, the *Priory*, and burgage of *New-Bukenham*, in 1594.

THE PRIORY MANOR

Was part of the great manor given to the priory at its foundation, and continued in it to its dissolution,[4] when it passed with that house to Sir *Tho. Knevet* of *Bukenham*, in whose family it continued till Sir *Philip Knevet* sold it to *John Eldred* of *London*, Esq. and *John Verdon*, Gent.; and after many conveyances, it was settled on the minister of *New-Bukenham* for the time being, who is always lord of it.

The Castle was first situated by the abbey, on the east part; the site of it contains about 3 acres; it is a large entrenchment, surrounded with a deep mote, the hills being still entire; (see the plate) on the north side is an old arch, which served for a sewer when it was standing; this was in some decay, when *Will. de Albany* pulled it down, and built the priory with its ruins, (which is the reason that

[2] A° 1631, the site of the Close alias Cromwell's Manor, in Bukenham, Attleburgh, and Besthorp, was settled by George Cock, Esq. Rob. Ric. and Francis Cock, Gent. on Edmund French and John Scotto, Gents.

[3] In 1285, William atte Lathes of Keteringham, and Oliva his wife, lived there, but were not concerned here.

[4] The King kept his first court for the Priory manor after its dissolution in 1540.

there are none remaining,) and gave the site of it to that house,[5] as his foundation deed declares, and then removed to a far better situation, in St. *Andrew's* parish, the eastern part of which belonged to the Bishop of *Norwich*, and was part of his manor of *Eccles*, kept in his own hands to serve his palace there; notwithstanding which, the Earl procured the land which was part of the *Hugh*, of *Will. Turbus* Bishop of *Norwich*, (who greatly favoured his foundation,) to be held as freely as the old castle was before the priory's foundation; the tithes only excepted; and on this part he built the castle, and founded his burgh called *New-Bukenham*, close by it, having obtained license so to do. It is pleasantly situate upon a hill, fortified with a deep mote, which remains entire, and full of water; the building itself is quite demolished, and ploughed over, except part of the gatehouse, and a dungeon or keep, which all those places had; (see the Prospect in the plate;) it is 63 yards round, and the walls about 10 feet thick; and though it is not higher now than the entrenchment, I suppose it was formerly, the upper part of those *keeps* generally being watch-towers; it is divided in the midst by a cross wall. The *Knevets* dwelt in this castle till it was demolished by Sir *Philip*, who sold it.

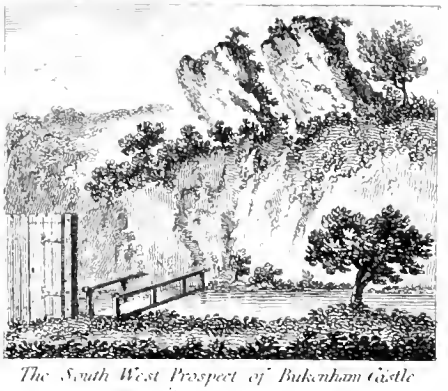
EXPLANATION OF THE PLAN OF THE NEW CASTLE.

a is the entrance; *b* is the spot on which the castle stood; *c* is the site of St. *Mary's* chapel; *d* is the wall dividing the keep; *e* is the entrance into the keep; *f* is the site of the barbican; *g h i* are motes; *k* is a small sketch of the town from the keep.

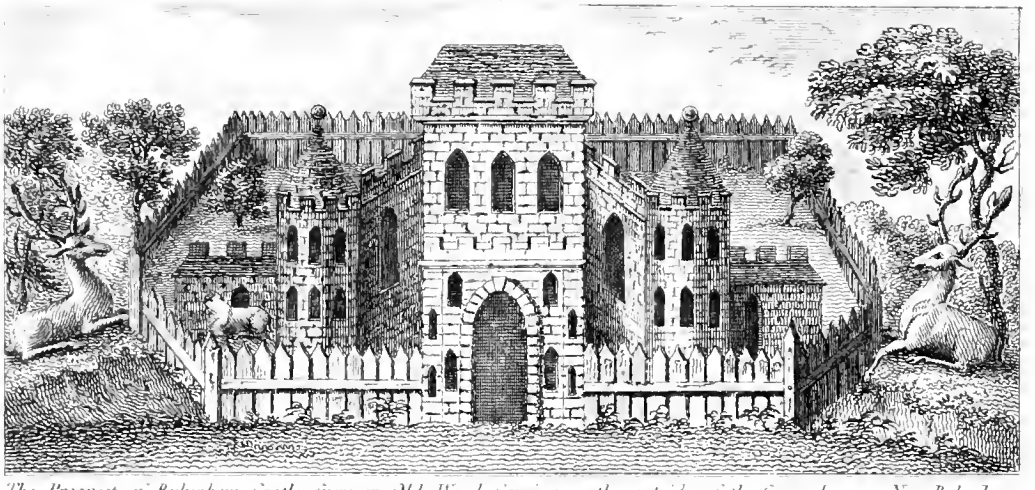
THE PRIORY, now called the ABBEY, was founded by *William de Albany*, Earl of *Chichester*, sirnamed *the Strong*, who died in 1156, and by him dedicated to the honour of GOD, St. *Mary*, St. *James* the Apostle, and all the Saints, in which he placed black canons of the order of St. *Augustine*, who were governed by a prior elected by the major part of them, and confirmed by the Bishop of *Norwich*, after which he was installed; they were daily to pray for the soul of their founder, and of Queen *Adeliza*, or *Alice*, his wife, for the souls of *Stephen* King of *England*, and *Maud* his Queen, and their progeny, and for the souls of all his ancestors, successours, parents, friends, and benefactors; they were governed by statutes, allowed by *William Turbus* Bishop of *Norwich*, by whose advice it was founded, but they were in all things to follow the institution or rules of the church of St. *Mary* at *Mertune*; he endowed it with the rectories of the churches of *All-Saints*, and St. *Andrews*, belonging to his manor of *Bukenham*, which were immediately appropriated to it, and they took their whole revenues, the canons serving them; and also the site of the castle, which was to be pulled down, and 20 acres of land, and the wood called *Little Hage*, and *Midcrofts*, with the adjoining meadow, and *New Croft* before the castle-gate, (on which the abbey was built,) and *Alured* the *Smith*, with the land that he held, and 5 acres which was *Spar-haue's*.[6] The witnesses to his foundation were, *Hugh Bigot*, *Ralf de Bucham*, or *Bukenham*, *Hubert* and *Warin Montchensi*, *Rob.*

[5] Monast Ang. vol. ii. fo. 274. "cum sede castelli, lxxx. acras, et castellum diruendum."

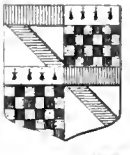
[6] There founder before his death gave 2 carucates of land more in Bukenham, to be held in free alms. Lib. Inquis.

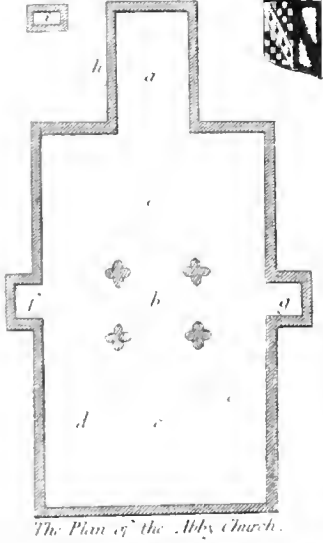


The South West Prospect of Bukenham Castle as it now appears.

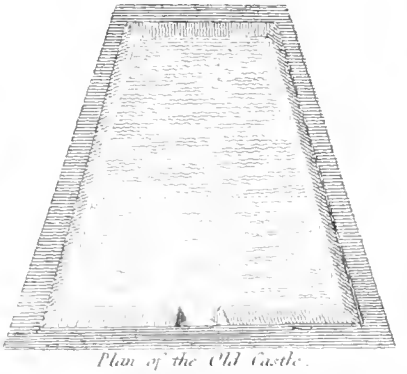


The Prospect of Bukenham Castle from an Old Wood Carving on the outside of the Crown Inn, in New Bukenham. The Arms are on the same house, Except the last three, which are Carved in Stone, and fixed in a Wall of a house called the Garden house, being brought from the Castle.

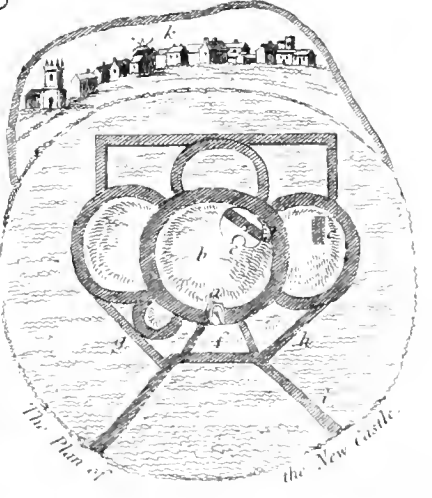




The Plan of the Abby Church.



Plan of the Old Castle.



The Plan of the New Castle.

de Unedale, Ralf the chaplain, *Thurstin,* then priest, or parson, of *Bucham, (Bukenham,)* and others; and afterwards he got the foundation confirmed by the King and Bishop. The benefactors to this house, that I meet with here, were, *Will. de Albany,* son of the founder, who gave them the advowson of *Kenninghall,*[7] *Richard de Scenges,* gave them the advowson of St. *Mary's* church at *Berwike,*)[8] in the *Brakes,*) *Peter de Cley,* gave them the advowson of St. *Peter's* at *Cleythorp,* (now *Cocle-Cley,*) *Richard,* son of *Robert de Sengles,* gave them his whole tenement, &c. in *Riveshale,* (now *Rusall,*) and *Lincroft,* (a hamlet to *Rusall,*) *John Malekin,* and *Katerine Le-Parker* released to the prior, &c. all his services which he owed them for his tenement, &c. held of them in *Riveshale,* Sir *Henry de Riveshale,* and Sir *John* his son, Knts. being witnesses.[9]

The said *Richard,* son of *Robert de Sengles,* gave them 90 acres of land, held of *Miles,* son of *Alan,* and *Miles* his son, and the service of *Walter de Lincroft* and his tenement in *Lincroft* aforesaid, and the tenement which the said *Richard* held of the Prior and Convent of *Norwich* in *Riveshale,* and 10 acres of land which he held of *Henry Parker,* and 1 acre held of *Will. Fitz-Roeis,* and half an acre held of *Jeffry,* the Dean's nephew, and 3 acres and an half in *Suthfeud,* held of *Tho. de Stuttestune* and *Amy* his wife, and one acre held of *Walter,* son of *Roger Lincroft,* with the services of *Fulcher Le-Feutrer,* and *Walwane Le-Bule,* and their families and tenements, and all that the said *Richard* had purchased in these towns, with one acre of marsh in *Brisingham,* a parcel of meadow in *Est-Medwe* in *Semere,* and the land in *Wrongeland,* which he held of *Alan,* son of *David.*

Robert, son of *Robert de Tateshale,* gave them the advowson of *Gunneby,* and a piece of land called *Munkwelle,* for a pittance, as is before observed; *Robert de Tateshale,* the third of that name, gave a fold-course for 200 sheep in *Attleburgh,* and 53 acres and an half of arable land in *Bukenham*; Sir *John de Verdon,* Knt. granted them divers lands, tenements, rents, and services in *Brisingham,* which was afterwards the Priory manor there.[1] *Benedict de Brehull* gave them the homage and service of *Roger Le-Leche* and his heirs, besides other gifts. *Tho. de Sancto Egidio* (or *Giles*) gave them his messuage in the parish of St. *Benedict* in *(Norwich) Westwic,* with the advowson of that church, with all rents belonging to his messuage. *Peter,* son of Sir *Ralf de Cley,* Knt. gave 51 acres and an half in *Cley Field,* with divers villeins, yearly rents, and services, with liberty of faldage, common of pasture, and fuel in all his liberty. *Roger de Montealt,* Steward of *Chester,* released to them all his claim in the advowson of *Kenninghall,*[2] and granted them common of pasture in *Southache* in *Kenninghall,* and the amerciaments of all their tenants in *Kenninghall,* who were punished in his *leet* there, to be received from his steward, who was to receive them of the offenders, all which grants were confirmed by the King. In 1377, *Will. Keteringham* and others, aliened to the Prior 100 acres of underwood in *Bukenham,* by the King's license; they had also 30 acres in *Kerthorp* in *Bukenham,* settled on them in 1353, by license; and divers lands and tenements in *West Bradenham* the year before. In 1390, *John Mountony* and others

in Scacio. pen. Remem. Regis. fol. 334; this was the Priory manor.

[7] See Kenninghall, p. 221.

[8] Dug. Mon. Ang. vol. ii. fol. 274.

[9] Autog. pen. P.L.N.

[1] See Brisingham Priory manor, p. 62.

[2] See p. 222.

settled 60 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, and a free fold in *Old-Bukenham*, by the King's license. In 1366. they had license to receive divers lands in *Tybenham* in *Norfolk*, and *Cratfield* in *Suffolk*. *Constantine Clifton* gave 10*l.* a year to be settled on the Prior, which Sir *John Clifton*, who died in 1447, ordered to be settled, and accordingly the manor of *Melding Hall* in *Burston*, which belonged to the priory was settled on it by Sir *Andrew Ogard*, Knt.[3] *Rob. Clifton*, Knt. Constable of *Burdeaux*, who was buried in the conventual church of St. *James* the Apostle, was a good benefactor. *John Ferdon*, of this town, in 1590, gave 5 marks by will, to repair the church; to the torches (or lights in it) 6s. 8*d.* "To the Light of the "Sepulcor iijs. iiij*d.* Also to the Light of the *Mess* of *Jesu* iijs. iiij*d.* "To the Pryor of *Bokenham* vjs. viij*d.* To iche channon ijs. To "the reparacyon of the Churche of *Olde-Bokenham* xxs. Also to the "Gilde of St. *Martyn* in *Newe-Bokenham* vjs. viij*d.* Also to the "reparacyon of the Gilde of our *Lady* xxs. Also I will have an "honeste preste to syng for my sowle, and all my beneractors sowles, "in the parische churche of *Newe Bokenham* beforseid, by the space "an hole yer. Also I will that the place wiche I purchesid of *John* "*Hewett*, *John Colby*, and ij. acr. of londe lyeing att the gate in the "heigh felde at *Watt's Gate*, remayne to the town of *Newe Bokenham*, "to the common profight, in releif and cumfortyng of the poor "pepull for evyrmor."

The probate is now in the Church Chest. Dated *March* 29, 1491.

In 1428,[4] the Prior's temporals in *Old-Bukenham* were taxed at 22*l.* 16*s.* 10*d. ob.* The total of the spirituals of this house, lying in *Norfolk*, were taxed at 77*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and paid 5*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* every tenth; the total of their temporals in *Norfolk* were taxed at 52*l.* 9*d. ob.* and paid 5*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* every tenth; the whole of their temporals and spirituals at this time being taxed at 109*l.* 14*s.* 1*d. ob.* and so paid every tenth 10*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; at the Dissolution it was valued at 131*l.* 11*s.* *per annum*. In 1479, they had lands in all the *Bukenhams*, *Elyngham*, *Besthorp*, *Stowebekyrton*, *Rokeland*, *Rowdham*, *Snetyrton*, *Norton*, *Schropham*, *Qwedenham*, *Banham*, *Multon*, *Aslacton*, *Carleton*, *Bonwell*, *Wykylwood*, *Reymerston*, *Cratfield*, *Keninghall*, *Hapton*, *Tibenham*, *Norwich*, St. *Benet*, St. *Swithin*, and St. *Peter Mancroft*, *Bradenham West*, *Barwyke*, *Brisingham*, *Barston*, *Attleburgh*, *Lyn*, *Sethyng*, *Riveshale*, *East-Herling*, *Caston*, *Cley*, &c. In 1476, the Bishop certified the Barons of the Exchequer, that the Prior of *Bukenham* held impropriated to that house, the churches of St. *Benedict* in *Norwich*, of *Gryston* in *Beeles* deanery, of *Bukenham All-Saints*, St. *Andrews*, and St. *Martin's*, St. *Peter* of *Cley*, and *West Bradenham*, in *Cranewise* deanery, and *Barwick* in *Hicham* deanery, and that they have been so held ever since 1177, and before, even from its foundation, and that the Prior always pays all taxes granted by the clergy to the King for those churches, there being no vicars endowed upon any of them.[6]

The site, after the Dissolution, was granted to Sir *Tho. Knevet*,[7] and

[3] See Burston, p. 129.

[4] From the accompt book of this priory, in the hands of Mieux Rant, Esq. MSS. fo. papyr.

[5] Weaver, 856.

[6] Lib. Inst. No. 12. There were two kes in this return, for some were given after 1177, and there were vicars endowed at Kenninghall, &c. but others were only paid a stipend annually by the house, who took the whole profits and answered all outgoing charges.

[7] The demeans of the priory were let at 52*l.* per annum.

went with the Priory manor in that family, and is now owned by Mr. *Holbech*. There are very few ruins remaining; the walls of the church are quite down, but the foundations may be easily traced; it was in the conventual form, with the tower in the midst, and had a nave, two isles, two transepts, a choir, and north vestry; the monastery stood on the north side of it, and was a good square court. On the wood work of an old gate I saw the arms of *Albany* carved, which looked very old. I have seen a piece of silver, which was found in digging in the ruins of the church *anno* 1723, which has a shield of arms, on which, a fess between two chevrons. A canton *erm.* impales quarterly a bend; this looks as if it had been buried with its owner. See the plate for the seal, arms, &c. of the priory.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLAN OF THE PRIORY CHURCH, NOW CALLED THE ABBEY CHURCH.

a is the choir; *b* is the place where the tower stood; *c c* is the nave; *d* the north isle; *e* the south isle; *f* the north transept; *g* the south transept; *h* is a vestry; *i* is the almonry.

In 1579, *John Margery* was buried in this church, and gave every canon and monk 4*d.* and 8 marks, to be prayed for. *Katherine Browne* was also buried the same year, and gave two silver *phiolas*, and the rest of her goods, to Sir *Will. Whalley*, then prior, to pray for her. In 1507, *Adam Sawer* was buried here, and gave 4 nobles, for his soul to be sung for in the church. In 1508 the church was new roofed, and had an altar dedicated to St. *Austin* in it.

PRIORS OF THIS HOUSE.

1216, *William* was prior of *Bukenham*.

1221, *Walter*, who got *Kenninghall* appropriated.

1269, *Hugh*.

1286, *Richard de Otteley*. Br. *Rich. Betts* succeeded *Bukenham*.

1307, 5 id. *Febr.* Brother *John de Multon*, a canon of St. *James's* monastery at *Bukenham*, was elected prior by the sub-prior and convent, and confirmed by the Bishop of *Norwich*, as were all the priors to the Dissolution.

1329, 17 kal. *July*, *Hugh de Brom*, priest, canon there, elected prior.

1354, 11 *Octob.* Brother *Will. de Spykesworth*, canon, elected prior at *Broom's* death.

1381, 27 *Sept.* Brother *Will. de Banham*, canon there, elected at *Spykesworth's* cession.

1402, 10 *July*, Brother *Roger Carleton*, canon, elected at *Banham's* death, and installed by the Archdeacon of *Norfolk*.

1442, 12 *July*, Brother *John Norwich*, elected on *Carleton's* death.

1451, 9 *Nov.* Brother *Barth. Melles*, canon, elected prior at *Norwich's* resignation.

1458, 17 *Sept.* Brother *John Whalley*, canon, elected on *Melles's* resignation.

1480, 13 *May*, Brother *John Bukenham*,[8] senior, priest, canon there, elected prior at *Whalley's* death.

1493, *John Plattyng*, priest, was prior here.

1534, 21 *Aug. John Mylegate*, or *Millgate*,[1] prior, *Richard Ryntwz* and five others subscribed to the supremacy. This *John* was the last prior, and resigned the house to the King; Sir *Tho. Browne*, &c. were canons at the resignation. These were the

CANONS OF THIS HOUSE,

That received their stipends over and above their daily maintenance and clothing, viz.

1479, Brother *Tho. Fincham*, Brother *Rich. Cley*, Brother *Hen. Lychefeld*, Brother *Thomas Beverle*, Brother *John Bukenham*, junior, Brother *John Chambyr*, Brother *Richard Bukenham*, cellerer, Brother *Will. Harwych*.

1480, the same canons, except Brother *John Baron*, who was added to them.

1481, Brother *John Chambyr* was added, and they continued till

1493, and then brother *John Foremale*, a novice, was admitted among them, so that the monastery, when full, consisted of a Prior, an Auditor, who was not a religious, but one appointed by the lord to audit their annual accounts, and ten Canons, who yearly received for their stipends 40*s.* apiece, besides their maintenance and clothing; out of these, a Sub-Prior, Sacrist, and Celerer, were yearly chosen. The temporal officers of the house were, the Steward of their Courts, a Heyward, Woodward, and Janitor, constantly attending at the monastery gates. In this year *John Boun* was their auditor; they yearly received, for the total income of the monastery, about 110*l.* and disbursed about 100*l.*

THEIR CHURCHES WERE

Bradenham West, an endowed vicarage.

St. *Benedict* in *Norwich*; they repaired the chancel, and had a parsonage-house.

Bukenham All-Saints, worth clear 7*l.* 15*s.* and the stipendiary serving chaplain paid.

Cley, an impropriation; no vicar endowed.

Griston, had a vicar endowed; great tithes were let at 15*l.*

Barwyk had a vicar endowed.

The offerings at the high altar of the monastery on St. *James's* Day, 6*s.* 8*d.* besides those on St. *Margaret's* Day, when the gild was kept there.

YEARLY RENTS.

West-Herling church-wardens paid 1*d.* a year to this priory, for part of their town-land.

Norton church-wardens paid 9*d.* a year for quitrent to their manor.

[8] The expenses of his election, and 3*l.* for the feast at his installation, came to 7*l.*

[9] Lib. Comp. Prior.

[1] Willis's Names of Incumbents, 144. See much of him at p. 223.

Kenninghall Rectory manor, rents of assize were above 6*l.* *per annum.*

Brisingham Priory manor, rents of assize about 3*l.* *per annum.*

Norwich Gild in St. *Peter's Mancrott*, paid them 6*d.* a year.

Norwich, the Dean of St. *Mary's* college in the Fields, (now *Chapel Field*,) 10*s.*

Barston, profits of the manor, 8*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Cratefield rents of 1*l.* 17*d.* *per annum*, from the manor of the Earl of *Northumberland's.*

ANNUAL OUTGOINGS.

Their annual temporal outgoings were, to the manors of *Mortimer's* and *Croxshall* in *Attleburgh*, 10*d.*; to the rector of *East-Herling*, 8*d.* for land in *Kenninghall*, to *Besthorp* manor 3*d.*, to my Lord *Cromwell* 4*d.*, to *Elyngham* manor 8*d.*, to *Ashwellthorp* manor 5*s.* 4*d.*, For lands in *Rockhall* 12*d.*, to the Bishop, for lands held of him in the *House* 7*s.* 6*d.*, to the Abbot of *Bury*, for lands held of him in *Old-Bukenham*, 2*s.*

SPIRITUAL OUTGOINGS.

The annual spiritual outgoings to the Bishop, for the pensions of *Bradenham* and *Griston*, 20*s.* 8*d.*, for *Bukenham* St. *Andrew*, and St. *Martin*, 5*s.* 4*d.*, to the Pope's collector, 7*s.*; to the Archdeacon of *Norwich*, for procurations for *Griston*, 6*s.* 8*d.*; for the *Bukenham* parishes, and *Clay*, 20*s.* 8*d.*; to the sacrist of *Norwich* cathedral, for his pension out of *Griston* and *Bradenham* churches, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to *Hall Lance*, their stipendiary chaplain at *Clay*, for one year, 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the vicar of *Barsick*, for his stipend, 6*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, the Stipend of the chaplain of *All-Saints*, *Bukenham*, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

1480, paid to the honour of *Hormegey*, for the amerciaments of the prior's tenants, for their glebe land (belonging to *Garston*) in *Caston*, 12*s.*, for *Romescot* 3*d.*, and to *Tho. Mountcaye*, Clerk, 4*s.* 6*d.*, to *Will Ingham*, their Stipendiary at *Clay*, 5*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* a year; to the Vicar of *Barsick*, by agreement, for his vicarage, 6*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; to *Andrew Norwich*, at *Garston*, his stipend, &c. *Clay* parsonage, and 24 acres adjoining, let to farm, &c. 1487, at 20*d.* and more was laid out in repairing the chapel of the Virgin *Mary*, within the precincts of the monastery. At the end of this year's accompt are these lines,

Omnibus Omnia non mea Sompnia dicere possum.
Sexis Lese sunt, sape Lazare Manse.
Dum Sumus in mundo, Ditamus corde secundo,
Omnibus est notum, quod aliquis diligit potum.

Paid to *Eccles* court for the yearly suit due, 4*d.*

The CHAPEL OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, in *Old-Bukenham*,[a] was founded soon after the castle, by the lords of it, and was supplied by

[a] The advowson of this chapel was belonging to it, was let by the prior, [illegible] to the prior by the founder, who [illegible] of that house [illegible] lands to [illegible] the [illegible] brethren; [illegible] brethren, who were all [illegible] upon it [illegible] to the prior, in the Accompt [illegible] the prior I find, that the lands [illegible], there was a altar of alabaster

a *custos* and two or three chaplains, his brethren, who had their dwelling at the west end of it, and constantly served there; it was the only place of worship that the burgh of *New-Bukenham* had, till the present church was founded, which was some time after the chapel: at the Dissolution it came to the lord's hands; and not long afterwards was converted into a barn, as it now remains. It stands on the south side of the castle, close by the road, as you enter into *New-Bukenham*.[3]

The Parish Church of St. Andrew, in *Old-Bukenham*, was a rectory belonging to the manor, till the foundation of the priory, to which it was given by the founder, and then appropriated to it, without any vicar endowed, the monks serving it themselves to the Dissolution, when it was granted to Sir *Tho. Knevet* along with the priory,[4] and soon after was desecrated, and converted into a barn; it is just by Mr. *Harvey's* seat, which is called St. *Andrew's*. It was taxed at 20*s*. and paid 2*s*. every tenth.

The Church of All-Saints in *Old Bukenham*, is the present parish church; this was also a rectory appendant to the manor, and given by the founder to the priory, to which it was then appropriated, but no vicar endowed; it was served by the monks, who found a stipendiary curate there till the Dissolution, when it was granted with the priory to Sir *Tho. Knevet*, who received all the profits, and found a curate to serve the parish;[5] and thus it continued in that family till 1611, when it was mortgaged, with the King's license, along with *Knevet's* manor in *Tibenham*, to Sir *Tho. Herne*, Knt.; after this it was mortgaged backward and forward several times, till at last Sir *Philip Knevet* sold every one (that would purchase them) the tithes of their own lands, and the rest the parish purchased, together with the chancel and churchyard, and vested them in *Robert Wright* and *John Allen*, and their heirs, who reconveyed to Sir *Philip* all manner of tithes, oblations, &c. which might be due to the said rectory from any of his own land, and all those tithes which they sold, as trustees to Sir *Philip*, to *Robert Jollie*, *Jacob Preston*, and the rest of the parishioners, that had purchased their parts, after which they settled the chancel and churchyard of *Old-Bukenham All-Saints*, with all the great and small tithes, oblations, obventions, offerings, &c.[6] together with all other temporals whatever belonging thereto, on a great number of feoffees, who were to hold all the rectories of *All-Saints* and St. *Andrew's*, (except the churchyard, parsonage-house, and glebe lands of St. *Andrew's*, and all those tithes which

placed in this chapel, of the gift of Julian Manyng, besides a gift of 4*s*. in money; and Tho. Beverle gave also 3*s*. 4*d*. the produce of all its oblations, lands, &c. this year, were 8*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. In 1485, Brother John Lichefeld, *custos* of this chapel, received 6*s*. 8*d*. as his stipend for it, from the prior. In 1493, Sir Richard Bukenham, a canon, was *custos*.

[3] It being so near, it is sometimes called St. Mary's chapel in New-Bukenham.

[4] In 1557, Sir Tho. Knevet, was owner of St. Andrew's church, the rectory-house and glebes of which he then let at 3*l*. 16*s*. a year.

[5] In 1603, Richard Montague, curate here, returned answer, that it was an impropriation, not endowed with a vicarage; that Sir Tho. Lovell was proprietor, and the number of communicants were 240.

[6] Autog. pen. Joh. Welham de Bukenham prædict. gen.

were sold before this feoffment,) with all the tithes of corn, grain, hay, and all other great and small tithes, obventions, and oblations whatsoever, to them and their heirs, in trust, to the following uses; that they, or the major part of them, shall for ever nominate, elect, and choose, an honest learned minister, for, and in the name of, the town of *Old-Bukenham* aforesaid, to serve in *All-Saints* church, once in a week, and perform all services there,[7] who upon such choice shall be licensed according to the laws of the realm,[8] after which he shall be allowed out of the profits of the rectory aforesaid, an annual stipend of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid by the feoffees, one half upon every 2d day of *February*, and the other half upon the 1st day of *August*, on which days they are to make and produce a just account unto Sir *Philip Knevet*, and his heirs, and the church-wardens of the town for the time being, and to all the rest of the inhabitants of the town, who shall think fit to be there, to see the accounts of the whole profits; and what overplus of the profits remains (the stipend and charges being deducted) shall be by them paid into the church-wardens hands, to be by them employed to repair the chancel and churchyard walls; and when all the feoffees are dead to five, they shall be obliged to make a new feoffment to ten persons at least, all which shall be parishioners of this parish; and lest there should arise any disputes concerning the parts sold off, the lands and tenements so discharged, with the several purchasers names, are mentioned, and all the lands which pay all manner of tithes to the feoffees, are separately described in nine rolls of parchment, annexed to the feoffment, among which, the *Layes*, containing 100 acres; a messuage and 100 acres, being the site of *Bukenham Close* manor; 6 closes thereto belonging, containing 80 acres; 50 acres more belonging to the same messuage; 24 acres, called *Bromhill Close*; 12 acres called *Little Pond's Meadow*; 8 acres called *Fir Close*; 30 acres called *Hawte Close*, in the *New Park*; 80 acres called *Herlyng Wood*; 16 acres called *Thorne Croft*; and 60 acres called *Fir Closes*, are the largest parcels, though there are, besides these, 48 messuages and cottages, and 200 acres thereto belonging. The prior was taxed at 13 marks for the rectory, and paid 17*s.* 4*d.* for it to every tenth. Mr. *Last*, rector of *Wilby*, was curate here, and the Rev. Mr. *Robert Stone* is the present [1737] minister.

Here were three *Gilds*, dedicated to St. *Margaret*, St. *Thomas* the Martyr, and St. *Peter*. In 1373, *Agnes Faucus* of *Old-Bukenham*, buried in *All-Saints* churchyard, gave a heifer for her mortuary, and to Sir *Roger*, chaplain of the church, 6*d.*

The church and chancel are thatched; the steeple is octangular; there are five bells; the north isle is leaded.

[7] 1327, John Chapman. 1348, David Cobet, chaplain. 1400, Sir Roger Woodcock, chaplain here. 1479, Edmund Nabbe, chaplain, parish priest; the prior paid his stipend, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 1481, Will. Pee, parish priest, accounted for the offerings at the high altar for this year, 2*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* At Bukenham St. Andrew's high altar nothing, St. Martin's &c. 1484, Alonson, parish chaplain, &c. accounted 12*s.* for a mortuary received. 1485, John Sewall, chaplain. 1489, Henry Stanhow, chaplain.

[8] After which license it is a cure for life, unless such objections are made as can enable the Bishop to recall his license.

In the chancel lies a stone for

JOHN WELHAM, Gent. who died July the 10th 1713, aged 66 Years.
Earth have possessed him, Ashes, Clay, and Dust,
But Heaven contains his Soul, among the Just.

On a brass plate, *Preston's* arms and crest,

HIC REQUIESCIT CORPUS JACOBI PRESTON,[9] GENR: QUI VITAM HANC
EXPIRAVIT IN FIDE CHRISTI LXVI. ETATIS SUÆ ANNO DOM: 1630.

On another brass plate,

Here lyeth the Body of Mathew Sturdyvant, Gent. who ended this Life the 21st Day of March 1604, when he was of the Age of 85 Years, and did give by his Last Will towards the Maintenance of a Schoole in this Parish for ever, 100*l.*[1] and towards thre newe Bells to be bought 20*l.*

HODIE, MIHI. CRAS, TIBI.

On a loose brass in the church,

Here under resteth the Bodye of Thomas Joly the Elder, who departed this Life the xii Day of Januarye, in the Yeare of oure Lord, 1604.

There are stones in the chancel for

William, Son of Phillip Leigh, and Eliz. his Wife, who died Febr. 1, 1682.
Anne, Wife of Tho. Brewster, Gent. died Jan. 5, 1682.

In the nave on the south side, as Mr. *Weaver* informs us,[2] there was a stone plated with brass, on which was a crane, and Deo Gratias in a scroll from its mouth, and this,

Orate pro Anima Thome Brown cuius Anime propitietur Deus, Amen.

Elizabeth, Daughter of Sam: Baker, died Nov. 4, 1725, Æt. 16.

Over the King's arms,

ΔΟΞΑ ΘΕΩ.

Vivat, vincat, et regnet Verbum Domini, et ut nobis, et Semini nostro in Æternum, annue summe Deus, per Jesum Christum, unicum Dominum nostrum.

[9] He had a good estate here; and was grandfather of Sir Isaac Preston, Knt. of Beeston St. Lawrence, in Norfolk.

[1] The school is still kept, and (as I am informed) something more is added to the stipend.

[2] Folio 856.

There were these arms in the windows, most of which now remain.

St. GEORGE.

KNEVET.

BURY ABBEY.

TATSHALL and CLIFTON quarterly.

TATSHALL and CLIFTON impaled with THORP, *az.* three crescents *arg.*

TATSHALL, chequy *or.* and *gul.* a chief *erm.*

The priory arms, *arg.* three escalops *sab.*

Barry of ten *gul.* and *arg.* quartering CAILY, chequy *gul.* and *or*, a bend *erm.*

CROMWELL, *arg.* a chief *gul.* a bend *az.* quartering TATSHALL.

KNEVET quartering CLIFTON.

There are several angels holding some of the arms, with labels from their mouths, *viz.*

Salve Regina Mater Misericordie,
Beata Dei Genetrix Maria.
Ave Regina Cœlorum, ave Domina.

On hatchments in the chancel,

impaled { HARVEY, *or*, on a chevron between three leopards heads *gul.* as many flower-de-lises *arg.*
HOUBLON, *alias* VANDEPROT, *arg.* on a mound *vert*, three houblons, or hop-poles, fructed proper }

impaled { HARVEY, *or*, on a chevron between three leopards heads *gul.* three cinquefoils *arg.*
HOUBLON as before, HARVEY's crest on a torce *gul.* and *arg.* a leopard chained *or.* Motto: IN MORTE QUIES.

In the dormitory on the north side of the chancel are the coffins of *John Harvey*, Esq. *Elizabeth* his wife, and several of their children.

There are two altar tombs in the churchyard, against the chancel door, for

Robert Watts, who died 7 Nov. 1652. *and* Andrew Reder, who died 14 Dec. 1655.

On a head-stone by the steeple,

Here lieth the body of JOHN GREY, Gent. Steward of many Manours for (almost) Sixty Yeares, faithful to his Lords, & kind to the Tenants; he kept Courts and wrote very faire in the 90*th* Year of his Age, (things rare) in which he died upon the 16*th* Day of July, Anno Dom. 1713.

The CUSTOMS of the manors are, that the fine is at the lord's will, and the eldest son is heir.

This town is situated round a pleasant green, the church standing on the east side of it; the site of the abbey being north east, and that of St. *Andrew's* south east. There is a fair kept on it every 29th of *May*.[3] It is a town of large bounds, for it paid to the tenths 5*l.* 13*s.* and is now [1737] assessed at 1996*l.* to the land-tax, and hath 105 dwelling-houses, and about 550 inhabitants.

[3] There is no authority for the fair, but custom only. There is a house and ground in the town settled on the school-master, worth 6*l.* per annum, for which he is obliged to teach four poor children of this parish, without any payment for so doing.

NEW-BUKENHAM.

THIS town had its rise out of *Old-Bukenham*, as is before observed, when *Will. de Albany* founded the castle, and procured the land of the Bishop of *Norwich*[4] to build it on, and to make his burgh, which then took the name of *New-Bukenham*, to distinguish it from *Old-Bukenham*, which then had that addition for the same reason. He or his successours* very early got it to be a burgh, with the following privileges, which were allowed in 1285, *viz.* view of *frankpledge*, assize of *bread* and *ale*, a *gallows*, and a market every *Saturday*, with the *market-court*,[5] or burgage, then worth 5*s. per annum*, and kept before the capital steward every *Saturday*, who was judge of all weights and measures, and every thing belonging to the market, and of all debts contracted or acknowledged in the market or precinct of the burgh, and of all such debts under that sum, in which any resident in the burgh was concerned, and had power to fine and levy, as amply as the sheriff in the hundred court; and also a fair in the said burgh every St. *Martin's* day, with a court thereto belonging, called the *Warpound court*,[6] the rents being due and payable that morning;

[4] It was part of the Bishop's Hagh. Exsartum Dni. Norwicensis Episcopi in Bukenham.

* The following note is taken from the Addenda, vol. i. p. 372, of the folio edition:

I must now add the certainty of it, having since seen the charter of privileges, which was granted them by William de Albany, the founder of the castle and burgh, and confirmed by his son, and grandson, the substance of which in English is, that he granted to his burgesses of Bukenham, all those liberties, free customs and lands in the burgh, to be held of him and his heirs, as freely, peaceably, and honourably, as they were held in the time of William his father, according to the first grant of Earl William his grandfather, namely, by the payment of one halfpenny per annum, for every messuage, in lieu of all other services; and he also granted them common of pasture for all their messuages in Bukenham, with liberty to sell all their lands and houses in the burgh, to whoever they would, whether heirs, parents, or strangers, on condition they do not remove their houses out of the liberty of the burgh, nor do not suffer them to waste, decay, or stand empty by their negligence; and also he granted the said burgesses liberty to hold pleas among themselves, and finish and determine all causes of debt and other things, happening within the burgh; to which Godfrid de Albany, the Earl's brother, Reiner his uncle, and others, were witnesses. And this charter was often confirmed by the lords of the castle, even to 1493, for then Sir Will. Knevet, Knt. one of the heirs of the most illustrous William de Albany Earl of Sussex, confirmed the said grants, and also infeoffed Rob. Fawkon, then principal burgess, (or high bailiff) in a messuage and curtilage, abutting on the west side of St. Martin's church in the said burgh, and on the burgh ditch on the east, which messuage the Prior and Convent of St. James's in Old-Bukenham had wasted, and the lord had seized it, but favouring that house, had voluntarily given other lands instead of it. It was dated at Bukenham castle, Peter Shawe, the lord's capital bailiff, and others, being witnesses. The original at this time being in the church-chest.

[5] The market court was kept every Saturday, and had these privileges, as appears by the rolls of the court. P. L. N.

[6] This was appendant to Shropham hundred, and now belongs to it; in 1665, Robert Wilton, Esq. then lord, held his court called the Warpound-court, at New-Bukenham, upon St. Martin's day, the rents being due in the morning of St. Martyn the Bishop, which are an halfpenny and no more for each rent, for divers freehold tenements, lying all over the hundred, the total of which amount to but 8*d. ob.*

and also liberty of free-warren in the demeans and manors of *Bukenham* castle, in the *Bukenhams, Besthorp*, and *Attleburgh*,[7] and also a prison for all offenders in the burgh, in the toll-house there.[8] The whole of this town belonged to the castle, and passed as that did, till *Shropham* hundred was sold from it, and after forfeited to the Crown, and the *Warpound* court with it, and then that was in the *Lovell's*, and the *Mercate* court or burgage in the *Knevet's*. In 1572, *Tho. Lovell*, Esq. had one manor, and *Tho. Knevet*, Esq. the other; the *Warpound* court went with the hundred, and still remains with it; the market court, or burgage, was sold by the *Knevets*. It after belonged to *Eldred*, and *Verdon*, and after that was settled on feoffees, for the use of the curate, and by virtue thereof the high bailiff receives the profits.

Here were many lands, rents, and tenements, which belonged to the priory, all which were seized by the Crown, and granted to divers persons, as the *Lovells, Knevets*, &c. In 1609, *John Eldred*, Esq. and *John Verdon*, Gent. had a grant of the *outsoken*[9] manor of the priory, now called

THE PRIORY MANOR,

(the *Knevets* reserving to themselves the *insoken* of that manor, or all that part of it, which is now called the *Priory* manor, and goes with the great manor, and lies in *Old-Bukenham*, which is the reason that there are two manors called the *Priory* at this time,) together with the market court, or burgage, all which the *Knevets* were licensed to sell.

The temporal possessions of the Prior in *New-Bukenham*, in 1428, were taxed at 34*s.* and 3*d.* In 1603, there were 220 communicants, and now [1737] there are about 400 inhabitants. It paid clear to every tenth 4*l.* 3*s.* and is now assessed at 558*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the land tax: it is a compact burgh, of small bounds, having a *Saturday*

[7] Placita Corone. A° predict.

[8] Placita Corone, Coram, &c. 1285, Robert Ganel, of Bukenham, and Richard, son of Will. de Bukenham, fought in New-Bukenham, and Robert gave Richard a blow with a staff on the head, so that he died the third day after, upon which he was seized and carried to the court of Robert de Tateshall, at Bukenham castle, who did not commit him to custody in the castle, but had him delivered to Nigell, son of William de Bukenham, his chief steward (or high bailiff, as they are now called) who imprisoned him in the toll-house there. The chief steward was elected by the lord of the castle for a long time, till some of them gave liberty to the inhabitants, yearly to elect their high bailiff, which they still do to this day.

[9] The outsoken at that time contained the following annual rents, viz. from lands in the park, 6*s.* 8*d.*; from lands and shops in Bokenham-Nova, 3*s.* 6*d.*; from lands in Attleburgh, 4*d.*; from the manor of Cratefield, late the Earl of Sussex's, called Cratefield Manor, now in the tenure of Simon Smith, 3*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* *ob.*; from Reymerston a free rent of 11*s.* for those lands in the tenure of Ant. Thwaites; for the rents and tithes of the lands in Attleburgh, 6*s.* 6*d.*; from a tenement and void piece of ground belonging to Will. Watts, Esq. 13*s.* 4*d.*; from Toppe's land in Bukenham, 13*s.* 4*d.*; from lands in Burston, Tibenham, and Gissing, 33*s.* 6*d.* *ob.*; from the manor of Snetsham, and the site of the manor called Hawkins there, 11*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; from the manor of Walpole in Norfolk, 43*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* 1*q.*; (I suppose the rent of Snetesham and Walpole were sold off before it was settled on the inhabitants;) together with the profits of the market-court or burgage of New-Bukenham, valued at 5*s.* per annum, and these were feoffees of this Priory manor (outsoken) viz. Tho. Kendall, Gent. John Gooch, Gent. Tho. Colman, Gent. Wm. Kendall, Gent. and Robert Murton.

market, (which of late years is much decayed,) and an annual fair on St. *Martin's* day, according to the grants before mentioned; at first it had but few inhabitants to what it hath at present, as is evident from the chapel of St. *Mary*, which was then their only place for service, and no large one, but as it increased Sir *Robert de Tateshale*, lord of the castle, who died in 1248, founded

A Church dedicated to St. *Martin*, on the north side of the burgh, where it now stands, and gave it to the priory, the sacrist of which was, to the Dissolution, the parish priest; he had a certain salary allowed him by the inhabitants,[1] for which the prior was taxed at 20*s.* and other houses or lands given to him as sacrist, or serving chaplain, for which he was taxed at 13*s.*; and after this was founded, the chapel of St. *Mary* continued to be served as formerly, by a *custos* and brethren, at the prior's appointment, who dwelt in their apartment at its west end. The present church was built at divers times, the nave and chancel being the only (if any) remaining parts of the first building; the north isle was built about 1479, by the contribution of several great men, some of whose arms still remain in the windows, and of such other persons as pleased to be benefactors; for in that year *John Coke* ordered to be buried in the new isle of St. *Martin's* church in *New-Bukenham*, and gave 5 marks towards leading it;[2] he was a good benefactor to the gilds of St. *Mary* and St. *Martin*, which were kept in the church.[3] The south isle, porch, and tower, were begun soon after, by that Sir *John Knevet* who married *Clifton's* heiress, and finished by his grandson, Sir *William Knevet*, as the arms in the windows and on the tower plainly demonstrate. This church is a donative, the minister being chosen by the majority of the votes of all the residents in the parish, that pay to the minister's rate, and after such choice so made, and entered by the church-wardens in the Town-book, he is to have a nomination under their hands to the Bishop, in order for a license, which being obtained, unless that be recalled, it is a cure for life.

In 1603, Mr. *Francis Bradley* was curate, whose answer was, that he served it as an impropriate cure, without any stipend from the impropriator; that it was in *Rockland* deanery, and *Norfolk* archdeaconry, and that the set stipend from the inhabitants was 15*l. per annum*, besides all gifts; that Mr. *Knevet* was proprietor, who afterwards sold it to be settled on the parishioners. There is a convenient house, garden, and outhouses, for the minister's dwelling,[4] who hath an estate in *Suffolk*, and part of the *George* inn in *New-Bukenham*, the Priory manor, and the rate of 8*d.* in the pound, &c. settled for his maintenance. Mr. *Coleman* was predecessor to Mr. *Robert Stone*, the present [1737] minister, who hath *Old-Bukenham*, and is rector of *Brandon-Parva* and *Hackford* in this diocese.[5]

[1] This is now gathered for the minister, and is 3*d.* in every pound according to the rent, of all the houses in the parish.

[2] E Regr. Test. in Offic. Epi. Norwic.

[3] In 1426, John Warenger of this town gave 4*d.* towards keeping a light burning before the image of St. Mary in this church. In 1505, Richard Towler was buried in the church, before the image of St. Nicholas, and was a benefactor to the gilds in this and several neighbouring churches.

[4] The ministers house was the old gild-hall.

[5] 1328, Sir Robert Trot, and Sir John de Redenhall, chaplains. 1366 Sir Roger Wodecock of Wymondham, and Thomas de Gescle, serving chaplains.

The nave is leaded, having a neat square tower, with a clock and five bells in it, joined to its west end, on which the following arms are carved in freestone over the west door, *viz.*

WILL. DE BOHUN Earl of *Northampton.*
HUMFRY DE BOHUN, his son and heir.
STAFFORD.
HOLLAND, *viz. France* and *England* quartered, in a bordure.
LYNNES.
KNEVET and CAILY quartered.
KNEVET quartered with, pally, a bordure charged with roundells.
ALBANY.
KNEVET and CLIFTON quartered.
KNEVET and HEVENINGHAM quartered.
KNEVET and CLIFTON, with a canton.

In the nave there are stones for,

John Pitcher, Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife, he died Oct. 30, 1720, aged 74, and she June 1705.

Thomas Richards, died 24 July, 1705.

Mary, Wife of Mr. Robert Harris of Lynn Regis, Daughter of Mr. Tho. Richards, she left a Son and two Daughters, and died Febr. 9, 1700, aged 23 Years.

Claudius Grey, Gent. buried Febr. 18, 1700, T. Colman 1718.

At the west end of the nave there are stones for,

Mr. Tho. Fulcher, Apothecary, who died June 10, 1707, Æt. 58.

John Blake, Nov. 1723, Æt. 13, Tho. Blake, Nov. 28, 1728, Æt. 12, both sons of Thomas and Mary Blake.

On the font, *Knevet's* arms: it was erected,

February 1, 1619, Thomas Colman, Christopher Sudbury, Church-Wardens.

The north isle is leaded, and hath a chantry parted from the rest, with handsome carved screens at its east end, in which there is a stone for

Mary, Wife of Mr. John Crow, who died March 30, 1729, aged 39, and Mary Barrs her Mother, who died Apr. 3, 1729, aged 60. Hannah Crow died May 7, 1729.

This chapel belonged to St. *Mary's* gild, and was made when the isle was built, as the arms of *Cromwell, Tateshale, Mortimer,* &c. plainly shew us, they being in the windows of the isle as benefactors, together with,

DE-LA-POLE quartering *arg.* a chief *gul.* over all a lion rampant *or.*
HOWARD and BROTHERTON quartered.
VERE and HOWARD quartered.
CLIFTON and CAILY quartered.
And on the screens are these two letters, T. P. and a rebus or

device of a pilgrim's staff, having a hat hung on its top, and a pilgrim's bag lying by it, which, I suppose, intimates the man's name to be *James Palmer*, a palmer or pilgrim signifying the same, and *James* rather than *John*, because so many palmers, or pilgrims, daily visited St. *James* at *Compostella*, who was the patron of the adjacent priory.

There are also shields of various arms, *viz.*

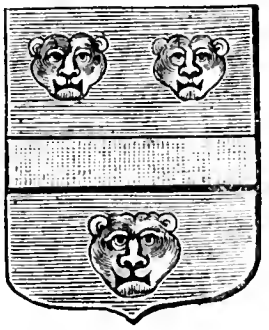
Or, semide-lises *sab.* for MORTIMER.

A fess between three roundels, for COURTNEY.

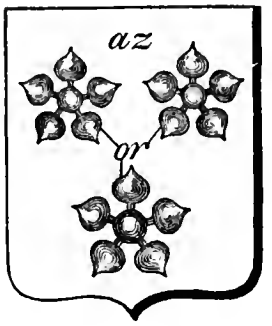
The arms of the priory.

TATESHALE. And *erm.* a fess *gul.* besides these,

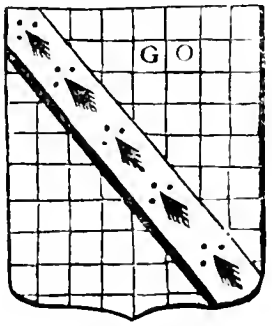
DE-LA-POLE.



BARDOLPH.



CAILLY.



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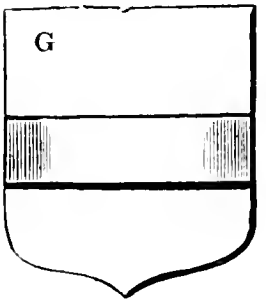
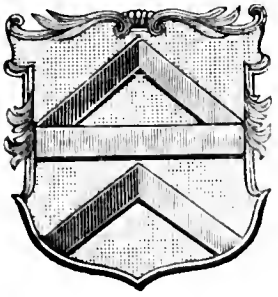


FITZ WALTER.



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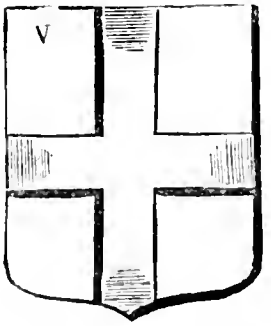


The chancel is tiled; on the north side is an inarched monument, in which is an altar tomb; the arms, inscription, and effigies of a woman, with a label from her mouth, are all lost. This is the tomb of Sir *Thomas Knevet* of *Bukenham* castle,[6] and *Katharine* his wife, daughter to the Earl of *Derby*.

On a flat stone is this, on a brass plate,

Hic iacet Alicia,[7] quondam Uxor Willi: Knyvet, Armigeri, que erat, Filia Johannis Grey, filius Domini Reginaldi Grey, Domini de Rythyn, que obiit quarto die Mensis Aprilis A Dni: MCCCClxxiii°

The arms are,

KNEVET quartering CLIFTON, impaling GREY quartered with HASTYNGS, counter-quartering VALENCE, with a crescent for difference.

The following inscriptions are lost,[8] the brasses being reaved,

Hic iacet Thomas Ivy, Capellanus qui obiit xix die Mensis Septembris. Anno Domini M.cccclxxxii°, cuius Anime propicietur Deus Amen.

Hic iacet Robt. Seman Capellanus, qui obiit nono die Jun. A° Dom: M.cccc° lxv° cuius Anime ==========

Orate pro Anima Willi: Pyllys, qui obiit xxv die Decembris, Anno Dni: M.cccc.xxxi. cuius Anime propicietur deus Amen.

There are many old stones without inscriptions, under which divers of the family of the *Knevets* lie buried; an ancient house, saith *Camden*,[9] ever sinee Sir *John Knevet* was Lord Chancellor of *England*, under King *Edward* III. and also honourably allied by great marriages.

For over and besides these of *Bukenham*, now baronets, from hence sprung those right worshipful knights, Sir *Tho. Knevet*, Lord *Knevet*, Sir *Henry Knevet* of *Wiltshire*, and Sir *Thomas Knevet* of *Ashwellthorp*, and others.

Orate pro Animabus Johannis Knevet, Armigeri, et Alesiæ Uxoris suæ, qui ob: 1400.[1]

His effigies in armour in a coat of his arms, *viz. Knevet* quartering *Clifton*, his wife by him in a gown, and an escutcheon between them of their arms, *viz. Knevet*, impaling *Lyn*, or *Lynnes*. *Arg.* a demilion rampant *gul.* in a bordure *sab.* bezanté. All this is lost.

Hic iacet Thomas Filius Henrici Collet, civis et Aldermanni Civitatis London, qui obiit die Nativitatis Sce: Mariæ, 1479.

Collet impaled with *Knevet*, quartering *Clifton*. This is also lost.

[6] See his will. p. 379.
[7] She was sister of Edmund Grey, the first Earl of Kent of that family.
[8] Weaver's Funeral Monuments, fo. 855.
[9] Camden, &c.
[1] Coll. P. L. N.

On an altar-tomb on the north side of the chancel,

Gulielmus Barber hujus Parochiæ Gen:
Obijt 24° die Januarij,
Anno { Xti. 1693.
{ Ætatis 84.

Ille Senex omni ut clero succurreret Ævo,
Pauperibusque pius, Munera larga dedit:[2]
Ditibus Exemplo, semper sua sint Benefacta,
Laudent Participes proque Datore, Deum.

On a marble by the altar, the arms and crest of *Tindall, alias Kendall*,[3] impaling a chevron between three castles or towers.

P. M. S. Maria, Henrici Scarborough, de Walsham Boreali, in Com: Norff: Generosi, Mauritij Kendal de Eadem Armigeri, Eliz: et Mariæ Kendal sobolum, Filia, Uxor, Mater, observantissima, dilectissima, pientissima, nec minus Deo quam Amicis fidelis, Corpus in terrâ hic repositum, Virtutes in Prole bonis Auspicijs elucent, Spiritus in Cœlo Triumphat.

Anno { Ætat.
{ Dom. 1693.

Another black marble more south, lies over

John Kendal, Esq; [Father of Maurice] who died the 14*th* of Dec. 1672, aged 59.

Kendall's arms single.

On a stone on the south side of the chancel. *Kendal's* arms.

In Memoriam piam Matris suæ charissimæ Elizabethæ, Johannis Kendal Armigeri, conjugis dilectissimæ, Quæ vix ne vix fuit altera, Dei Reverentior, Mariti observantior, Liberorum Denique (at summo cum Religionis tum Morum studio) Indulgentior, hoc Marmor Pietatis Ergo, apposuit Mauritius Filius; obijt die 25 Febr. A° Dni: 1695, Ætatis vero 80.

Another stone hath *Kendall* impaling *Ashfield*, a fess between three de-lises.

Fælicem expectans Resurrectionem hic jacet, Mauritius Kendall de Northwalsham, in Agro Norfolciensi Armiger, Vir Paterque indulgens, Amicus Juratissimus, Ingenuis congruus, nefarijs infensus, Ecclesiæ & Monarchiæ Vindex acerrimus, seditiosis Perduellis, Legum in omnibus observantissimus, Jurisperitus ipse Eloquentissimus; obdormivit Anno salutis MDCCXII. Ætatis LII.

[2] The church-wardens receive the annual rent of lands let at 6*l.* a year, to repair the church, and adorn it. The alms-house was erected by Mr. Wm. Barber, for four poor widows, and endowed with a farm in this town of 12*l.* per annum. There is a town-house, and lands let at 12*l.* 14*s.* a year.

[3] See Banham, p. 353.

A large black marble near the screens hath this inscription, most of it covered by building a pew over it,

Here lyeth interred the Body of Dame Rebekah the Daughter of Edward Warne, of New-Buckingham, Gent. her first Husband was Samuel Benson of Norwich, Gent. her 2d was Thomas Davy of Norwich, her third was Sir Francis Bickley of Attleborrow, Baronet, her last Husband was Nicholas Pointer of Norwich, Gent. she dyed the 18*th* of August 1694, aged 54.

This stone was laid by *William Bernham* of *Norwich*, merchant, her executor.

The south porch and isle are leaded, in the middle of which lies a black marble for,

John, only Son of John Barber, and Elizabeth his Wife, who died May 20*th* 1711. aged 44. leaving Elizabeth his Relict (Younger Daughter of Henry Meen, and Cicely his Wife) to be the greater Comfort of Elizabeth, John, and Susannah his Children, who survived him.

A stone for,

Hanah Pain who died March 14, 1728. Æt. 73.

The windows were beautifully adorned with the following arms, inscriptions, and effigies,[4] several of which are broken, though there are some remaining whole.

In the east window of the chapel, at the upper end of the isle, were the effigies of its founder, and his three wives, *viz.*

Alice Grey, who is buried in the chancel; she hath the arms of *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, with a crescent *or* for difference, quartering *Grey*, counter-quartering *Valence*, on her mantle. The whole window is powdered with ragged staves *sab.*

The second is mantled with the arms of *Buckingham*, *Stafford*, &c. being made for *Joan*, daughter of *Humfry Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*.

The third is for *Joan*, daughter of *Thomas Courtney*, relict of Sir *Roger Clifford*; on her mantle are the arms of *Courteney Clifford*, &c. all which, with Sir *William Knevet*, their husband, are buried in the chancel; over their heads was this,

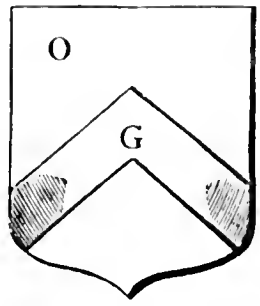
Orate pro Animabus Willi: Knevet, Militis, Alicie filiæ Johannis Grey, et Domine Johanne filie Humfridi Ducis Bucks, et Domine Johanne Sororis, et unius heredum Domini Cho: Courtney, nuper Comitis Devon: Arorum dicti Willi.

[4] Sir Henry St. George's MSS. A. 23, fol. 218.

The following arms are in the windows,

KNEVET.

STAFFORD.



WINGFIELD.

JENNEY, *erm.* a bend *gul.* cotised *or*, an annulet for difference, impaled with WEDLEY, or WEDERUP.

KNEVET, CAILY, and CLIFTON quartered.

GREY, barry of six, *arg.* and *az.* in chief three torteaux, a crescent *or* for difference.

HASTYNGS quartering VALENCE.

HUMPHRY Earl of *Stafford.*

BOHUN Earl of *Northampton.*

The same, with this difference only, that there are three mullets on the bend.

COURTNEY, *or*, three torteaux.

BEAUFORD Earl of *Somerset*, and BOHUN Earl of *Northampton*, impaled.

CLIFTON. ALBANY. FITZ-ALAN.

TYTESHALE, chequy *or* and *gul.* a chief *erm.*

CAILY and TATESHALE quartered.

Lort, a chevron between three conies *arg.*

Parted per chevron *gul.* and lozenge *arg.* and *az.* a dove volant in chief, of the second.

Or, on a cross *gul.* five escalops *arg.*

Or, a chevron *gul.* between three torteaux.

Quartered
- WEDERUP, *vert*, an annulet *arg.* a chevron, *erm.* between three caps of the second.
- The escalops on the cross, as before.
- Lozenge, *az.* and *arg.* on a chief *gul.* two lions recombatant *arg.*
- *Or*, a chevron *gul.* between three torteaux.

In the east window of the isle these arms remain,

KNEVET quartering CAILY.
GREY quartering HASTYNGS, counter-quartering VALENCE.
HOLLAND, *England* and *France* quartered, in a bordure *arg.* quartering the Earl of *Northampton*.
WYNGFIELD, mixed with BOHUN and STAFFORD.
The fifth shield is the same as the first.
COURTNEY quartering per bend, *az.* and *or*, a lion rampant counter-changed, impaling *France* and *England* in a bordure, gobone *arg.* and *az.*
CLIFTON quartering ALBANY.
CAILY quartering TATESHALE.

On an altar tomb, on the north side of the church, in the yard,

WADE's arms and crest, a lion passant chained.
Arg. 3 bucks heads erased *az.*

THOMAS WADE died Oct. 17, 1708, and Robert Wade his Brother 7 Jan. 1708.
JOHN WADE, Gent. their Uncle died 23 July, 1721, aged 73 Years.

An altar tomb on the south side of the church for

MARY, Wife of Richard Crowe, Gent. who died 25 Aug. 1689, aged 29 Years.
RICHARD CROWE, Gent. died 12 Nov. 1717, aged 57 Years.

From the Register it appears, that in 1543, *Henry Spilman* and *Anne Thursday* were married *Febr.* 7. 1561, *Francis Travers*, Gent. and *Eliz. Clere*, *Nov.* 4. 1565, *Thomas*, son and heir of Sir *Tho. Knevet*, baptized 21 *Jan.* 1568, *John Knevet*, Gent. baptized *June* 2. *Joan Knevet* buried the same day. 1568, *Katherine*, wife of Sir *Tho. Knevet*, buried *June* 22. 1569, Sir *Tho. Knevet* died *Sept.* 22. 1577, 19 *Sept. Richard Stocks* and *Anne Woodhouse*, Gentlewoman, were married according to the law in that case for ministers provided. 1583, *Francis*, the brewer at the Castle, buried 5 *July*. 1586, 14 *Mar. Thomas*, son of *Tho. Knevet*, Esq. buried. 1587, 25 *March*, *John*, son of *Tho. Knevet*, Esq. buried. 1594, *Mary* his daughter baptized 9 *July*, *Elizabeth* his daughter buried 18 *May*, 1594. 1595, Sir *Tho. Knevet*, Knt. buried 26 *July*. 1599, *Robert*, son of *Tho. Knevet*, Esq. buried 24 *Dec.* 1600, *Theophilus*, son of *John Kendall*, buried the 13 *Dec. William* his son, baptized 1 *Nov.* 1602, *Anne* his daughter 1605. 1608, *June* 5, *Thomas Havers*, and *Katherine Kendal* married. 1609, 24 *Apr. Philip*, son of Sir *Phil. Knyvet*, baptized. 1610, 28 *June*, *Will. Knevet* his son, baptized. 1610, 28 *June*, *Katherine*, the Lady *Knevet*, was buried. 1611, 15 *Sept. Dorothy*,

daughter of Sir *Philip Knevet*, baptized. 1612, 30 *Aug. Eliz.* daughter of *John Kendall*, junior, baptized. 1613, 11 *Aug.* Mr. *Clement Hurne* and Mrs. *Mary Knevet* married. 1614, 2 *June, Katherine*, daughter of Sir *Philip Knevet*, baptized. 13 *June, John*, son of *John Kendall*, junior, baptized. 1615, *Jan.* 23, *Robert*, son of Sir *Phil. Knevet*, Bart. baptized. 1615, *Will.* son of Sir *Philip*, buried. 1616, *John* his son baptized. 1623, 14 *June, William*, son of *John Kendall*, junior, baptized. 1635, *John Kendall* buried 17 *July*.

ECCLES

Is bounded on the east by *Wilby*, on the west by *Lerling* and *Snitterton*, on the north by *Harpham*, and on the south by *Quidenham*; it hath one manor only, to which the advowson of the rectory now is, and always was, appendant. It is often called in *French* deeds, about the time of *Edward* III. *L'Eglise*, or *the Church*, which hath induced me sometimes to think, that it took that name by way of eminence, it being the Bishop's own church, and a place where most of them, to the time of *Henry* VIII. often resided in their palace here,[5] as appears from the great number of persons that were instituted at this place, and from the additional name of *Eccles Episcopi*, or *Bishop's Eccles*, by which it was always distinguished from *Eccles* by the Sea.

The manor was very extensive, including all this town, great part of St. *Andrew's* parish in *Bukenham*,[6] or all *New-Bukenham*, and the *Hagh* in *Old-Bukenham*, besides lands in most of the adjacent parishes.[7] It was held by *Ralf* Earl of *Norfolk*, in the Confessor's time, and after, by Earl *Ralf* his son; they jointly gave it to *Egelmar*, or *Ailmar*, Bishop of *Elmham*, just before the Conquest,[8] who held it of them, as did Bishop *Arfast*, or *Herefast*, who removed his see to *Thetford*; he was succeeded by *William Galsagus*,[9] Bishop of *Thetford*, who held it at the time of the Conqueror's survey, not as belonging to the original revenues of his bishoprick, but as part of

[5] The palace is now quite ruinated; the motes, foundations, &c. may be seen in the Low-Meadows, about a furlong or more S.E. of the church.

[6] See Old-Bukenham, p. 369, and New-Bukenham, p. 395.

[7] The whole tithes of New-Bukenham, and of the lands called the Bishop's Hagh, or Hawe, in Old Bukenham, are now paid to the rector of Eccles yearly.

[8] Terra Epi. Tedfordensis, ad Episcopatum pertinens T.R.E. fol. 248, and 149. [Terra ejusdem de feudo.]

Scerpham Hundret. In Eccles tenet Rad. Comes T.R.E. iiii. car. post tenuit Radulfus Comes filius ejus, postea Ailmarus Episcopus de utroque, postea Arf. Episcopus, modo tenet Willus. Epus. semper xii. vill. et xi. bord. tunc v. serv. modo ii. xx. acr. prati, silv. c. porc. semper ii. car. in dominio tunc v. car. hom. modo iiii. semper i. mol. modo iii. acr. et vii. porc. clxxx. Oves, tunc val. c. sol. modo lx. totum habet i. leug. in long. et iii. quart. in lato, et vii.*d.* de Gelto, hanc terram habuit A. Epus. in tempore utrorumque et Hundret nescit quomodo, et nunquam sui de episcopatu teste Hund.

[9] Godwin de Præs. 481.

those revenues that his predecessors had been infeoffed in by other pious benefactors, as I take the title *De Feudo* in *Domesday* to signify, and not of his own fee or inheritance, as some interpret it; it had then 2 carucates in demean, wood[1] able to maintain 100 hogs, pasture for 180 sheep, it was fallen from 5*l.* value to 3*l.* and was two miles long, and one broad, and paid 7*d. geld.* In the record called *Testa de Nevil*, it appears it belonged to the Bishop, but they could not tell whether it was part of his barony, or whether he held it in free alms.[2] In the year 1200, King *John*, by his charter under seal, dated at *Gaytinton*, 28 *Nov.* in the second year of his reign, confirmed to *John Grey*, Chief Justice of *England*, and Bishop of *Norwich*,[3] his great favourite, and to the church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Norwich*, and to the succeeding bishops and monks serving God there, all their lands, villages, churches, possessions, rents, tenements, liberties, and ancient customs, whatsoever, which they had confirmed and given them in the time of King *Henry*[4] his grandfather, King *Henry* his father, and King *Richard* his brother; and also all the charters, deeds, grants, and gifts of all his ancestors. And furthermore, at the request of the said Bishop, by this charter he granted them throughout all their lands, *sac* and *soc*, *toll*, *theam*, *infengenthef*, &c.[5] with the liberty of not serving at hundred courts, sheriffs turns, or any other courts out of their manors, and that they and the

[1] This must be Buckenham Hawe.

[2] He held it in free alms of the gift of the said Earl.

[3] Pope Alexander III. by bull dated 1176, among other things, confirmed to John Bishop of Norwich, "Eccles cum "Soca," &c.

[4] It seems Henry I. had seized part of the possessions of the Bishoprick, for in the Monasticon, fol. 410. I read this, A° 1101, Herbertus fundator Norwic. cathedral. dedit dictæ ecclesiæ manerium et ecclesiam de Eccles quam redemi a Rege Henrico pro 60 libris.

[5] Dedimus et concessimus et ad inpetrationem venerabilis patris nostri Johannis Secundi, Norwic. Episcopi, hac carta nostra confirmavimus, quod habeant per universas terras suas, soc, sac, toll, theam, infengenthef, et utfengenthef, cum judicio ferri, aque, ignis, et duelli, bene et in pace, libere et quiete, plenarie et honorifice, infra civitates, burgos, villas, et extra, in terris, in redditibus, advocationibus ecclesiarum, capellarum, servicijs hominum, et relevijs, in bosco et plano, in vijs et semitis, introitibus et exitibus, in salinis, et stagnis, et vivarijs, in aquis et molendinis, in piscarijs, in moris et mariscis, in turbarijs, et in omnibus alijs locis et rebus ad tenementa sua pertinentibus. Sint etiam predicti Episcopus, et monachi et eorum dominici ubicunque sint, per totam terram nostram, soluti, liberi et quieti, ab omnibus scottis, geldis, Danegeldis, hydagijs, carucagijs, auxilijs, placitis, querelis, summonitionibus de sectis shirarum et hundredorum, de auxilijs vicecomitum et prepositorum, de miserecordiis comitatus et hundredorum, et de placitis eorum, de murdro et gaywite et latrocinio, de operationibus castellorum, domorum, vallorum, parcorum, vivariorum, pontium, et fossarum, et de fredwita, et hengwita, et de warde-peny, et averd-peny, et thempeny, et flemenswita, leirwita, blodwita et flictwita, gritbrigge et frememfrithe et forstall, et hamsocne et herfare et franc. pleg. Ita quod visus franci plegij, fiat in curia eorum, coram serviente nostro sine admixtione hominum alieni homagij, ita quod si aliquæ miserecordia vel forisfactura, vel aliquod proficuum inde pervenerint, ipsi illud accipiant ad opus eorum, sint etiam ipsi, et dominici burgenses eorum in terra sua residentes, ubicunque liberi et quieti de thelonio, pontageo, passagio, paagio, lestagio, tallagio, cariagio, pannagio, stallagio, summagio, et navig. et omni alia consuetudine per totam terram nostram, preter civitatem London. Sint etiam quieti ipsi, et dominici burgenses sui predicti de omnibus rebus suis, quas emerint vel vendiderint, et per aquam aut per terram deportari fecerint per totam terram nostram, et homines de dominicis suis sint quieti de omnibus qu. emerint vel vendiderint ad proprium victum vel vestitum suum, salva libertate civitatis London. Concessimus etiam et confirmamus eis, quod si aliquis hominum

tenants residing in their manors, should transact every thing among themselves, at the views of *frankpledge* in their manors; and that all manner of felons goods, and forfeitures of the tenants and burgesses residing on the Bishop's demeans, should be free from all toll, pontage, paage, lastage, stallage, &c. throughout all *England*, for all goods which they shall buy, sell, and carry by water or land, except within the liberties of the city of *London*, with other large liberties expressed in the said charter, all which were exemplified[6] under seal the 7th of *Febr.* 36th of *Elizabeth*, 1593, at the request of *Thomas* and *James Plowman*, alias *Cann*, and *Thomas Barnes*, inhabitants of *Eccles*, on the behalf, and for the use of, the tenants, townsmen, and inhabitants of the said town, who had enjoyed the same liberties from the first grant to the present time.[7] In 1250, *Walter* Bishop of *Norwich* had a charter for free-warren here, and in all other demeans of his bishoprick.[8] In 1286,[9] he had view of *frankpledge*, assize of *bread* and *ale*, a ducking-stool, a gallows,[1] and *weyf*, and from this time the manor continued in the bishopriek, till

Bishop *Nix*[2] unfortunately falling under a *premunire*, for which he was by law to suffer perpetual imprisonment and loss of all his goods, was forced to purchase his peace of King *Henry* VIII. by exchanging the large estates (*viz.* 30 good manors and more) belonging to his bishoprick, for the abbey and revenues of St. *Bennet* of the *Hulme*;[3] and that this agreement might remain firm for ever, the King procured that it should be settled by Act of Parliament,[4] that the Bishop of *Norwich* should be always Abbot of St. *Bennet* of *Hulme*, and on the contrary, the Abbot of *Hulme* Bishop of *Norwich*; by which exchange this manor came to the Crown, and there continued till *Nov.* 12, 1559, when Queen *Elizabeth* granted the manor, advowson, sheep's walk, and all other privileges thereto belonging, to Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Knt. Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal, and to his heirs, to be held by him and them, in as full and ample a manner, as any of the ancient bishops held it, when it belonged to that see. He conveyed it to Sir *Nathaniel Bacon*, Knight of the *Bath*, of

suorum vitam vel membrum debeat amittere, vel fugerit, et judicio stare noluerit, vel aliquod delictum fecerit pro quo, catalla sua debeat amittere, ipsa catalla predictorum sint Episcopi et Monachorum. Prohibemus etiam, ne de aliqua possessione sua, ponantur in placitum, nisi in presencia nostra vel heredum nostrorum. Hijs Testibus, W. London, S. Bathon et Glaston. Episcopis, S. Wellen, Archidiacono, Galfrido filio Petri Comitis Essex, &c.

Indorsed, The Liberties of Eccles Manor and Town.

This charter is inrolled in Chancery. In Rotulis Cancellarie infra Turrim London, de Recordo remanen.

[6] The exemplification in the hands of Mr. Lanham of Yaxley in Suffolk, who owns an estate here.

[7] Plita Libertat. Epi. Norwic. temp. Joh. Epi. A° 41 H. 3. R. 31. Episcopus Norwic. respondit pro catallis B. de Eccles. Plita. Coron. A° 52 H. 3. rot 3.

[8] Cart. 35 H. 3. N° 2. The leet always belonged to the manor, and it has free-warren, and so was never appendant to the hundred, for which reason the lord of the hundred hath nothing to do in this manor.

[9] Plita Corone apud Norwic. 15 E. fil. Hen. Rot. 5to. in dorso.

[1] They stood on the hill called Gallowe-Hill, almost a mile N. W. of the town.

[2] Atlas, p. 382.

[3] The Bishop of Norwich is the only Abbot in England, and now sits in parliament by virtue of the barony of Hulme abbey, the barony formerly belonging to the bishoprick being in the Crown. N. B. Hulme was a mitred abbey, and as such its abbots always sat in parliament.

[4] A° Reg. 27. viz. 1535.

Stiveky, or *Stukey*, in *Norfolk*, his youngest son, who kept court here, from about 1572 to 1595;[5] he settled a moiety of it on *Elizabeth*, his second daughter and coheir, upon her marrying Sir *Tho: Knevet*, junior, Knt. son of Sir *Tho. Knevet* of *Ashwellthorp*, Knt.; and in 1631, this moiety was settled by Dame *Elizabeth Knevet* aforesaid, on *Muriell*, wife of Sir *Charles Le-Grosse*, Knt. of *Crostwayt*, and her heirs, Sir *Roger Townshend*, Sir *Robert Gawdy*, and others, being then concerned as coheirs of the estate of Sir *Nathaniel Bacon*, who had settled the other moiety on Sir *Owen Smith* in remainder, after the death of *Dorothy*, his second wife, eldest daughter of Sir *Arthur Hopton*, Knight of the *Bath*, at the coronation of King *James*, son of Sir *Owen Hopton*, Knt. which *Dorothy* was relict of *William Smith* of *Burgh* castle in *Suffolk*; and thus it continued in moieties for some time.

In 1622, Dame *Dorothy Bacon*, widow of Sir *Nathaniel Bacon*, kept court here; in 1629, *Charles Le-Grosse*, and *Thomas Smith* held a court. In 1638, Sir *Thomas Hopton*, Knt. and *Arthur Hopton*, Esq. held their first court for one moiety, and the year following Sir *Ralf Hopton*, Knt. held his first court for the same moiety. In 1640, *Alice Smith*, widow, and Sir *Charles Le-Grosse*, Knt. held their first court for the other moiety. In 1642, Sir *Charles Le-Gros*, Knt. and *Fitz-Nunn Lambe*, Esq. held their first court, the *Hoptons* having sold their moiety (as I suppose) to the *Lambs*, who after became possessed of the whole, in whose family it continued till about 1712, and then Mr. *Edmund Lamb* sold it to Mr. *William Green* of *Stafford*, whose son, *William Green*, Esq. became lord, but is lately dead, and Mrs. *Mary Green* of *Eccles*, his widow, is now [1737] lady.

The Customs of this manor are, that the fine is at the lord's will, the tenants cannot waste their copyhold without license; the eldest son is heir; there is no *leet fee* or common fine, and it gives no dower.

The Commons belonging to this town are these, the *Wroo*, *Rowse Hill*, the *Great Fen*, the *Little Fen*, *South Moore*, *North Moor*, *West Ling*, or the further *Heath*, containing in all about 180 acres, on all which the lord hath no right of commonage, but it solely belongs to the tenants, who can common horses, cows, and all other cattle, and cut and carry away furze at all times from *Rouse Hill*, and the further *Heath*, and flags and turf from the fens,[6]

There is a hamlet called *Overey*, which had a church formerly, for I meet with one *Bartholomew*, rector of *Overey*; but it never had any institution, which makes me think it always belonged to *Eccles*, and was served by that rector, because in the beginning of *Henry* VIII. *Overey* is said to belong to *Eccles*, as it now doth.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*. It hath a round tower and three bells; the nave is leaded, the chancel and north porch tiled;

[5] E Lib. Curiæ: there are many alienations, fines, &c. which vested the manor in several other persons, but they were trustees only.

[6] Ex Exemplific. Irrotul. in Coia, Plita. Tre. coram Justic. de Banco de Term. Sci. Hilarij 2 W. et Mar. rot. 850. pen. Dan. Lanham de Yaxley in Com. Suff.

the south isle (which hath a roof distinct from the nave) is thatched. It is a rectory in *Norfolk* archdeaconry and *Rockland* deanery, valued in the King's Books at 14*l.* *per annum*, and pays 1*l.* 8*s.* *per annum* tenths. It is altogether exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction, and so pays no procurations, and it being the Bishop's own seat, he always excused the rector from payment of synodals, so that there are none paid, except at the general visitations. It is a small village, having much decreased for some time, by the lord's purchasing many of the cottages and small tenements. In 1603, it had 108 communicants, and now [1737] it hath about 150 inhabitants; it paid 30*s.* a year to the tenths, and is now assessed at 338*l.* 10*s.* to the land tax. There is a rectory-house, which was built (according to report) by Bishop *Nix*, whose arms, with the arms of the see, were in the windows, but were lost when the house was burnt down a few years since, in Mr. *Birch's* time, who rebuilt it; there is a convenient quantity of glebe belonging to it.

In Bishop *Nix's* time, *anno* 1510, one *Thomas*, a priest of *Norwich*, was burned at *Eccles*: when he was in prison, he was by persuasion led away from his former opinions, wherefore, when he went to be burned, he would for penance be carried on sharp hurdles made of thorns.[7]

This Bishop was certainly a greater bigot to Popery than could well consist with his learning and station, for when he was very old, he obstinately opposed the reformation then begun, and held secret correspondence with the court of *Rome*, though he had with a solemn oath openly renounced the Pope's supremacy. But at last being accused and convicted, he was imprisoned a long time in the *Marshalsea*, so that his own sufferings may in some measure clear him of his vices, and argue his sincerity in his religion, though erroneous.[8]

RECTORS.

1301, kal. *April*, *Simon de Ely*, sub-deacon.

1302, prid. non. *Feb.* *William de Knapeton*, priest, LL. D. the Bishop united it to the archdeaconry of *Norwich*, which Dr. *Knapeton* then held.

1324, 16 kal. *May*, Sir *Solomon de Swaffham-Prior*, sub-deacon.

1338, 18 *May*, *John de Lenn*, priest, changed *Caston* rectory with *Solomon*.

1340, 12 *Oct.* *Roger de Haselarton*, priest, changed his vicarage of *Ailesham* for this, with *John de Lenn*.

1341, 21 *Sept.* *Robert de Brustewyk*, priest, changed his rectory of *Lameleye* in *York* diocese, with *Haselarton*.

1349, 5 *July*, *Simon Gyzam* of *Lynford*, chaplain.

1357, The Pope named a rector, and certified the Bishop of it.

1400, *July* 6, *Tho.* *Brademere de Hogham*, priest; the Bishop wrote to the Dean of his own manors, to induct him according to custom, the Archdeacon never inducting any one in the Bishop's manors.

[7] Atlas, 422.

[8] Atlas, 383. I must observe, that what is said of Eccles in the Atlas, p. 341. belongs to Eccles by the Sea, and is misplaced here.

1401, 30 *June*, *Nicholas Lyons*, priest, in exchange with *Brademere*, for *Rollesby*.

1403, 4 *Febr*. *John Park*, alias *Hundon*, priest.

1424, 9 *Nov*. *Bartholomew Belaghe* of *Norwich*, priest.

1446, 5 *Sept*. Mr. *Stephen Bole*, chaplain, collated by the Bishop himself in his manor-house at *Gaywood*, who wrote to Mr. *Nicholas Derman*, official of the jurisdiction of his manors, to induct him.

1473, 30 *Dec*. *Tho*. *Heyr*, alias *Johnson*, priest.

1511, 10 *March*, *George Mawer*, LL.B on *Heyr's* death.

Robert Walden, rector, chaplain to the Bishop, held it united to *Wilby*.

1580, 3 *June*, *Cuthbert Owers*, domestick chaplain to the Bishop, on *Walden's* death.

1542, Mr. *Tho*. *Briggs*, S. T. P. rector, buried here.

1551, Sir *Robert Picto*, rector, buried 4 *Jan*. 1564.

All the above were collated by the Bishops of *Norwich*.

1567, 30 *Dec*. *Otwell Wytwood*, clerk, who died *April* 30, 1586, and was buried here; he held *Wilby* also. NICHOLAS BACON, Knt. Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

1586, 24 *June*, *Tho*. *Basham*, A. B. buried her *Feb*. 2, 1638. NATH. BACON, Esq.

1639, *Ambrose Moneye*.

1671, 17 *Aug*. *Roger Bankes*, A. M. The KING, by lapse.

1688, 31 *Jan*. *Simon Baldero*, A. M. on *Bankes's* death. SIMON BOLDERO, Gent.

1702, 22 *Aug*. *Tho*. *Newson* on *Boldero's* resignation. EDM. LAMBE, Esq.

1705, 10 *Aug*. *John Last*, A. M. on *Newson's* cession. *Ditto*. He had *Wilby* also.

1720, 23 *June*, *John Birch*, A. M. on *Last's* death. WILLIAM GREEN, Esq.

1721, 2 *Nov*. *Will*. *Rushbrook*, on *Birch's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1723, 12 *Oct*. *Samuel Birch*, A. M. on *Rushbrook's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1733, The Rev. Mr. *John Hull*, the present [1737] rector, holds it united to *Quidenham*. *Ditto*.

The south isle of the church seems a later building than the nave, and was formerly appropriated to the Bishop's palace, but now belongs to the parish; the altar in it, in all probability, was dedicated to St. *Nicholas* the Bishop, his effigies being formerly painted on the walls. In the north chancel window was a picture of St. *German*, another of St. *Anthony*, and another of St. *Bennet*, and this under them,

Sanctus Germanus.
Beate Antoni, ora pro nobis.
Sancte Benedicte, ora pro nobis,

And the arms of *Edward* the Confessor, and *Clifton* and *Tateshale*, in the first half of the escutcheon, impaling *Howard*, but most of them are now lost.

On the north side of the chancel is a mural monument of white

marble, exact in all things as that at p. 110, except the arms and crest of *Birch*, and this inscription.

SAMUEL BIRCH, *A. M.*

Harborniæ in Agro Staffordiensi natus, Oxoniæ, in Collegio Pembr: Educatus, Hujus Ecclesiæ per Novem fere Annos, Pastor dignissimus, Vir vere Reverendus, et doctus, et pius, et admodum justus, hic beatam expectans Resurrectionem, placide in Domino obdormit, obijt duodecimo die Decembris, Anno Redemptionis humanæ, 1732° Ætatis suæ 32°.

Posuit, Maria, Uxor Gulielmi Green Armigeri, Soror amantissima.

William Green, Esq. eldest son and heir of *William Green*, Esq. deceased, (who is buried in the chancel,) hath a seat here, [1737] and is lord and patron, after the decease of Mrs. *Mary Green* his mother, who holds it in jointure: his arms are, per pale, *gul.* and *az.* a chevron between three bucks passant *or*.

From the old Register, which begins 20 *Jan.* 30 *Hen.* VIII. 1538. 1543, *Agnes*, daughter of Mr. *George Briggs* of *Saul*, died. 154--, *Edward Nobs* and *Richard Pollard* died at *Norwich* in the time of the insurrection. (They were killed in *Kett's* rebellion.) 1580, *Dorothy*, daughter of *Paul Gooch*, and *Rose* his wife, was baptized. 1593, *Tho. Wade* of *New-Bukenham*, and *Fortuna Chambers* were married. 1600, *Jan.* 27, *Math. Baron*, Gent. buried. 1601, *Paul Gooch*, Gent. buried. 1606, *George Rogers*, rector of *Bridgham*, and *Elizabeth*, relict of *James Leaver* of *Snitterton*, clerk, were married *April* 23. 1612, *Isaac Bentley*, clerk, curate of *Old-Bukenham*, and *Elizabeth Barker* of the same, were married 23 *Aug.* 1626, *Michael Robinson* of *Norwich*, Gent. and *Dorothy Colby* of *Banham* married.

HARPHAM.

This town never had but one manor, of which *Ulf*, a freeman, was lord in the time of the Confessor, when it was valued at 20*s.*; at the Conquest it was given to *R. de Bellofago* (or *Beaufo*) who gave it to *Caurincus*, who held it of him at the survey, when it had 3 carucates of land in demean, worth 30*s.* and was a mile long, and a mile broad, and paid 6*d. ob.* 1*q. Danegeld.*[9] The descendants of this *Caurincus* assumed to themselves the sirname of *Herkeham, Harcham, Hargham*, or *Harpham*, for their name, as well as that of the town, was oftentimes spelled different, according to the age it was wrote in. This family soon became very numerous, for in *Henry* the First's time there were three several branches of it in good repute; but I shall only take notice of the eldest family, which all along held the manor; and the oldest that I meet with is *William de Herkeham*,[1] whose son, *Tho de Harcham*, succeeded him; *Henry de Harcham*, his son, sealed with a lion saliant, as did *Thomas de Harcham*,[2] his son, whose son, *William de Harcham*, was lord in 1249, and conveyed the manors and advowsons of *Swantone* and *Harugham* to *Thomas* his son for life, in 1279; and afterwards the said *William* granted it to Sir *Warine*,[2] son of *Thomas de Hereford*, or *Herforth* of *Swanthone*, and his heirs, Sir *John de Eschalers*, Knt. and others being witnesses; and immediately after, the said *Warine* gave this and *Swantone* manors and advowsons to *Henry de Herford*, his brother, for life, on condition that he should perform all the services due to the lords of the fees, during the time he enjoyed them, and in particular the castle-ward due for the fee of *Hockering*. This deed is dated at *Gressenhall*, on the kalends of *October*, 1279. This *Henry*, before 1313, conveyed the advowson to *John de Herford*, of *Swanton-Marshall*, (now called *Swanton-Morley*,) his brother, who presented *Adam de Herford*, another brother, after which it was reconveyed to him again, and settled on *Mabell* his mother, then wife of *Tho. de Lavenham*, for her life, and they presented in 1350. In 1345,[4] 20th *Edward* III. the

[9] Hund. Scerepham. Terra R. de Bellofago. (fol. 211.) In Herkeham tenet Caurincus iii. car. terre, que tenuit Ulf, un lib. homo. T.R.E. tunc et post ii. villani. modo i. semp. ii. bord. tunc et post ii. ser. xii. acr. prati, tunc i. car. post ii. bov. m° i. car. et dim. tunc ii. car. hom. post i. modo i. et dim. et x. soc. viii. acr. terre. semper ii. runc. modo ii. vac. tunc vi. porc. m° iii. tunc xliii. oves m° xxviii. tunc val. xx.*s.* modo xxx. totum habet dim. leug. in longo, et dim. in lato, et vi. den. et i. obol. et i. ferding, de Gelto. (Fo. 304.) Terra Radulfi. Scerepham hund. In Hercham tenet Radulfus de Bellafago, ii. liberos hoies, de xx. acr. quos tenet Garinus de eo. ii. acr prati tunc. i. car. post dim. modo ii. bov. val. xx.*d.* de his habuit suus antecessor commendat. tantum T.R.E. et Eudo eos tenuit. Soca in Buchecham.

[1] In 1184, Sir Robert de Harpham was elected Abbot of St. Mary's at York, and died 13 kalends of May, 1189. Dug. Mon. tom. i.

[2] This Thomas held it of Aliva Le-Marshall, as of her barony of Rhye, at one fee, and it was ever after held of the owners of that barony, as the Morleys, &c. Testa de Nevil.

[3] He had a manor in Badburgham in Cambridgeshire.

[4] Dugh. Mon. tom. i. fol. 491.

said *Thomas* settled all his manors of *Swanington, Badburgham* (now *Babram*) in *Cambridgeshire*, and *Hargham*, with the advowson of *Hargham*, after his mother's death, on *Maud de Lancaster* Countess of *Ulster*,[5] *Nicholas Gernon*, *John Castelcyn*, her trustees, and *John*, son of *Warine de Herford*, and *Mabell* his wife, who was brother and heir to *Henry*, released their right, so that the fee became vested in *Maud de Lancaster*, relict of *Will. de Burgh* Earl of *Ulster*, who obtained leave of King *Edward* III. at the intercession of *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster*, her brother, to found a chantry, of a master and four chaplains, in the chapel of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, in the priory church belonging to the nuns at *Campesse* in *Suffolk*, to the laud and honour of God, and the Holy Virgin, for the souls of *William de Burgh*, formerly Earl of *Ulster*, her first husband, and of *Ralph de Ufford*, her second husband, who is buried in the said chapel, and of *Elizabeth de Burgh* and *Maud de Ufford*, her daughters, and also for her own soul, and those of *John de Ufford* and *Thomas de Hereford*, or *Herford*, Knts. then living, that is, for their welfare when alive, and their souls when dead; and in order to endow it, the King granted license to the prioress and nuns of *Campesse*,[6] to receive and hold in mortmain the advowsons of the churches of *Burgh* in *Suffolk* and *Hargham* in *Norfolk*, of the gift of the said Countess, and to assign them to the *custos* of the said chantry for ever, with license to appropriate them to the *custos* and chaplains for ever, for their maintenance.[7] But, about 1355, she obtained a confirmation under the broad seal, of certain letters patent, under the seals of *William* Bishop of *Norwich*, of the prioress of *Campseye*, and chaplains of *Bruseyerd* chantry, in which it was declared, that the religious lady, *Maud de Lancaster*, then nun of the collegiate church of *Campesse*, and late Countess of *Ulster*, having founded the said chaplains, to reside in *Ashe*, and serve in the priory church at *Campesse*,[8] which was too great a distance, they all agreed to remove the chantry to *Brusyerd*, to the manor-house called *Rokhalle*, where the chaplains did, and do now, dwell; and whereas it was certified by *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence* and Earl of *Ulster*, that the chaplains went in secular habits, neglected their office, and wasted the revenues of the chantry, they all gave him leave to appropriate all the revenues of the chantry to sustain an abbess, and other religious women, of the order of St. *Clare*, in *Rokehall*, in *Brusyerd* aforesaid, and to erect an abbey, and endow it with whatever belonged to the chantry; upon which the abbey was erected, and this advowson transferred to the abbess, who presented to the Dissolution. And in 1376, the King licensed Sir *William de Wychingham*, Knt. Sir *Nicholas Gernon*, Knt. and *Roger Wolferston*, to give the manor of *Hargham*, which was then held of the Lord *William Morley*, as of his manor of *Hockering*, at one fee, as parcel of his barony of *Rhye*, and the capital messuage,

[5] Robert de Morley, Marshal of Ireland, superiour lord of the fee, licensed the Countess to amortise the advowson to the nuns of Campesse.

[6] Sir Tho. de Hereford, Knt. Thomas de Lavenham, and Mabell his wife, the Countess of Ulster, and Sir William de Wichingham, Nicholas de Gernon, Roger de Wolferton, and John Castelyn, her trustees, released their rights to the prioress.

[7] But the Bishops would never consent to the appropriation.

[8] Atlas, 285, 287.

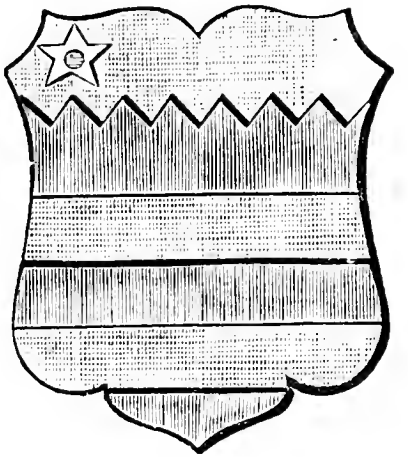
160 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, and 20s. rent, in *North* and *South Reppes, Cromere, Thorp,* and *Gimingham,* to *Emme Beauchamp,* then abbess of *Brusyerd,* and her successours for ever; and *William de Morley,* Marshal of *Ireland,* released the services and fealty due from that fee, to the abbess; and from this time the manor and advowson belonged to that abbey till its dissolution, and was then granted, in 1538, by the King, together with the advowson, and all other lands belonging to the abbey lying in *Hargham,* or *Harpham,*[9] to

NICHOLAS HARE, and KATHERINE his wife,[1] and their heirs, to be held in capite, at half a knight's fee; and in 1539, *Nicholas Hare* aforesaid, Esq. had license to sell the whole to *John Green,* and his heirs, who had a great estate in *Wilby, Snitterton, Banham, Attleburgh, Hargham, Old-Bukenham,* and *Kenninghall,* who in 1548, settled it by the King's license, on *Tho. Green,* his son, who in the same year made a jointure of it to *Frances* his wife, who held it to her death in 1580, and then it descended equally among their daughters and coheirs; *Rose,* then married to *Paul Gooch,* Gent. of *Banham; Prudence,* to *John Launce; Susan, Elizabeth,* and *Thomasine* being single, and under age, were under the care of the Court of Wards. In 1583, *Paul Gooche,* and *Rose* his wife, *John Launce* of *Halesworth,* and *Prudence* his wife, *William Brook* of *Eston* in *Suffolk,* and *Susan* his wife, *Thomas Colby* of *Banham,* Gent. and *Elizabeth* his wife, and *William Hunston* of *Walsokne* in *Norfolk,* and *Thomasine* his wife, were possessed each of a fifth part, and *Paul Gooch* hired the whole. In 1584, *Tho. Colby* had license to purchase the fifth part of the manor and advowson of *William Hunston,* and *Thomasine* his wife, and in the same year had license to sell two fifth parts of the manor and advowson, to *Francis Bolton,* and *John Goldyngham* of *Banham,* and the heirs of *Bolton;* and in 1586, they all joined, and conveyed the whole absolutely to *Paul Gooch* and his heirs, who, in 1587, sold the whole to *Henry Garnay,* Esq. who sold it to *Richard Hovell,* junr. Esq. of *Hillington,* and he to Sir *Ralph Hare,* Knt. who settled it in 1620 on Sir *Tho. Coventrye,* Knt. upon the marriage of his son with Sir *Thomas's* daughter, from which time it hath passed in the *Hares,* as the following pedigree will demonstrate.

[9] In 1390, Roger de Boys, Knt. and others, aliened a messuage, 30 acres of land, and 42 acres of pasture, lying in Hargham, and a tenement in Harleston, to the Abbess of Brusyerd.

[1] From the Evidences in the family of the Hares of Harpham.

[*To face p.* 414.



Sir JOHN HARE of Stow-Bardolph in Norfolk, Knt. son of Sir Ralph Hare, Knight of the Bath, held his first court Oct. 29, 1623, and by will dated Dec. 21, 1635, gave the manor and advowson (after the death of Elizabeth his wife, who had it in jointure) to Nicholas Hare, his third son, then living, in tale male.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Earl of Coventry, by Sarah his first wife, dr. of Edward Seabright of Blacksal in Worcestershire, Esq. She held her first court in 1638. (*Peerage*, p. 351.)

2. John Hare, 2d son, had Snitterton, died in 1689.

Susan, dr. and Co-heir of John Walpole, of Bromsthorp, Gent.

3. Nich. Hare of Harpham, Esq. was bapt. at Stow 13 Dec. 1632, buried here, Nov. 17, 1689.

Katherine, eldest daughter of Wm. Geary of Bushmead-Abbey, in Bedfordshire, Esq.

John Hare, Gent. Richmond Herald, died about 1720.

Anne Hare died in 1724.

Philip, son of Edmund Bedingfield, of Bromsthorp.

Elizabeth Hare.

Catherine. Susan.

Ralph Hare of Harpham, Esq. and of the Middle-Temple, barrister at law, buried here Nov. 18, 1709.

Anne, dr. of John Willis, Esq. son and heir of Sir Thomas Willis of Fen-Ditton in Cambridgeshire. Bart. buried here, Sept. 27, 1728.

Thomas Lobb of Great Cressingham, Esq.

Mary, eldest dr. married 27 Oct. 1726.

Issue.

2. Anne, now single.

3 Susan, now single.

4. Catherine, born 1702, buried 1722.

J. Dethick of Wereham, in Norf. Esq.

5. Eliz. married Dec. 31, 1730.

Issue.

1. Tho. Hare of Harpham, Esq. born 13 June 1692, buried here 1736

Mary, dr. and heiress of Joseph Sharpe of Thetford, Esq. who holds in jointure.

Hugh, born 1729. Anne, born 1727.

2. The Rev. Mr. R. Hare, now fellow of Bennet Coll. in Cambr.

3. The Rev. Mr J. Hare, LL.B. rect. of Harpham and Wilby, now single.

John born Jan. 8. 1698, buried July 1700. Ralph 1699, buried 28 Dec. Nich. buried 1706. Margt. buried 1704.

THE CUSTOMS were these; the eldest son was heir; the fines were at the lord's will, and it gave no dower; the *leet* belonged to the hundred; the *leet fee* 1*s.* 4*d.*; but now there is neither *leet* nor tenants, the whole being exchanged and manumised, or in the lord's own hands.

This rectory is valued in the King's Books at 4*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 34*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, though it pays yearly 1*s.* 3*d.* synodals, and 3*s.* procurations. It hath a rectory-house, and 30 acres, 2 roods, and an half of glebe.[2]

In the time of *Edward* I. the rector had a house and 40 acres of land, and the rectory was not taxed, and so paid no first fruits. *Domsd. Norwic.*

It is a small village, the whole (except one farm) being purchased by the lords, hath reduced it to 6 houses, and about 50 inhabitants, though it had 55 communicants in 1603; it paid 30*s.* a year to the tenths, and is now assessed at 230*l.* to the land tax.

The CHURCH is dedicated to all the Saints, and it hath a nave, chancel, and south porch tiled, a square tower, and three bells.

At the entrance of the south door, on two small brass plates,

Orate pro anima Augnetys Gall, cuius anime propicietur Deus.
Orate pro anima Thome Gall,[3] cuius anime propicietur Deus.

There are stones by the north door for,

ROBERT STEWARD, who died Febr. 7, 1674, *and* BRIDGITT, who died in 1667.

On the bells,

1. Sancta Maria Magdalena ora pro nobis.
2. Ave Maria Gratia plena Dominus tecum.
3. Sancte Edmonde ora pro nobis.

On a black marble before the desk,

XXVIII^{vo}. die Augusti, Anno Domini MDCCXXVIII. obijt HENRICUS PITTS Clericus, Coll: Divi Johannis Evang: Cantabr: *A. B.* hujus Ecclesiæ parochialis de Hargham, per Ann. XL. Rector, Ecclesiæ de Rowdham per annos XVII Vicarius, Vir in omni Doctrinæ Genere Eruditus, omnibus Honestus, sic vixit, sic mortuus est; Hic, Lector, optimum habes Exemplar, Abi igitur, et tu fac Similiter.

[2] 29 Sept. 1685, the lord and the rector exchanged lands, the lord had 16 acres and one rood, and the rector received for it 19 acres, 3 roods. The rector hath also two roods called Bell-Acre, besides the aforesaid glebe, for which he is obliged to find the bell ropes.

Mortuaries are due in this parish, viz. every one that dies worth 20l. pays the rector 3*s.* 4*d.* if worth 30l. 6*s.* 8*d.* if 40*l.* 10*s.* but it rises no higher, and there is nothing paid under 20*l.* value. Fee for burial in the chancel 6*s* 8*d.* E Regro. Fee for an out-town person, over and above the burial fee, 3*s.* 4*d.* by custom.

[3] The Galles were a very ancient considerable family in this town; Robert Galle was rector of West-Wrotham in 1433. In 1485, Stephen Galle of Hargham, senior, was buried here, and this Tho. Galle lived at that time.

There were divers arms on the old roof of the chancel, (all which were defaced when the new roof was erected,) as I learn from a manuscript among Mr. *Le Neve's* Collections, *viz.*

VERE, HOWARD, VERDON, BEAUCHAMP, ST. GEORGE, BRANCH; and these; *arg.* a fess *gul.* between three birds *sab.* three fusils in fess. *Arg.* three lozenges *gul.* a lion rampant *arg.* on a fess *gul.* three plates. *Az.* a cross ingrailed *arg.* Quarterly *arg.* and *gul.* in the second and third quarters a frette *arg.* over all a bend *sab.* *Arg.* two bars *az.* *Az.* three cinquefoils *arg.* *Gul.* six roses 3, 2, 1, *arg.*

The following inscriptions are on black marbles in the chancel,

Hare, with a mullet, impales *Geary, gul.* two bars *or,* on each three mascles *az.* on a canton a leopard's face. Crest, a demi-lion holding a croslet fitchee.

Spe Resurrectionis, hic subtus jacet Nicholaus Hare Armiger, & quinque Filijs Johannis Hare de Stow Bardolph, in agro Norff: Militis, et Elizabethæ Filiæ primæ, Thomæ Domini Coventrij, Baronis de Allesborough, Magni Sigilli Angliæ Custodis, Quartus et Superstes, Katherinam Filiam, Gulielmi Geary de Bushmead, in Comitatu Bedfordiæ Armigeri primogenitam, Uxorem duxit, E quâ Prolem Solam e Cunabulis superstitem, Radulphum, hujus Marmoris Positorem, suscitavit, et post triginta fere annos castæ Viduitatis, Exuvias suas apud Hargham, deposuit, xv. Novembris Anno Salutis MDCLXXXIX, Ætatis suæ LVII jam exeunte, Rarum Maritatis et paterni amoris Exemplum.

Pius, justus, Prudens et eruditus, fælixque expertus,
Quod bene vixit, qui bene latuit.

The arms and crest of *Hare,* as before, impaling *Willis,* per fess *arg.* and *gul.* three lions rampant counter-changed, in a bordure *ermine.*

Hic requiescit in Domino, RADOLPHUS HARE Armiger, NICHOLAI Patris et KATHERINÆ Matris, Filius unicus et Hæres, duxit in Uxorem ANNAM Domini JOHANNIS WILLIS de Ditton in Agro Cantabrigiensi Baronetti, Filiam natù maximam, Cui sex Filij, totidemque Filiæ nati, octo superstites sunt; Vir probus, pius, et doctus, Legibus Regni Municipalibus acurate peritus, proindeque clarissimo interioris Templi Londinensis Hospitio, in illustrem Assessorum Societatem merito evectus est, Anno 1706, Cumque Dei Opt: Max: Cultorem devotissimum Religionis reformatæ in Ecclesiâ Anglicanâ, Propugnatorem strenuum, regiæ Majestati, subditum fidelissimum, serenissimis Principibus GULIELMO et MARIA ANNAQUE regnantibus, Pacis Conservatorem vigilantissimum (eximia cum Laude et Honore) diù sese præstitisset, incurabilis tandem Febris Rabie, subito correptus, Ex hac miserâ in æternam Vitam fæliciter emigravit, decimo sexto die Novembris, anno Ætatis suæ 52 Redemptionis nostræ 1709.

In piam cujus Memoriam, ANNA dilectissima mæstissimaque Uxor et Relicta, Monumentum hoc deposuit Ann: Dom: 1710.

Hare's arms in a lozenge.

ALICIA HARE, Johannis Hare Militis, et Dominæ Elizabethæ Uxoris, Filia Natû minima, Inter charissimum Fratrem Nicholaum et Nepotem Radulphum, hic jacet sepulta, Quæ dum vixit, Pietatis in Deum, Charitatis in Egenos, Sexus sui extitit laudabile Exemplar, Nata apud Stow Bardolph, et ibidem baptizata, 12 Septembris, 1637, et in hac Villa denata, 26 Aprilis 1713, Ætatis suæ 76,

Johannes } Hare { Nepos
et Thomas } { Pronepos.

Fideles Executores, Hoc Monumentum pie posuerunt.

Hare's arms in a lozenge.

Catherine, fourth daughter of Ralph Hare of Hargham in Norfolk, Esq; and Ann his wife, died Aug. 23, 1722. aged 20 Years.

Hare and *Willis*, impaled in a lozenge.

P. M. S. ANNÆ, Viduæ et Relictæ, RADODPHI HARE de Hargham Armigeri, Filiæ natu maximæ Domini JOHANNIS WILLIS, de Ditton in Agro Cantabrigiensi Baronetti; eidem RADOLPHO, per XVIII Annos desponsatæ, quem Prole duodena beavit, Thoma, Maria, Anna, Susanna, Johanne, Radolpho, Nicholao, Catherina, Margareta, Radolpho, Johanne, Elizabetha, Equibus Johannes, Radolphusque priores, ut et Nicholaus, Catherina, et Margareta, Vita functi sunt, Cæteri septem supersunt. Quæ ANNA, postquam Annos XIX Maritum supervixisset, tandem die XXV° Septembris A. D. MDCCXXVIII°, Animam Deo reddidit, Anno Ætatis suæ LVII° currente. Stirpe clara, Dotibus clarior, Pietate clarissima, Religionis pure Christianæ, Dogmata Verbis tueri, Præcepta Factis ornare, perita, assueta. Fidelissima Conjux amantissimaque; Vidua, non abscedens a Templo, diu noctuque Deum colens; Parens indulgentissima; Mater-familias prudentissima; omnibus benigna, proindeque deflenda. In cujus Memoriam ANNA, Filia mœstissima, Testamenti Executrix, hunc Lapidem P.F. A.D. MDCCXXX°.

A black marble with *Hare's* crest and arms, hath this,

Suppositæ hic jacent THOMÆ HARE Armigeri, hujus Parochiæ, et Domini et Patroni, Vir Pius, et vere honestus, hinc Morte subita abreptus, Spe haud incerta, ad beatam Resurrectionis Vitam. Cujus Memoriam hoc Monumento mandavit, MARIA, Uxor Charissima, obijt vicesimo die Decembris An° Dom MDCCXXXVI°. Ætatis suæ XLV°.

1581, *Thomas Chapman*, clerk, and *Margery Mean*, married. 1587, *Ant.* son of *Paul Gooch*, Gent. and *Rose* his wife, bapt. 1592, *John Mounteforte*, Gent. and *Elizabeth Butler*, Gentlewoman, married. 1593, *Edw. Green*, Gent. buried. 1674, *Robert Steward*, Gent. buried. 1681, *Henry Warner*, Gent. buried. 1660, collected 2s. 2d. for the burning of *Fakenham* in *Norfolk*. 1662, the burning

of *Beccles* in *Suffolk*. 1682, Mrs. *Catherine Warner* paid for burial of her husband in the chancel.

The plate belonging to this church is only a silver cup and cover.

RECTORS.

1281, Sir *Walter*. Sir HENRY DE HERFORTH, patron.

1313, 9 kal. *Oct. Adam de Herford*, accolite, was instituted to the rectory of *Harpham*, at the presentation of JOHN DE HERFORD of *Swanton-Marshall* and MABELL his wife, true patrons.

1330, 5 kal. *Oct. Ralph de Mendham*, priest. THO. DE LAVENHAM, and MABELL his wife.

1347, 23 *May, Pain de Sancto Claro*,[4] chaplain. The PRIORESS of *Campesse*.

1376, 25 *July, John Kenfleg*,[5] priest. The ABBESS of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* of *Burcsyerd*.

1418, 13 *March, John Walle* of *Grundesburgh*, priest. *Ditto*.

1450, 23 *Oct.* Sir *Tho. Cropp*, or *Scroop*, alias *Bradley*, on *Wall's* death. *Ditto*.

1481, 30 *Jan. Will. Rychardysson*. *Ditto*.

1489, 19 *May, Rob. Stele*, priest. *Ditto*.

1498, 8 *May, John Dowe*, on *Stele's* resignation. MARGERY CALTHORP, Abbess of *Brusyerd*.

1505, 29 *Apr.* Sir *John Browne*, chaplain. The ABBESS of *Brusyerd*.

1508, 10 *Jan. Walter Grey*, on *Browne's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1511, 22 *Oct. Richard Hilton*, on *Grey's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1522, 13 *Jan. Tho. Nicholson*, on *Hilton's* death. *Ditto*.

1539, 20 *Sept. Robert Ferhande*, chaplain, on *Nicholson's* death. JOHN GREEN, Esq.

1542, 27 *April*, Sir *Tho. Marshe*, chaplain, on *Farande's* death. *Ditto*.

1555, 15 *Octob. Tho. Piersonne*, on *Marshe's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1556, 30 *Sept. Gilbert Seaman*, on *Pierson's* death. THO. GREEN, Gent.

1557, 23 *Octob. Edward Jackson*, priest, on *Seaman's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1580, 27 *June, William Jones*, Clerk. PAUL GOOCH, Gent. in right of ROSE his wife.

1583, 8 *Jan. Roger Morris*. Queen ELIZABETH, by lapse.

1585, 2 *Dec. John Gildensleve*, on *Morris's* resignation. PAUL GOOCH, Gent.

1587, 13 *May, John Briggham*, on *Gildensleve's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1587, 9 *July, Tho. Bloode*. RICHARD MARTEN, Gent.

1518, 9 *Sept. Edward Risleigh*, A.M. on *Bloode's* resignation. HENRY GURNEY, Esq.; he held it united to *Thorp-Abbots*.

1602, 5 *July, Nic. Ryselye*, on *Edw. Risley's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1616, 30 *Aug. Edward Smith*, A.M. Sir RALPH HARE, Knt.

1647, 22 *Dec. John Benn*, A.M. on the promotion of *Edward Smith*. GREGORY GAWSWELL, Esq.

1652, *Gerrard Harrison*, rector.

1662, *Samuel Leader*.

[4] He was buried here in 1375. Regr. [5] In 1374, he was vicar of Rowdham. Haydon.

1666, 11 *June, Henry Gill,*[6] A. B. on *Leader's* resignation. NICHOLAS HARE, *Esq.*

1676, 2 *July, Tho. Bliford,* A. B. on *Gill's* death. *Ditto.*

1681, 5 *April, Henry Prettie,* A. B. on *Bliford's* death. *Ditto.*

1689, 25 *March, Henry Pitts,* on *Prettie's* resignation. *Ditto;* he held *Rowdham.*

1729, 29 *July, Francis Blomefield,* clerk. THO. HARE of *Harpham,* Esq. he held it united to *Fersfield.*

1730, The Rev. Mr. *John Hare,* the present rector, on *Blomefield's* resignation. THO. HARE, of *Harpham,* Esq. his eldest brother. He holds it united to *Wilby.* [1737.]

SNETTERTON.

SNETRETUNA, SNISTERTUNA, SNISTERTON, or SNETTERTON, as it is now called, is a village lying between *Harpham* and *Lerling,* and had in it two parish churches, one dedicated to all the Saints, and the other to St. *Andrew* the Apostle, which is now down, and the ruins with difficulty found in the *Hall-Yard.*

The CHURCH of *All-Saints,* the present parish church, is a good building, having its nave, north isle, north porch, south porch, and chancel leaded, a square steeple, and four bells. In the nave, on a small brass in a seat,

Orate pro Anima Cecilie Bokynham, Filie
Georgii Bokynham, et Margarete Uxoris sue.

Over the rood is a defaced painting of the last day, on the top is our SAVIOUR sitting on the judgment-seat, saying to the blessed on his right hand, *Come ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you;* and to the cursed on his left, *Depart from me ye cursed into everlasting fire.* The windows contain the history of the *Revelations,* with the Apostles, each having a sentence of the *Creed* in a label from his mouth.

The east window of the north isle is filled with angels supporting these arms.

MORLEY. *Gul.* a saltire *arg.* impaling quarterly, first, *arg.* a lozenge *gul.* second *arg.* a bend *az.*

MORLEY, impaling quarterly DE-LA-POLE and WYNGFIELD.

Arg. a lion rampant, *or,* crowned *gul.* impales BOKENHAM, *viz. arg.* a lion rampant *gul.* surmounted with a bendlet *az.* charged with three bezants.

BOKENHAM single.

[6] He died at Wilby, 23 Febr. 1676, and was buried in this chancel.

Quarterly, *arg.* and *az.* a bendlet gobonne *sab.* and *or*, impaling *arg.* a lion rampant *or*.

Arg. a canton and two fesses *gul.* impales, *Vair*, *sab.* and *or*.

Other north isle windows have the history of the creation, of CHRIST's baptism, of St. *Christopher*, &c. with the legends in labels.

In the chancel, are many disrobed stones of the *Bokenhams*, on *George's* stone these arms remain, *viz*, a lion rampant impaling BOKENHAM, who quarters three roundels 2 and 1, on the first a croslet moline.

These two inscriptions are preserved in Mr. *Weaver*, fol. 817.

Orate pro Anima Georgii Bokenham Armigeri, de Snisterton, Filii et Heredis Johannis Bokenham, qui obiit xxi° die Octobris, Anno Dni: M.cccc.xxiii. cuius Animæ propicietur.....

Orate pro Anima Johannis Bokenham Armigeri, nuper Filii Hugonis Bokenham de Levermer Magna, necnon nepotis et Heredis Edmundi Bokenham de Snisterston, qui obiit xv. die Mensis Octobris Anno Dni: M°CCCCxxxiii° et pro animabus Annæ et Johannæ ..... quorum animabus.....

In the east chancel window,

.....Aia: Mri: Roberti Spylman, et amicor suor.....mcccl.....

In the north chancel window, the cup and wafer in a glory, with *Spilman's* arms over it, and this underneath.

Magister Robertus Spylman confidit in domino.

This *Robert*, in 1446, was instituted rector, at the presentation of *Edmund Bokenham* of *Snetterton*, Esq.; and about 1450, he new glazed the chancel windows with beautiful painted glass, when the church windows were glazed by the parishioners, and the north isle windows by the lord.

This rectory is valued in the King's Books at 12*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* and pays 1*l.* 5*s.* 8*d. ob.* yearly tenths. It hath a good rectory-house joining to the south side of the churchyard, with a convenient glebe belonging to it, of 60 acres.[7]

RECTORS OF ALL SAINTS.

1257, Mr. *Tho. de Ingaldesthorp*, rector.[8] RALPH DE BUKENHAM, patron.

1281, Mr. *John*, rector of *All Saints*.

1311, 5 kal. *Mar.* The Bishop, in his manor of *Geywode*, granted the sequestration for six months to *Robert de Fuldone*, priest, who was presented by Sir HUGH DE BOKENHAM, Knt.

1317, 8 non. *Mar. John de Bokenham*, accolite. HUGH DE BOKENHAM, Knt. his brother.

[7] In 1267, Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, rector, purchased a messuage and 12 acres of land, after the death of Ralph Corde, rector of St. Andrew's, and settled it on his successours for ever.

[8] He was afterwards Dean of St. Paul's and Bishop of Rochester, died 1291. Godwin de Præs. 576. His life may be seen in Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. fo. 38.

1349, 4 *July, John de Bokenham,* shaveling. ALICE, widow of Sir *Hugh Bokenham,* Knt.

1352, 9 *May, Walter de Elveden,* professor of civil law, precento of the church of *Hereford,* on the death of *John de Bokenham. Ditto.*

1359, 9 *May, Nicholas Bokenham,* clerk. *Ditto.*

1362, 27 *Nov. Roger Dennay,* or *Dawnay.* Lapse.

1391, 20 *June, Tho. de Bosevill,* accolite. JULIAN, formerly wife of *Hugh de Bokenham.*

1435, 4 *June,* the church of St. *Andrew* in *Snetterton* was consolidated to the church of *All-Saints* there, at the request of *Emund Bukenham,* then patron of both, and of *Tho. de Boszyle,* rector of both.

1446, 3 *Octob.* Master *Robert Spylman,* priest, bachelor in the decrees, was instituted to *Snetterton Utraque,* at *Boszyle's* death, at the presentation of EDMUND DE BUKENHAM, Esq. The 6th *Sept.* 1464, he was made master of St. *Gregory's* college in *Sudbury,* on the death of *Hen. Sethyng,* last master.

1467, 19 *Jan.* Master *John Newman,* LL.D. on *Spylman's* death. EDMUND DE BUKENHAM, Esq.

1492, 14 *Oct. Thomas Dykys,* priest. Lapse.

1449, 5 *July, Walter Redmayne,* priest, D. D. on *Dykys's* resignation. GEORGE BUKENHAM, Esq.

1504, 21 *Dec. William Throgmerton,* LL.D. on *Redman's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1530, *Stephen Galle,* clerk, buried here *Dec.* 3, 1556. *Ditto.*

1557, 5 *March,* Sir *Edmund Burrough,* clerk, vicar of *Runham,* at *Galle's* death, buried 27 *Nov.* 1578. THO. CARILL, Esq. and DOROTHY his wife.

1578, 9 *Feb. John Weston,* clerk. NICHOLAS HARE, Esq. of *Stow-Bardolph.*

1582, 23 *July, Edmund Riseley,* clerk, on *Weston's* death. *Ditto.*

1588, 8 *Octob. Ralph Leaver,* clerk, buried *June* 3, 1605. *Ditto.*

1605, 25 *Octob. James Branthwayte,* A. M. buried 10 *Feb.* 1632. Sir RALPH HARE, Knt.

1633, 21 *June, Edward Bentley,* clerk, buried 24 *May,* 1641. Sir JOHN HARE, Knt.

1641, *Samuel Rogers.*

1644, 1 *May, Thomas Martin,* clerk, buried 1659. ELIZABETH, relict of Sir *John Hare.*

1659, 10 *Dec. Robert Seppens,* clerk, resigned in 1666, for *Hingham.* JOHN HARE, Esq.

1668, 12 *Febr. Walpole Chamberleyn,* A. B. on *Seppen's* resignation. JOHN HARE of *Sidestrond,* second son of Sir *John Hare.*

1668, 2 *Sept. Richard Neech,* A. M. on *Chamberleyn's* cession. *Ditto.*

1670, 15 *Febr. Anthony Neech,* A. B. on his brother's resignation; he died *Octob.* 5, 1730, aged 84, as his grave-stone in the altar rails informs us.[9] *Ditto.*

[9] It also shews us that Thomasine, his first wife, was daughter of John Osbourn of Norwich, Esq. and Thomasine his wife, and died July 13, 1713; Elizabeth, his second wife, was buried at Fersfield. See p. 110.

1730, the Rev. Mr. *Nicholas Neech*, his son, is now [1737] rector, and holds it united to *Shropham* vicarage. THO. HARE of *Harpham*, Esq.

RECTORS OF ST. ANDREW'S.

1257, Sir *William Le Parker*, rector. RALPH DE BUKENHAM, patron.

1281, *Ralph Corde*, rector. Sir HUGH BUKENHAM, Knt.

1308, 12 kal. *Apr. Nicholas de Frengge*, accolite. *Ditto.*

1311, 4 id. *Nov. Ralph de Fuldone*, priest. *Ditto.*

1332, 4 non. *January, Richard Galyon de Sundringham*, accolite. HUGH, son of Sir *Hugh de Bukenham*, Knt.

1349, 26 *Oct. Edmund de Welholm*, shaveling. ALICE, relict of *Hugh de Bukenham.*

1358, 8 *Nov. Henry de Etyndon*, priest, on *Welholm's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1382, 25 *Sept. John Arteys*, priest. JULIAN DE BOKENHAM.

1394, 7 *March, Henry Strok*, priest. JOAN, relict of *Hugh Bokenham* of *Snetterton.*

1398, 5 *Aug. John Somerby*, priest, on *Strok's* resignation. JOAN BUKENHAM, lady of *Snetterton.*

1399, 12 *April, Tho. Galle* of *Snetterton*, accolite. JULIAN DE BOKENHAM. At his death in 1435, it was consolidated to *All-Saints*, by *Edmund Bukenham*, Esq. patron of both, and *Tho. Bosvile*, rector of both; and being thus joined, about the time of *Henry* VIII. the church was pulled down. At the time of *Norwich Domesday, Hugh de Kywelsle*, or *Kinesle*, was patron, and the rector had a house and 10 acres of land. This advowson was purchased by Sir *Hugh de Bokenham*, father of *Ralph*, of *Jeffery de Kinesle*, son of *Hugh de Kynesly.*

There were two *Gilds* in this town, the one called, *the Fraternity of the Holy Trinity*, and the other of St. *John*; they had a gild hall which stood on the other side of the road, against the end of the chancel; they were dissolved in the year 1548, and the hall, and 4 acres of land thereto belonging, came to the Crown, and there continued till Queen *Elizabeth*, by letters patent dated 26 *Jan.* 1569, granted it to *Nicase Yetswert*, Esq. and *Barth. Brokesby*, Gent. and their heirs, to be held of her manor of *East Greenwich*, in free soccage, by fealty only, and not in capite, without any annual payment whatever; and afterwards it was sold several times before the lord purchased it, and pulled it down.

In 1528, the Prior of *Bukenham* was taxed at 3*s.* 10*d. ob.* for his temporals in this town, which were divers small pieces of land given to their house by the *Bokenhams.*

It paid to the tenths 3*l.* 10*s.* is now [1737] assessed to the King's tax at 420*l.* and hath about 200 inhabitants.

Snetterton, in the Confessor's time, was two towns; the south part of it, with *All-Saint's* church, was known by the present name, but the north part, with St. *Andrew's* church thereto belonging, was then called *Essebei*, or *Ashby*, and continued that distinction at the

Conqueror's survey, and some time after.[1] *Snetterton* part was owned by *Ailwin* in the Confessor's time, and by *Roger Bigot* in the Conqueror's, of whom *Ralph*, brother of *Ailwin*, then held it, the manor being worth 20*s.*; the whole of *Snetterton* and *Ashby* was two miles long and one broad, and paid 17*d.* 1*q.* *Danegeld.* *Ashby* part was held by Earl *Ralph* in the Confessor's days, and by him forfeited to the Crown, and the Conqueror committed it to Earl *Goderic's* care, at which time it was of the same value as *Snetterton, viz.* 20*s.* a year.[2] These two parts afterwards became four manors, *Old Hall, New Hall, Can Hall,* and *Grimes,* the CUSTOMS of all which are, that the fines are at the lord's will, and the eldest son is heir; they have no *leet* belonging to them, but it always did, as it now doth, belong to the lord of the hundred, to whom they pay a *leet fee* of 2*s.* 8*d.*

THE MANOR OF OLD HALL

Was part of *Snetterton* at the Conquest; *Ailwin* was lord of it in the Confessor's time, and *Ralph* his brother held it at the survey, of *Roger Bigot,* who infeoffed *William de Albany* in it, upon his marrying his daughter *Maud,*[3] of whom *Richard de Snetterton,* the descendant of *Ralph,* held it;[4] he was succeeded by *Hugh,* (first sirnamed *Rufus,* or the *Red,*) and afterward *de Bukenham,*[5] and sometimes *de Snitterton,* his son, whose son *William de Snitterton,* alias *de Bukenham,* married one of the daughters and coheiresses of Sir *Benedict de Angerville,* lord of *West-Newton,*[6] *West-Herling,* and of *Kerhalle* in *Snetterton,* all which came to the said *William,* and *Nicholas de Beaufo,* who married the other heiress; his son, *Hugh de Bokenham,* alias *de Snitterton,* and *Will. de Beaufo,* held half a fee here of the Earl of *Arundell,* in the time of *Henry* III. He was succeeded by *Ralph de Bukenham,*[7] his son, who, in 1203, gave 14*l.* by his guardian, *Godfrey de Albany,* to have his seventh part of the inheritance of *Gosceline de Lodnes,*[8] in right of his mother *Alice,* who was

[1] Terra Rogeri Bigoti, Scerepham Hund. (fol. 116.) Snetretuna, tenuit idem (sc. Ailmuinus) pro i. car. terre et pro manerio, et tenet Radulfus frater Herlvini, semper ii. vill. et iii. bord. et i. serv. viii. acr. prati, semper i. car. in dnio. et dim. car. homin. tunc iii. acr. m° vii. et ix. porc. tunc lx. oves, modo clx. et xiiii. capr. et ii. vasa apum, semper val. xx. sol. et habet i. leug. in longo et dim. in lato, quicunque ibi teneat, et xvii.*d.* et i. ferding de Gelto.

(Fol. 301.) H. de Wanelunt, Rogerus Bigot tenet in Snetretuna. lib. homo v. acr. et iii. virg. et ii. bov. et val. xvi.*d.* de hoc, commend. tantum, soca in Bucham, Radulfus filius Herlvini tenet de Rogero.

[2] Terre Regis quam Godricus servat. (fol. 33.) Serpeham hund. Essebei tenuit Radus. (Comes) T. R. E. i. car. terre, semper ii. vill. et i. bor. tunc. iiii. serv. post et m° ii. et iii. acr. prati semper i. car. in dnio. et ii. bov. hom. semper vi. oves, semper valet xx. sol. blancas.

[3] See p. 370.

[4] It was always held at half a fee of the Earl of Arundell.

[5] He gave to All-Saints church here, for the souls of his ancestors, self, and successours, his liberty of faldage which he had here, and in the adjacent towns, to hold it freely in pure alms, of this manor.

[6] He first assumed that name, because it was the residence of the Albanys, of whom he held his estate.

[6] Newton juxta Bircham.

[7] See p. 298.

[8] It is said that he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Peter Rosceline of Edgfield, coheiress of Sir Thomas Rosceline, her brother; in 1249, he was returned to hold a knight's fee, and was not then knighted, but was, soon after the certificate.

daughter and coheir of *Ralph de Somerton*, son of *Ralph de Somerton*, son of *Hugh de Somerton* and *Susan* his wife, sister and coheir of *Gosceline de Lodnes*. This *Ralph* gave the tithe of the *pannage* of his wood in *Bukenham*, and the advowson of *West Newton*,[9] to the monks at *Wimondham*, and *Hugh de Beaufo* released his right in it. He left *Hugh de Bukenham*, his eldest son and heir,[1] who married *Margaret*, daughter of *Miles Le-Parker*, (*Parcarius*, or the Park-keeper), brother of *William Le-Parker*, rector of *Eccles* by the Sea, who outlived him, and left *Hugh de Bokenham*, alias *Snitterton*, his son and heir, who, in the year 1290, assigned to *Margaret* his mother part of the mansion-houses at *Snetterton* and *Herling*, the third turn of *Snetterton All-Saints*, and the third parts of *Snetterton* and *Herling* manors. In 1324, upon his marriage, he settled his manors of *Snetterton* and *West-Herling*, with the advowsons of *All-Saints*, and St. *Andrew's*, the advowsons of *Stuston* and *Ockle* in *Suffolk*, and lands, homages, &c. in *Stuston*, *Ockle*, *Hargham*, *Lerling*, *Whidenham*, and *Wilby*, on Sir *John de Bokenham*, parson of *Snitterton*, his brother, Sir *Edmund de Baconsthorp*, and *Nicholas*, son of Sir *Gregory de Castello*, for the use of *Alice* his wife for life, and died in 1339, and was buried here; she died before 1365, and the whole then came to *Hugh de Bokenham*, her eldest son, who married *Julian*, heiress of Sir *John de Thelvetham*, with whom he had the manor of *Thelvetham*, *Livermere*, &c. in *Suffolk*, and by will ordered to be buried by the tombs of his ancestors in *Snetterton All-Saints*, leaving *Julian* his wife executrix, and Sir *John de Thelvetham* supervisor, who, jointly with *Roger Dawney*, parson of *All-Saints*, *Will. de Rougham*, and others, trustees of *Hugh de Bokenham* deceased, settled their manors of *Snitterton*, *Carhall*, and *Eldehall*, with the advowsons, on the said *Julian* for life. In 1385, she and her trustees settled them on *Hugh* her son, on his marriage with *Joan*, daughter of *Robert Ashfield*, Esq. who died about 1393; and in the year 1399, the trustees covenanted to settle the manors on *Hugh*, and *Joan* daughter of Sir *John Bruse*, and their heirs male, if they should be married on *Thursday* next before the Purification of our Lady, at *Norwich*, (as they were,) and not otherwise, reserving *Julian's* life in them, and that the said *Hugh*, and *John* and *John*, his brothers,[2] should release *West-Herling* to other uses, to the same trustees.

This *Hugh* was dead before 1425, for in that year *Hugh*,[3] son of this Sir *Hugh*, confirms to *Joan*, then wife of *Oliver Grosse*, the manor

[9] Rot. Pip. 5 Johis.

[1] William de Bukenham of Ketringham was his second son, and was lord of Flingham in 1285, and of Illington in 1304, and of Bukenham's manor in Old-Bukenham, which he then held at half a fee of the Abbot of Bury; (see p. 381;) he died in 1311, at Old-Bukenham, and left Ralph, his eldest son, 24 years old and more, who paid 5s. relief to the Abbot for his half fee, and 14*d.* every 20 weeks to the guard of Norwich castle. He did his homage to the Abbot in 1315. John, the third son, was rector here in 1317, and Miles, the fourth son, continued the sirname of Snitterton, whose son, Sir Tho. de Snyterton, in 1307, impleaded Rob. de Reydon and others, for Denham manor in Suffolk; and Peter de Bukenham was the fifth, whose son Rob. de Bokenham had a manor in Garboldesham. See p. 261.

[2] These two Johns were younger brothers to Hugh, and held Tottington and West-Herling manors for their lives, remainder to the said Hugh.

[3] Said to be buried at Great Livermere, under an altar tomb, at the north end of the communion table.

called *Newhall* in *Snetterton*, which he held in right of *Joan* during her life, who had it settled on her by his father at their marriage; this *Joan* died before 1433, and *Edmund de Bokenham* inherited; and in that year settled his manors of *Oldhalle*, *Newhalle*, and *Kerhalle*, and the advowsons of *All-Saints* and St. *Andrew's*, &c. to divers uses, probably upon marrying *Dionise* his wife. He died at *Norwich* in 1479, without issue, and was buried in the chapel of our Lady in the Fields there, and by will ordered, that his feoffees in *Oldhall* and *Kerhall* manors should continue their estates till *George*, son of *John Bokenham*, his cousin, was 21 years old, who then was to be his heir, he being son of *John Bokenham* of *Snitterton* and *Livermere*, Esq. by *Anne*, daughter of *John Hopton* of *Yoxford*, Esq. which *John* was son of *Hugh Bokenham* of *Great Livermere*, Esq by *Emme*, daughter of *Robert Scarke*, which *Hugh* was brother to *Edmund* the testator, and all along had *Newhall* manor of his father's gift; he died in 1467, and was buried in St. *Peter's* church at *Great Livermere*, and gave his manors of *Livermere* and *Newton* to *Emma* his wife, for life, and the manor of *Thelvetham* to *John* his son, &c. who died seized of *Thelvetham* and *Livermere* in 1484, and was buried in *All-Saints* church here, by *Anne Hopton* his wife; he gave to *Trinity* and St. *John's Gilds* in this church, 6*s.* 8*d.* each, and to *Joan*, his second wife, who survived him, all his household goods, leaving the aforesaid *George Bokenham*,[4] Esq. his son, who became lord of the manors of *Oldhall*, *Newhall*, and *Kerhalle*, as heir to *Edmund Bokenham*, Esq. his kinsman, and *Hugh* his grandfather; he first married *Christian*, daughter of *William De-Grey* of *Merton* in *Norfolk*, Esq. who died in 1492, and lies buried in the middle isle of *Merton* church; and afterwards to *Margaret*, daughter and heiress of *Francis Heath* of *Worlington*, by *Mildenhall* in *Suffolk*, Esq. by whom he had issue, *John Bokenham*, Esq. his second son, from whom the *Thornham* family descended, and *Tho. Bokenham* of *Great Livermere*, Esq. his eldest son and heir, who had *Snetterton*, *Livermere*, &c.; he married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Jenour* of *Great Dunmow* in *Essex*, who had *Livermere*, *Snetterton*, &c. for her jointure; she remarried to *Richard Codyngton* of *Ixworth*, who is buried in *Great Livermere* church,[5] and held these manors in her right, during her life. This *Thomas Bokenham* died *Dec.* 9, 1535, seized of all these manors, leaving *John*, his son and heir, then above one year old, and was buried in the *Temple* church, with this inscription,

[4] He died seized of these and Thelvetham, and Bromhill manors in Livermere, 21 Sept. 1523, and Tho. his son and heir was then 13 years old.

[5] Here lye buried the bodies of Rich. Codyngton, Esq. first temporal lord of Ixworth,[*] who had it in exchange from King Henry VIII. for the manor of Codington, now Nonesuch in Surrey, and Elizabeth his wife, sometime wife of Thomas Bokenham, of Great Livermere, Esq. which had issue by the said Thomas Bokenham, John and Dorothy, the said Richard Codyngton died the 27th of May, 1567, and the said Elizabeth the 8th of Sept. 1571.

[*] This means since the Dissolution, for the Blunds were temporal lords of Ixworth before the foundation of that monastery.

Hic iacet Thomas Bokynham Armiger, filius et hæres Georgii Bokynham nuper de Snitherton in Com: Norfolk Armigeri, et Margarettæ Uxoris eius, Filiæ et Heredis, Francisci Heath Arm: qui quidem Thomas, obiit, ir° die Decembris Anno Dni: 1585, et A° Regni Regis Henrici Octavi, vicessimo Septimo, cuius animæ propicietur Deus Amen.[6]

John Bokenham of *Snetterton*, Esq. the last heir male of this family, was born *Aug.* 29, 1534; he married *Lucy*, daughter of *Clement Heigham* of *Barrow* in *Suffolk*, Knt. who, after his death, married again to *Francis Stonard*, Gent. and died *Aug.* 1, 1551, leaving the manors of *Oldhall*, *Newhall*, and *Carrhall* in *Snetterton*, and the advowsons the manors of *Thelvetham* and *Livermere*, and the advowsons, &c. to

DOROTHY BOKENHAM, his only sister and heir, then 17 years old, who married *Tho. Carryll* of *Sussex*, Esq. son of Sir *John Carryll*, Knt. Attorney of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, and died *June* 7, 1560; *Tho. Caryll* her husband died *Nov.* 21, 1563, leaving Sir *John Carrill* of *Warnham* in *Sussex*, Knt. their son and heir, who, in 1577, had livery of *Oldhall*, *Newhall*, *Carrhall*, and *Livermere*, &c. to him and his heirs; and in the year 1598, 20 *Nov.*[7] he sold *Snitterton* to *Ralph Hare*, Esq. brother and heir of that *Nicholas* who built *Stow* manor-house; he settled it on his nephew *Ralph*, afterwards Sir *Ralph Hare*, Knt. who kept his first court 10 *Jan.* 1604, and was father of Sir *John Hare* of *Stow Bardolph*, Knt. who, by his will dated 21 *Dec.* 1635, gave the manors and estate here (after the death of *Elizabeth* his wife, on whom it was settled for life) to *John Hare*, his second son, who married *Susan*, daughter and coheir of *John Walpole* of *Bromsthorp*, Gent.[8] and enjoyed it to his death in 1689,[9] and then left it to *John Hare*, Gent. his son,[1] who was afterwards *Richmond* Herald, and a very ingenious antiquary: he died about 1720, without issue, and left his estate to Mrs. *Anne Hare*, his sister, who kept her first court in 1721, and died in 1724, leaving it to *Catherine* and *Susan*, daughters of *Philip*, son of *Edmund Bedingfield* of *Bromsthorp* in *Norfolk*, Gent. by *Elizabeth Hare*, her only sister; and they, in 1725, conveyed the manors, advowson, and estate, to Mr. *Thomas Goddard* of *Snetterton*, the present [1737] lord, who held his first court *Febr.* 9, 1726.

PARISHES'S, OR GRYMES'S MANOR,

Was made up of several parts; one part was taken out of *Kerhall* before 1195, when *Robert Mortimer* released it to *John L'Estrange*; another part was taken out of *Newhall* manor in *Henry* the Third's time, the whole being then held by *Hugh Doraunt* of *Snetterton*, by the twentieth part of a fee. In 1345, the heirs of *Alan de Morlee* and his partners held it of *Hugh Bokenham*, who held it of *Jeffery Kinewesdele*, and he of *John L'Estrange*, and he of the King, and *Alan de Morlee* formerly held it at 2s. relief; and now the heirs of

[6] Dug. Origin. fol. 181.
[7] Coll. P. L. N.
[8] Buried at Taterset 11 Dec. 1654.
[9] He and his wife were buried at Taterset, alias Gatesend, where she died, March 6, 1683.
[1] He sold Bromesthorp manor to his brother-in-law, Philip Bedingfield.

Hugh Durrant; in 1350, *Tho. Dorannt* of *Snitterton*, chaplain, sold it to *Richard Paris* of *Hargham*, and *Margaret* his wife, from whom it took the name of *Parishes;* in 1401, *Will. Parys* of *Snetterton* was lord; it afterwards belonged to the *Grimeses*, and was sold by them to the *Debneys*, who sold it to Mr. *Robert Smith* of *Carleton-Rode*, who settled it on *Tho. Smith*, Gent. in 1621, and in 1622, *Richard Smith* of *Thetford* died,[2] who held the manor of *Grymes*, alias *Parris*, alias *Parishes*, in *Snitterton*, *Rowdham*, *Eccles*, *Illington*, *Harling*, *Larling*, and *Bridgham*, of Sir *Ralph Hare*, Knt. as of his manors of *Oldhall*, *Newhall*, and *Carhall* in *Snitterton*, *John Smith*, his son and heir, was 50 years old, whose son *Robert* succeeded him, and sold the manor to Sir *John Hare*, who gave it by will to *Thomas* his youngest son, in tail, who cut off the entail, and sold it to his brother *Nicholas Hare* of *Harpham*, Esq. in whose family it still continues, *Hugh Hare*, son of *Thomas Hare* of *Harpham*, Esq. being now [1737] lord.

THE MANOR OF KERHALL

Was included in the *Snetterton* part at the Conquest, and went with *Oldhall* manor, till the feoffment of that in *Richard de Snetterton*, from which time it remained in the *Albanys*, who, in *Henry* the First's time, infeoffed the *Angerviles*, with whose daughters and heiresses it went equally to the *Bokenhams*, lords of *Oldhall*, and the *Beaufoes*,[3] with whose heiress one moiety went to the *Berdewelles*, and continued in that family till Sir *Will. Berdewelle*, Knt. conveyed his manor of *Snetterton*, which *Margery*, the wife of Sir *John de Tudenham*, Knt. held for life, to *Hugh Bokenham* and his heirs, and so it became joined to the manor of *Oldhall*,[4] with which it hath passed ever since; and the said *Hugh* conveyed his manor of *West-Herling* to the said *William*, in exchange.

NEW HALL, OR ASHBY MANOR,

Belonged to the Crown till it was divided, and one part given to the Bishop of *Norwich*, who infeoffed it in the *Rooses*, to hold it of the Bishop at a quarter of a fee, as parcel of his barony; and in 1345, the heirs of *Maud Roos* held it; the other part, with the advowson of St. *Andrew's*, belonged to the *Bygods*, who gave it to the *Albanies*, who infeoffed Sir *John Straunge*, Knt. who infeoffed the *Kersalls*, *Kynesdeles*, or *Kinesles*, and *Jeffery de Kynewesdele*, son of *Hugh Kineste*, divided it into three or more parts; the advowson and half the manor he sold to Sir *Hugh de Bukenham*, father of Sir *Ralf*, who joined it to *Oldhall* Another part became part of *Paris's* manor, and a third part, called *Ashby Closes*, continued in the family some time, but was after sold by *Thomas le Hastelen* of *Ashby*, and *Margaret* his wife, in 1317, to *Robert de Stokes*, clerk; this was purchased by the *Bokenhams* in *Henry* the Eighth's time, and joined to their manors; and being held of the Bishop, was taken with the other

[2] He died seized of Welholme's manor in Thrandeston.

[3] See p. 297, 298.

[4] The Bokenhams joined their moiety to Oldhall manor, as soon as it came to them.

revenues of his barony, and so became held of the Crown; and in 1665, it paid a castle-guard rent of 1*s.* 9*d.* a year to the King, that being the old rent that the whole manor used to pay the Bishop, towards the guard of *Norwich* castle, and was laid on this part at the division of the manor. That part which always went by the name of *New Hall* belonged to the *Rooses*, and was purchased by the *Bokenhams* about 1425, and joined to their other manors.

There was a family sir-named *De Ashby*, that lived and had a good estate in *Ashby* in *Snetterton*, in *Edward* the Third's time.

The *Gonvile's* had many lands, tenements, villeins, and services, in this town, which belonged to their manor in *Lerling*.

There was also a part of *Pakenham's* manor in *Shropham*, which extended hither; and hath passed with that manor from the Conquest to this present time; it then contained 40 acres, and belonged to Earl *Hugh*,[5] and now it is owned by the city of *Norwich*, as that manor is, and is taxed at 9*l. per annum*.

LERLING,

LURLING, LIRLING, and now LERLING, or LERLINGFORD, is so called from its low situation on the river, upon the ford or biggest passage that any where crosses it; it hath a well-known inn standing by it; and the great post road from *London* to *Norwich* passing here, occasions this village to be more known by travellers than such places usually are. At the time of the Confessor's survey, there were two manors; the least was then held by a freeman, and at the Conqueror's time was given to *William* Earl *Warren*, who infeoffed *Hugh* in it, it being then of 30*s.* value:[6] the capital manor, both at the Confessor's and Conqueror's survey, belonged to *Ulketell*,[7] and the *soke* (or *leet* and superiour jurisdiction) belonged at that time to *Bukenham* castle, to which this hundred was then appendant; it was always of 40*s.* value; the town was then a mile long, and a mile broad, and the whole of every one's tenure paid 8*d. ob. geld;* this was afterwards called

[5] Terra Hugonis Comitis, fol. 73. In Snetretuna xl. acr. tre. tenuit idem et i. bord. et dim. acr. prati tunc dim. car.

[6] Terre Willi. de Warenna, fol. 90. Hund. de Scerepham Lurlinga tenet Hugo i. car. terre et dim. et fuit liberata pro una car. quam tenuit lib. homo T. R. E. semper ix. bord. et iii. lib. hoies. et xv. acr. terre et ii. bov. et i. bord. semper ii. car. in dnio. et i. car. hominum et viii. acr. prati semper valet xxx. sol.

[7] Terre Ulchetelli, fol. 288. H. de Scerpham, in Luringa ii. car. terre tenuit idem Ulchetell T.E.R. tunc et post vi. vill. modo iiii. semper i. bor. tunc et ser. viii. acr. semper ii. car. in dnio. tunc ii. car. hom. modo i. modo i. mol. et semper ii. liberi hoies. xxvi. acr. terre commend. tantum et soca in Bucham Regis. semper i. car. et ii. acr. prati semper val. xl. sol. totum habet dim. leug. in longo, et dim. in lato, quicunque ibi teneat et vii.*d.* et i. *ob.* de Gelto.

LERLING, OR GONVILE'S MANOR,

And went exactly as the capital manor of *Rushworth*, (which you may see at p. 284,) from the time of *Ulketell*, till 1470, and then it was settled on *Rushworth* college, (as you may see at p. 287,) and from that time it continued in the college to its dissolution, and was after granted, as that was, to the Earl of *Surrey*, in 1541, and alienated in 1542, by the King's license, together with the advowson, to *John Allington* of *Westley* in *Cambridgeshire*, Esq. second son of Sir *Giles Alyngton* of *Horseth* in *Cambridgeshire*, Knt. by *Mary*, daughter and heiress of *Richard Gardiner*, Lord Mayor of *London*, who settled it on his wife *Margaret*, and their heirs. In 1563, *Robert Allington*, his son and heir, was in possession, who, in 1570, sold it to *Tho. Lovell*, Gent.[8] and his heirs, at which time it extended into *Rowdham*, *Shropham*, and *Illington*, and was held of the Crown by knight's service, and formerly of the Lord *Bardolph*; he was succeeded by Sir *Francis Lovell*, Knt. who conveyed it to *John Langworth* and others, and they, to *Robert Houghton* of *Shelton*, Esq. who left it mortgaged to *William Wherewood*, Esq. who presented, with the consent of *Robert Houghton* of *Randworth*, Esq. his son and heir, who was left a minor. In 1682, *Charles Houghton*, Esq. was lord and patron, who mortgaged it to Sir *Edward Hungerford*, and after to *Paul Jodrell*; and, about 1723, it was conveyed to *Richard Sturgeon*, Esq. and since that to Sir *Edmund Bacon* of *Garboldesham*, Bart. who is the present [1737] lord and patron. The *leet* belongs to the hundred, to which this manor paid 2s. quitrent, and the town 2s. *leet fee, per annum*. The ancient site, or manor-house, stood in a close by the church, the mote that surrounded it being still to be seen.

The fines are at the lord's will, and the eldest son is heir, both in this and *Chalkhill* manor.

THE MANOR OF WELHOLME'S,

Or *Easthall*, as it is sometimes called, was split out of *Gonvile's* manor about the beginning of *Henry* the Third's time, in the 20th year of whose reign, *Adam de Methelond* held it of *William Wauncy*, who held it of the *Bardolphs*, and they of the Earl *Warren*, as of his castle at *Acre*, by the fourth part of a fee, it being part of those eight fees that *William de Wauncy* and his tenants held of the said castle; in 1315, *Robert de Welholme* was lord; in 1345, *Lucia de Welholm* had it; in 1401, *John Brusiyerd* was lord; and in 1439, *Oliver Groos* of *Sloley*, Esq. was possessed of two parts of it, which he gave to *John Groos* of *Irsted*, his youngest son, who gave it his wife *Margaret* for life, and to the issue of her body, with remainder to Sir *Henry Heydon*, Knt. In 1453, *Oliver Groose*, Esq. gave a part to *Cecily* his daughter; in 1491, *Robert Grosse* held the moiety of it, and *John* was his son and heir. In 1532, *Anthony Gurnay*, Esq. settled the manor on *John Tirrell*, Esq. and others, and the same year *John Heydon*, Knt. and *Catherine* his wife, and *Christopher Heydon*, Knt. settled it on Sir *Tho. Jermyn*, Knt. and soon after it extinguished, the

[8] See p. 323.

whole being manumised, and the demeans divided into many parcels, most of which still pay their proportions to the lord of the hundred, for the suit fines which were due from this manor to the hundred.[9]

DENEVERE, OR CHALKHILL MANOR,

Was given by the Conqueror to the Earl *Warren*, who infeoffed *Hugh* in it, whose descendants, the *Bardolphs*, held it at the third part of a fee; they granted it to the *Denevere*s, to be held of them; *Osbert de Denevere* is the first lord that I meet with of that name, whose grandson *Osbert* had it, and after him, *Richard* owned it in 1218, who sold the moiety of the advowson, which till then belonged to this manor, to Sir *Richard de Lerling*; (see p. 285;) *Walter de Denevere* was the last of this family I find lord here; from them it came to the *Bukenhams*, *William de Bukenham* of *Keteringham* was lord in 1304;[1] and in 1313, *John de Bukenham*, parson of *Illington*, settled it on *Ralph de Bukenham* and *Elizabeth* his wife, it being then held by *Tho. Spriggy* of *Munesle*, in right of *Julian* his wife, widow of *Hugh de Bukenham*, who joined and conveyed it to *Ralph*; and in 1315, *Ralph de Bukenham* was sole lord, and then it extended into *Rowdham*, *Illington*, &c.; and from this time it passed in the *Bukenhams*,[2] who sold off the demeans into divers hands,[3] leaving the manor in their heiress, who carried it to the *Carrills*, who sold it to the *Hollands*; and in 1598, *John Holland* of *Wortwell*, Esq.[4] was seized of it, for in that year he brought an action against *Tho. Lovell*, Esq. and other defendants,[5] in which he declared, that he was seized of *Calkhill* manor in *Lerling*, by virtue of which, he prescribed to have common for 400 sheep, in a place called *the Plains of Larlingford*, and that they with their sheep did eat the grass there growing, so that he could not enjoy his common in as ample a manner as before, upon which he recovered; and from this time the manor continued in the *Hollands*, till Sir *William Holland* sold it to Sir *Edmund Bacon* of *Garboldesham*, Bart. the present [1737] lord.

RECTORS.

1280, *Will. de Lerling*, rector, and lord of *Lerling* and *Elveden*, (or *Elden*[6] in *Suffolk*,) had liberty of free-warren in his manors of *Lirling*, *Fouldon*, *Pagrave*, and *Rusheworth*, in 1252, and in *Newton* in *Cambridgeshire*, which was confirmed to *William de Gonvile* in 1286.

1303, *Edmund de Lerling*, rector.

1318, 19 kal. *Sept. Hugh de Ressewrth*, or *Rushworth*, accolite. Sir NICHOLAS DE GONVILE, Knt.

1321, 4 id. *July*, Master *John de Galo*, clerk. *Ditto*.

1334, 4 non. *Febr. John de Gonvile*, junior, clerk. JOHN DE GONVILE, his brother.

[9] Mr. Clark of Larling now owns the manor-house, called Easthall, and part of the demeans, as I am informed.

[1] See p. 424, note [1].

[2] See p. 424.

[3] The demeans were charged with part of the suit fines of the manor, which were paid to the hundred.

[4] See p. 344, for the Hollands pedigree.

[5] Co. 9. Rep. 695, Mary's case.

[6] He granted Elveden to William, Richard, and Robert, his sons, who conveyed it to the Gonviles. This family always sealed with a chief in a shield, but I know not the colours.

1344, 14 *July, John Gonvile,* priest. JOHN LE-GONVILE, priest, patron.

1349, 18 *Nov. William de Briston,* priest. The master and fellows of the college of St. *John* the Evangelist at *Rushworth,* by whom all the following rectors were presented to their dissolution.

1374, 12 *Febr. Peter Frost de Ashele,* priest.

1392, 1 *Sept. Tho. Runhale,* priest.

1400, 3 *Sept. Peter,* son of *Walter Horsheye* of *Bernham,* priest.

1414, 5 *Febr. Alexander Thelyk,* priest, who was master of *Rushworth,* and obtained license that they might appropriate one rectory, with cure of souls, to their college, with design to have this appropriated, it being of their own patronage; but upon the Bishop's not approving of it, it could not be done; however, he so far consented, that the master might hold a cure with his mastership, upon which he was instituted at the presentation of the fellows, as you may see more at large, p. 288, 289

1431, 26 *Nov. Robert atte Fen,* priest, on *Thelyk's* death.

1433, 4 *April, Robert Palmer,* priest, on *Fen's* resignation.

1436, 12 *Oct. John Payn,* priest, on *Palmer's* resignation.

1468, 24 *Febr. Thomas Smale,* priest.

1494, 28 *Nov. Richard Pury,* priest, on *Smale's* death. He held it united to *Shropham* vicarage.

1501, 6 *May, William Parysseh,* on *Parry's* death.

1516, 8 *May,* Sir *John Purpet,* master of the college, on *Parishe's* death, see p. 289.

1524, 10 *Sept. William Heye,* on *Purpet's* resignation, who had a pension of 4*l. per annum* during life, settled upon him out of the rectory, by the consent of *Heye,* who was then instituted, and the Bishop. He was the last presented by the college.

1559, 30 *May, Richard Brummell,* at *Heye's* death. JOHN ALYNGTON, Esq. perpetual patron.

1580, 26 *March, Richard Bromell.* Queen ELIZABETH, by lapse, united to *Illington.*

1592, 30 *Decem. Edmund Suckling,* S. T. B. on *Bromell's* death. THO. LOVELL, Esq. He held it with *Hellesden* rectory.

1608, 4 *March, Robert Willan,* A.M. JOHN COTTON, Knt. assignee of FRAN. LOVELL, Knt.

1614, 16 *July, Tho. Smith,* A.M. Sir FRANCIS LOVELL, Knt.

Edmund Thompson, rector.

1673, 13 *Sept. Tho. Morley,* A.M. on *Thompson's* death. WILL. WHEREWOOD, Esq. on account of a mortgage made by *Robert Houghton* of *Shelton,* Esq. deceased, and by the consent of the guardians of *Rob. Houghton* of *Randworth,* his son and heir; united to *Rockland All-Saints.*

1679, 12 *May, Benj. Calme,* A. M. on *Morley's* death. WILL. WHERWOOD, Gent.

1682, 7 *June, Will. Warkehouse,* A.M. on *Calme's* cession. CHARLES HOUGHTON, Esq. in full right; united to *Shropham,* A° 1684.

1722, 12 *March, Tho. Sturgeon,* at *Warkehouse's* death. PAUL JODRELL, Esq.

The Rev. Mr. *William Robinson,* the present [1737] rector, was instituted on *Sturgeon's* deprivation, at the presentation of Sir EDM. BACON, of *Garboldesham,* Bart. the present patron.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Ethelbert*, and is a rectory valued at 10*l.* 2*d. ob.* in the King's Books, and pays 1*l.* 1*q.* yearly tenths, and 12*d.* synodals; it hath a rectory-house and glebe belonging to it. The Prior of *Castle-Acre* had two third garbs of the tithe corn of the demean lands of *Denevere* manor in this town, which were given to that priory by *Osbert de Denevere*, lord thereof, who afterwards gave them the land called *Osbern's Hagh*, in *Sipedeham* (or *Shipdam*) in exchange for the said tithes, and *Osbert de Denevere*, his grandson, confirmed it, *Jeffery*, the Dean of *Fincham*, *William Talebot*, the Dean's brother, *Ralph*, the chaplain of *Acre*, *Gilbert de Denevere*, *Eustace*, the butler at *Acre*, and others, being witnesses.[7] The Prior of the Canons at *Thetford* had lands in this parish, which, in 1428, were taxed at 10*s.* but of whose gift I do not find. In 1603, there were 92 communicants, and now there are about 22 dwelling-houses, and 150 inhabitants. [1737.] It paid 58*s.* 4*d.* to the tenths, and is now assessed at 280*l.* 10*s.* to the land-tax.

The church and chancel are thatched, the tower is square, and hath three bells, on which are these inscriptions,

1. Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis,
2. Fac Margareta, nobis her munera leta.
3. Coelesti Manna, tua Proles nos ribet, Anna.

There is a stone for THO. CATON, Gent. who died Nov. 28, 1712, aged 37, on which are these arms.

Quarterly, - - - - and *Vair* on a bend, an annulet and crescent.

Another stone is laid over SARAH, wife of JOHN BRETT, who died 25 Sept. 1660.

And there are three stones in the chancel robbed of their brasses.

ROWDHAM.

Rudham, Rudeham, Roodham, or Rowdham, takes its name from a remarkable rode or cross that stood in it, upon the great road leading from *Thetford* to *Norwich*;[8] the remaining stones of it were carried thence to *Herling*, about five or six years agone, by Mr. *Wright*, who was then lord here. In the Confessor's survey it was held by a freeman of *Herold*, at one carucate, but at the Conquest it was divided into three parts; besides 30 acres that belonged to the manor of *Bridgham*; the three first was in the Conqueror's hands,[9] the second belonged to *William* Earl *Warren*,[1] and these two consti-

[7] Regr. Priorat. Castle-Acre, fol. 99. b.

[8] See p. 213.

[9] Terra Regis in manu Regis (fol. 33.) Serpeham H. Rudham tenuit i. lib. hom. T.R.E. sub. Eroldo. i. car. terre et iiii. vill. et ii. acr. prati semper i. car. in dnio. semp. dim. car. homin. et xiiii. oves et tunc. val. xx. sol. post et modo x. sol. blanc.

[1] Terra Willi. de Warenna. (fol. 91.) In Rudham ii. liberi homines i. car. terre et iii. soc. et v. bord. et dimid. acr. prati tunc. i. car. modo ii. et val. x. sol. soca tempore E. in Bucham Regis et liberatum est tempore Rad. Comitis post, retinuit soca.

uted the capital manor, called *Rowdham Westaker's.* The third was held by *Ralph,* of *Eudo the Sewer,*[2] and the whole *soke* or superiour jurisdiction belonged to *Buckenham* castle, as part of the hundred, *Lisius,* the old owner, (as I take him to be,) continuing his claim at this time against *Eudo,* who had got it from him by force, or by the Conqueror's gift. This was afterwards called *Trusbutt's* or *Newhall* manor.

ROWDHAM WESTAKER MANOR

Was all in the Earl *Warren,* the King having given him his part, but was divided again; and that part which was the King's was held of the Earl, by a family sirnamed from the town, till *William,* son of *Simon de Rowdham,* gave it to the Priory of *West-Acre;*[3] the other part, with the advowson, came from the Earl *Warren* to the *Bardolphs,* and then to the *Roseis* or *Rosets,*[4] and *Lambert of Rosei* gave his whole land at *Rodeham,* which *William* his priest held of him there, with the consent of *Walcheline,* his son, and of *William* Earl *Warren* and *Surrey,* the chief lord of the fee, of whom it was held by the service of one knight's fee, to the priory of *West-Acre;* and the Earl released to that house the service of that fee; and in 1345, the prior had a quarter of a fee in *Roudham,* which formerly belonged to the *Munchensies* after to *Robert de Lyle,* and was held of the King, as Duke of *Lancaster;* and from this time the manor, impropriate rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage belonged to the priory till its dissolution, and fell to the Crown; and in 1546 the King granted it to *Tho. Woodhouse,*[5] who the same year sold it to *Francis Lovell,* and his heirs; and from that time it hath passed with *East-Herling,* (see p. 323,) with which it was sold to the *Wrights,* Mr. *John Wright,* son of *Thomas Wright,* Esq. being now [1737] lord, impropriator, and patron.

The Customs of both the manors are, that the eldest son is heir, and the fines are at the lord's will.

The *Leet* belongs to the lord of the hundred, as it did at the time of the Conquest.

TRUSBUTT'S, or NEWHALL MANOR,

Was in the family of the *Crungethorps, Cringlethorps,* (or *Crowthorps,*) in the time of King *Henry* III. when *William de Crungethorp,* held it of *Robert de Caston,* of whose family it was purchased, and *Robert* held it of *Hugh Bardolph,* of whose family the *Castons* had it; and *Hugh* held it at the third part of a fee of the Earl *Warren,* by whom the *Bardolphs* were infeoffed. This *William* divided it, and *William de Wirlingworth,* and *John de Rowdham* had one half, which

[2] Terre Eudonis Dapiferi. (fol. 236.) In Rudham ten. Radulphus viii. liberi hoies. i. car. terre et x. acr. et i. acr. et i. virg. prati semper ii. car. tunc. val. xl. sol. post et modo xxx. soc. in Bucham sed Lisius retinuit et Eulo similiter.

[3] Speed, 815.

[4] Regr. Castle-Acre.

[5] Manerium, rectoria, et advocatio vicarie, tenentur de Rege per servicium xx. partis feodi, et 26s. 4d. annual. reddit. nomine decime.

went to the *Trusbutts*, but was afterwards rejoined to *Newhall*. In *Edward* the Third's time, *William*, son of Sir *William de Crungethorp*, Knt. and *Katherine* his wife, daughter of Sir *Edmund de Soterle*, Knt. had *Newhall* manor setted on them, *Edmund*, parson of *Soterle*, and *Richard de Bernham* being deforceants in the fine. This *William* was lord in 1315; in 1417, *Joan*, late wife of *John Essex*, had a third part in dower, it belonging at that time to *Richard Essex*: in 1439, *William Halys* and *Margery* his wife conveyed *Newhall* and *Trusbutt's* manors to *John Windham*, Esq.; in 1539, *John Heydon*, Knt. and *Catherine* his wife, and *Christopher Heydon*, Knt. conveyed it to *Tho. Jermyn*, Knt.; it after belonged to the Earl of *Surrey*, who sold it to the *Pains*, whose daughter married *Brian Holland*,[6] and carried these manors to him; and upon his attainder, the manor was seized; but it appearing to be settled on *John Holland*, son of *Brian*, and heir of *Catherine*, he enjoyed it, and was lord in 1572, and so continued to 1583, and then sold it to *Thomas Lovell* and his heirs, who joined it to the other manor, with which it now remains; and that the title might be complete *John Cotton*, Esq. and *Philip Awdeley*, Gent. the heirs of *John Paine*, Gent. brother of the said *Catherine*, joined in the recovery.

In 1413, the master and brethren of *Rushworth* college granted to *John*, prior of the monks of the *Holy Virgin* at *Thetford*, a yearly rent of 6*d*. paid from the lands and tenements called *Rothyng's* in *Bretenham*, and *Brydgham's* in *Rowdham*.[7]

The Church here consisted of one isle only, and a chancel, both which were thatched, having a square tower standing on the south side, which served both as a steeple and porch; it had two bells in it till 1714, and then there was a faculty passed to sell one of them. About two or three years since, as the workmen were repairing the lead on the top of the tower, one of them blew the ashes carelessly out of his pipe, which fell on the thatch, and not being seen in time, burned the church and chancel, so that the walls only are standing, in a ruinous condition, at this time.

There was only one inscription in the church, which was on a brass plate, placed there in memory of *John Bringloe*, late of *Rowdham*, who died *Aug*. 14, 1658.

I find in the registers at *Norwich*, that in 1460, *Will. Payn* of *Rowdham*, Gentylman, was buried in the chancel; *Hen. Spelman*, Gent. *Christiana* his wife, and *Will.* his son were executors. In 1468, *Elizabeth*, widow of *Tho. Halle* of *Rowdham*, was buried in the nave, she gave her manor in *South Lenn* to *John Shouldham*, Esq. and *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of the said *Elizabeth*. In 1515, *Will. Rammesbury* of *Rowdham*, Esq. was buried in the church, and gave to *Elizabeth* his wife the wardship of *John Pain* her son, and *Catherine Payne* her daughter, which he lately bought of *Thomas Clerk*, Prior of *West-Acre*, of whom *Newhall* and *Trusbutt's* manor was then held, *Edmund Rookwood*, Esq. of *Euston* was executor.

In 1615, 26 persons were buried in this small parish, there were five buried in one day. 1617, *Dec.* 9, *John Butler*, clerk, and *Elizabeth* daughter of *Tho. Canham*, (of this parish) Gent. were married.

This parish, in 1603, had 86 communicants, but the greatest part

[6] See p. 344, for Holland's pedigree. [7] Regr. Thetford.

of it being purchased in, it is much wasted since that time, though there are now [1737] about 120 inhabitants. It paid 2*l.* 14*s.* to the tenths, and is valued at 280*l.* 10*s.* to the land tax.

The rectory of the parish church of St. *Andrew* in *Rowdham* was appropriated to the priory at *West-Acre*, and the priors of that monastery were patrons of the vicarage to the Dissolution. It was valued at 4*l.* 16*s.* 5*d. ob.* in the King's Books; but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 23*l.* 2*s. ob.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, but still pays 2*s.* synodals, besides the archdeacon's procurations. The Prior of *West-Acre* was taxed at 10 marks, for the impropriate rectory, and the portion belonging to the Abbot of *Bury*, which was appropriated to the hospital of our Blessed SAVIOUR there, was taxed at 20*s.* Here was a *gild* dedicated to St. *Andrew*.

VICARS.

1313, 10 kal. *June*, *Henry de Swaffham*, priest.

1323, *Walter de Horstede*, priest.

1328, non. *Nov. Thomas de Rudham*, priest.

1349, 27 *July*, *John Saunsale de Roudham*, priest.

1361, 8 *Sept. Thomas Le-Smith*, priest.

1402, 11 *Sept. Reginald Quylter de Castle-Acre*, priest.

1410, 5 *Oct. John Northgate de Swanton*, priest, on *Quylter's* resignation.

1423, *Walter Southbury*, priest.

1430, 9 *Jan. Peter Benne*, priest.

1466, 13 *Nov. John Munke*, on *Benne's* resignation.

1475, 18 *Nov. Tho. Wright*, on *Munke's* resignation.

1482, 23 *Dec. Tho. Sygar*, on *Wright's* deprivation.

1490, 4 *March*, brother *Rich. Rolstonne*, a canon of *West-Acre*, on *Sygar's* resignation.

1504, 19 *March*, Sir *Rob. Newman*, on *Rolston's* resignation.

All the above were presented by the Prior of *West-Acre*.

Rich. More, sometime vicar of *Rowdham*, was buried here *Aug.* 5, 1561.

John Bulle, was buried here 6 *May* 1589.

1589, 23 *July*, *Stephen Angolde*, A. B. on *Bulle's* death. THO. LOVELL, Esq.

1600, 11 *Aug. Will. Hill*, on *Angolde's* death. THO. LOVELL, Knt. He was buried here *Nov.* 22, 1640.

1640, 29 *Nov. Henry Moyse*, A. M. on *Hill's* death. ANNE MOYSE, widow.

Henry Gill held it with *Harpham*, (see p. 419.)

1677, 24 *Sept. John Starkey*, A. M. on *Gill's* death. JOHN LOVELL.

1699, 23 *June*, *Thomas Lone*. The KING, by lapse.

1701, 3 *March*, *Henry Pitts*, JOHN LOVELL, Esq. united to *Harpham*.

1729, *Samuel Birch*, A. M. on *Pitts's* death. THOS. WRIGHT, Esq. united to *Eccles*.

1732, The Rev. Mr. *John Verdon*, the present vicar on *Birch's* death, who holds it united to *Hockham*, and was presented by THO. WRIGHT, Esq. who is since dead, and Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, his eldest son, is now patron.

BRIDGHAM

Was so called from the *bridge*, which was the passage to *Rowdham Cross*, and was a remarkable and much frequented way for all pilgrims that travelled from *Suffolk*, and other parts, to our Lady of *Walsingham*.[8] This town was given by *Ethelwold* Bishop of *Winchester*, and confirmed by *Edward* the Confessor, to the monks of *Ely*,[9] in whose hands it continued till the erection of the see there, and then it became part of the demeans of the bishoprick. In the Confessor's and Conqueror's surveys it appears that it belonged to St. *Audry*, and was then two miles long, and three quarters of a mile broad, and paid 12*d. geld*;[1] that the *priest* (or rector) belonging to the manor held land of 2s. *per annum* value, as belonging to his church, but could not sell it; there was also a *socman*, that held half a carucate of land, whom *Roger Bigod* claimed as one of his freemen, but the abbot disseized him, and then held it; there were 30 acres in *Bretenham*, and 30 more in *Rowdham*, that belonged to this manor. In 1229, there was an extent of this manor, in which it is said, upon the oaths of the tenants then upon the jury, that this town is in *Shrophamforde* hundred,[2] of which *Rob. de Tateshale* was lord;[3] notwithstanding which, the Bishop had a gallows, pillory, view of frankpledge, conusance of bushels, gallons, and other measures, and liberty to hold plea of all things, which the sheriff might, with writ or without. The advowson belonged to the Bishop, and is in the archdeaconry of *Norfolk*, and deanery of *Rockland*, but the nuns of *Ponteverard* in *Normandy* had a yearly pension of 10 marks out of this church, by the gift of Bishop *Eustace*; the demeans are all particularly abutted, and amount to about 400 acres, the whole being to be ploughed with two ploughs, four oxen, and three scots, two carts, and one pair of harrows being allowed to do the work; and every acre is valued at 8*d.*; there were 3 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture; the several heaths called *Longhill, Suthfrith, Mikelehill, Stapelfrith, Ringemeskele, Waterdelefrith*, containing 260 acres, were to be fed by

[8] See p. 213.

[9] Dug. Mon. vol. i.

[1] Terre Sce. Adeldrede. (fol. 187.) Scerpham hund. Bruga tenet semper Sca. A. iiii. car. terre semper xii. vill. tunc x. bor. modo xvii. semper iiii. ter. iii. car. in dnio. iii. car. hom. iiii. acr. prati, silv. xv. porc. ii. mol. ii. runc. v. animal. tunc cc. oves, modo clxxx. xv. porc. huic manerio pertinent xxx. acr. in dmo. que sunt in Bretham, et xxx. acr. in Rudham, tunc val. vi. lib. modo viii. totum habet i. leug. in long. et iiii. quar. in lat. et xii.*d.* de Gelto. huic manerio i. acr. i. presbiter et val. ii. sol. et non poterat vendere terram suam, et i. soc. dim. car. terre et dim. car. et val. ii. sol. iste fuit de libis. hominibus Rogeri Bigot, sed Abbas eum derationavit et tenet.

[2] Regr. Ely, Bib. Cott. Claudius c. ii. fol. 12. fol. 248. et Regr. Ely, sive Extent. Terrar. &c. in Bib. Coll. Caij. Cant. fol. 267. b.

[3] The lord of the hundred is lord paramount of this town, it not being excepted in the grant, yet the leet belongs to the manor, though all the other liberties centered in the Crown, not being regranted with the manor.

the whole town only, but none could dig, cut heath, &c. but the Bishop; but in *Bakesdelescote-Bury, Heroldescote, Perngate,* (all which contain 155 acres,) the whole town not only fed, but might dig, cut turf, &c. but not to sell. There was also a marsh between *Bretenham* and *Bridgham,* and another marsh called *Est-Ethe,* in both which the whole town might feed dig, cut turf, fish, &c. except in the lord's separate fishery, which is between *West-Mill* and *Tune-Mill,* half a mile long. The tenants owe their suit to *Tune* [or town] *Mill,* and none to *West-Mill.* The stock belonging to the manor was 8 cows, a free bull, 24 hogs, a free boar, 500 sheep, by the great hundred, beside the customary sheep, which ought to be in the lord's fold. At this time *Walter de Bokenham* held 90 acres and an half, freehold, which was late *Ralph* the parson's, at 8*s.* 2*d. per annum,* and suit of court, and had a fold-course. And *William de Hakeford* held above a 100 acres free, divers rents and services, and a fold-course, and did suit to this court, [for this his manor called *Hakeford's.*] With this manor also, the Bishop held the advowson of *Bretenham.* The tenants paid *chyldwite, tallage, heriots,* and *reliefs,* besides seven score and 15 hens, 24 chickens, 647 eggs, 2724 days works, 34 days work called *studework,* which is done by the *molmen,* 245 days and half ploughing, during which time the lord maintains them, and every day's work at plough is valued at 6*d.*; 512 days work in autumn; they were to thrash 105 combs of oats and barley each year, or pay 2*d.* for every six combs if they did not do it; they were to do 997 perches of ditching and fencing, about the stack-yards and woods, every year, and have no maintenance from the lord during that time; the *molmen,* in number 70, were obliged to make up 15 carriages, and attend them, to carry in the lord's corn; and besides these and many other services, he received yearly in money rents above 18*l.* 15*s.* In 1285, the jury of the Crown side for the hundred of *Shropham,* present, that *Hugh* Bishop of *Ely* had in *Bridgham, infangthef,* a gallows, view of frankplege, &c. assize of *bread* and *beer, weyf,* return of all writs, *free-warren,* and all other privileges as before,[4] and from this time it continued in the bishoprick till by act of parliament in the first year of Queen *Elizabeth* it was settled by way of exchange, among the rest of the Bishop's manors in this county, on the Crown, at which time it was under a lease, made in 1546, by *Thomas* Bishop of *Ely,* for 60 years, at 39*l. per annum,*[5] which was to commence from *Michaelmas* 1562, to *Will. Drury* of *Besthorp;* this was assigned by *Dorothy,* late wife of *Will. Drury,* to *William Brampton* of *Bridgeham,* Esq. from whom *Tho. Brampton* of *Kenton* in *Suffolk* had it, and was possessed in 1573, and lived in the hall, which he repaired, and glazed the windows with his own arms, *viz. Brampton, gul.* a fess *arg.* in chief three plates, impaling *Waxton,* erm. on a fess *gul.* three plates quartering pally of eight, *arg.* and *sab. Brampton* impales *Leventhorp, arg.* a bend compone *gul.* and *sab.* cotised of the second; these arms were taken down by Mr. *Robert Haylet,* (as I suppose,) at whose sale I bought them. The remainder of this lease being bought in by *Bassingbourn Gawdy,* Esq. the Queen, in 1594, let it to him for

[4] Rot. Jur. et assis. et plit. corone 14 E. 1. Boyland. Rot. 6. in dors.

[5] The advowsons and wardships were excepted.

30 years, to commence at the end of the said term, at 29*l.* rent, the advowsons of *Bridgham* and *Bretenham* being excepted;[6] and from this time it continued in the *Gawdys* as lessees to the Crown, till the 6th of *June*, 1609, and then the King granted it to *Framlingham Gawdy*, Esq. and his heirs, in fee, in which family it continued till Sir *Bassingbourn Gawdy*, sold it to *Tho. Wright*, Esq. of *East-Herling*, who is now dead, and Mr. *John Wright* is his son and heir. The fines are at the lord's will; she eldest son is heir; the quitrents are 13*l.* 14*s.* 1*d. ob.* a year.

HACKFORD'S MANOR

Was originally part of the manor of *Hackford* in *West-Herling*, that extended hither, and passed with that, (as you may see at p. 300.) till it was released to *Henry de Elmham*, and *Elizabeth* his wife, who was one of the daughters and heiresses of Sir *William de Hakeford*, who, jointly with *Margery* his wife, settled it on *Ralph de Hakeford*, parson of *Conteshale*, in trust for his two daughters, in 1278; in 1485, *Will. Tymperley* had the custody of this manor, &c. for 20 years, paying 43*s.* 4*d. per annum*, and maintaining the houses and fences. In 1516, *John Harewell* and others had it settled on them by *Robert Fuller*; in 1550, Sir *Tho. Lovell* of *East-Herling* had it, in which family it continued, and was joined to the other manor after that was purchased, and so remains. There were three other parcels of land in *Bridgham*, added to this manor by different purchases; the first was granted by *Hugh* Bishop of *Ely*, in 1229, to *Roger* the chaplain of *Bridgham*, and contained 60 acres; the second, in 1267, was settled by fine by *Hugh* Bishop of *Ely*, on *Walter de Hemenhale*, and contained 24 acres of land, 40 acres of heath, 20 acres of marsh, 10 acres of meadow, and 6*s.* 8*d.* rent; the third was held by *Ralph* of *Illington*, at a quarter of a fee, of *Adam de Cayly*, who held it of the Earl *Warren*, and *William de Bokenham* held one half of this quarter of *Ralph de Illington*, in the time of *Henry* III.

THE RECTORY

Was appendant to the manor till it came to the Crown, and was excepted when the manor was granted from it, and the Bishop of *Ely* always presented till the exchange, and the Crown ever since; the rectory of *Bridgham* alias *Brigham*, is valued in the King's Books at 11*l.* 1*s. ob.* and pays 1*l.* 2*s.* 3*q.* yearly tenths, 1*s.* synodals, and 7*s.* 7*d. ob.* yearly procurations, though it paid none before the time of King *Henry* VIII. At the time of *Norwich Domesday*, the rector had a house and 50 acres of land, and now he hath a house by the north corner of the churchyard; but there remains but 39 acres and an half of glebe. In 1603, here were 128 communicants, and now [1737] there are about 30 houses, and 180 inhabitants. It paid 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the tenths, and is now assessed at 103*l.* 10*s.* to the land tax. In 1411, *Hugh Stoppusly* had license in mortmain to amortise

[6] The advowson of Brettenham always belonged to the Bishop, as well after as before the change, that being no part or appendant on Bridgham manor, though it is mentioned in all extents with it, it being the next town.

a messuage, 200 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, 26*s.* rent, a free fold, and separate fishery in *Bretenham, Bridgham, Rashworth, Thetford,* &c. which were held of the King, as of his dutchy of *Lancaster,* to the Prior and convent of monks at *Thetford,* on condition the King should have 50*s.* at every resignation, vacation, or death of a prior. This was part of the Prior's manor in *Bretenham* that extended hither.

The Church hath its nave, north porch, and chancel, thatched; it hath no steeple, but there are two bells, which hang in a house in the churchyard. In the windows, and on the font, are the arms of the Bishoprick of *Ely;* in the chancel there is a stone for *Francis Goldwell,* clerk, who died 27 Aug. 1691. Another for *Margaret Goldwell* single woman, who died 15 July, 1690.

John Watson and Alys hys Wyf. were at the charge of seating the church, as appears by their names carved in this manner on the seats.

RECTORS OF BRIDGHAM ST. MARY.

1303, 5 kal. *July, Robert de Wynewyk,* chaplain.

1317, 5 non. *March,* Mr. *Panucius Bonoditi de Controne,* professor of physick and arts.

1320, 3 id. *Nov.* Mr. *Peter de Brixia,* on *Controne's* resignation, in exchange for *Chevenyng,* in *Rochester* diocese.

1322, 7 kal. *June, Alexander* of St. *Alban's,* on *Brixia's* resignation, in exchange for *Wellbourne,* in *Lincoln* diocese.

John Norton, rector.

1429, 6 *Dec. William Bayly,* priest, on *Norton's* resignation.

1445, 21 *Sept. Tho. Saureby,* priest, on *Bayly's* resignation.

1448, 4 *Octob. Tho. Alleyn,* priest, A. M

1448, 6 *March, John Ultyng,* on *Alleyn's* resignation.

William Fuller.

1454, 17 *Jan. Tho. Dust,* on *Fuller's* death.

1461, 24 *Sept. John Weysy,* or *Vesy,* prior of the monks at *Thetford,* was instituted rector.

1480, 12 *Aug. John Larke,* LL.B.

1523, 21 *Dec. Richard Rysley,* S.T.B. on the rector's death; he was the last presented by the Bishop.

1554, 16 *July, Elisha Annyson.* Queen Mary, the see being void.

1566, 4 *Octob. Martin Harrisonne,* clerk. Queen Elizabeth, in right of the Crown.

1484, 7 *April, John Thackster,* S.T.B. on *Harrison's* death. He was buried 8 *Sept.* 1601.

1601, 11 *Jan. George Rogers,* alias *Thomas,* A.B. He married *Elizabeth,* relict of *Ralph Leaver,* rector of *Snetterton, April* 28, 1606,[7] and was buried here 25 *Feb.* 1636.

1637, 22 *Aug. Tho. Pell,* rector, buried 19 *Dec.* 1663; united to *Bretenham.*

1663, 23 *Febr. Francis Goldwell,* A. M. on *Pell's* death, buried in the chancel, 1691, he bare *az.* a chief *or* over all a lion rampant *arg.* gutte de poix. His son and heir, *Henry Goldwell,* married a

[7] See Eccles Register, 278.

daughter of *Porter* of *Bury*, who bare *sab.* a fess *erm.* between three bells *arg.*

1692, 27 *Nov. Theophilus Williams*; he held it united to *East-Herling*.

1716, 7 *July, Nicholas Clagget*, A.M. on *Williams's* death.

1717, 9 *Dec. Theophilus Desaguliers*, on *Clagget's* cession.

1726, 15 *March*, the Rev. Mr. *Moses Leak*, on *Desaguliers's* resignation, who is the present incumbent, and holds it united to the rectory of *Hopton* in *Suffolk*.

From the register, which begins in 1558, it appears that many of the *Drurys, Goldwells, Bramptons, Grygsons, Baxtons, Lovells, Bells, Chamberlains, Bedingfields*, &c. were baptized and buried here. 1550, *Joseph Churchman* married *Agnes House*. 1570, *Tho. Lovell* married *Margaret Fayer*. 1585, *Tho. Drury* married *Ursula Brockley*.

BRETENHAM.

THE manor and advowson was given to the monks of *Ely*, along with *Bridgham*, and the rest of the possessions of that abbey in *Norfolk*, all which were confirmed by King *Edgar* in the year of our lord 970,[8] (see p. 436) but was divided before the Conqueror's time by the Abbots, into divers parts, they reserving the advowson, part of the demeans, and a few small rents only, to themselves, all which they joined to their manor of *Bridgham*, with which it was assigned at the erection of that see, to the bishops thereof, who always presented to this church, as they do at this day; the advowson not being appendant to *Bridgham* manor, did not pass to the Crown at the exchange of that manor. In 1277, it was found by an inquisition, that the Bishop of *Ely* had the free gift and patronage of this church,[9] that it was in the archdeaconry of *Norfolk*, and deanery of *Rokelond*, but the Abbot of St. *Alban's* had two parts of both the small and great tithes, of the demeans of *Alexander de Royinges*, (or *Rothynges*, as the family was after called,) except 40 acres, which the rector was to have the whole tithes of, and the Prior of *Thetford* had two parts of the great and small tithes, of the demeans of *William de Carleton*, and the lady *Sarah Le-Norcise*, except 48 acres, which belonged solely to the rector; and also two parts of the great and small tithes of the demeans of *Alexander Purri*,[1] and *Godfride de Snareshille*, except 12 acres which the rector had the whole tithe of, all which were given by *Roger Bigot* at the foundation of the priory,[2] at

[8] Mon. Ang. vol. fol. 92, 3, 4, &c.

[9] Regr. Ely, Claudius. C. 2. Bib. Cott. fol. 348. and Regr. Ely, &c. in Bib. Coll. Caij. Cant. fol. 267. b.

[1] Alexander Purry had a messuage and land, purchased from Carleton-hall manor, and Snareshelles lands was part of Snare-Hill that extended hither.

[2] Donavit eis Rogerus et uxor sua Adeliza, duas partes decimationum, de

which time he was lord of that whole part, which was now divided, and held by the said *William*, *Sarah*, *Alexander*, and *Godfride*. This portion was taxed at one mark, and so was the portion of the Prior of St. *Alban's*.

The rectory was valued at 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in the King's Books, but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 40*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and consequently is capable of augmentation. It is a small parish of near 100 inhabitants; in 1603, it had 48 communicants; it paid 55*s.* to the tenths, and is now assessed at 119*l.* to the King's tax.

At this town there have been divers *Roman* coins ploughed up;[5] I have seen a very fair one of *Vespasian*, thus circumscribed, IMP. CAES. VESPATIAN. AUG. COS. VIII. PP.; the reverse was a *Mercury* holding an urn, and S. C.; there are also urns found here; I have seen a small one of red earth, that held about half a pint, all which make me apt to think, that this town, and not *Bretenham* in *Suffolk*, might be the *Combretonium* of ANTONINUS, and the *Conventronum et ad Convecin.* in the *Pentegerian* Tables;[4] and the rather, because I never heard of any *Roman* antiquities found at the other *Bretenham*; but whether the name in *English* implies a town on the *Breton*, or, in *Welsh*, a great valley or low place upon the *Breton*, I confess I know not; but the situation is in a great valley, or low place, upon that river which runs from *Quidenham-Mere* to *Thetford*, the name of which I have not met with.

THE CHURCH and parsonage-house were burnt down in 1693: the nave was rebuilt, but the chancel was not; there is a square tower and one bell; the nave and south porch are tiled. This is written on the north wall,

> By this Place lyeth the Body of Roger Beales, who died June 29, 1711, and was Church-Warden alone for the Town of Bretenham, and built this Church after the Fire, being the 18th Day of May, in the Year 1693, and laid out all the money, before he made his Rate, to gather in any Money, and whose Names, and what every Man paid.

Charles Wright [lord] 29*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. John Newcomb [rector] 21*l.* 1*s.*; Roger Beales 12*l.* 12*s.*; John Sele 6*l.*; Roger Howes 3*l.* 18*s.* Tho. Townsend 1*l.* 13*s.*; Richard Lovick 1*l.* 19*s.* &c.

RECTORS OF BRETENHAM ST. ANDREW.

1303, 5 id. *May*, a sequestration was granted to *Alfred de Brok*.
1303, 6 id. *Aug. Roger de Orford*.
1309, 6 id. *Aug. Richard de Denesford*, accolite.
1309, 17 kal. *Jan. Tho. de Haytone*, priest.
1328, 5 kal. *Feb. John de Derby*, priest.
1335, prid. id. *Feb.* He had license, as chaplain to the Bishop of *Ely*, to let his rectory, and not reside upon it. The above were presented by the BISHOP of *Ely*.

Dominijs eorum, de omnibus, que decimari debent. E Cart. Confirmationis Herberti Epi. Norwic. penes Hen. Smith, Gen. de Hautboys-Magna.

[3] Coll. T. M.
[4] See Atlas Suffolk, fol. 207.

1345, 22 *July, Tho. Elyot de Swaffham-Market*, priest, on the resignation of *John Breidesdale de Derby*. The KING, by reason of the vacancy of the See.[5]

1349, 24 *Octob. Tho. Burchard*, priest. Brother *Alan* Prior of *Ely*, attorney of *Tho.* Bishop of *Ely*, who was beyond sea.

1356, 11 *Febr. Peter de Berton*, priest. The KING, on account of the temporalities of the Bishoprick, then in his hands.

1361, 25 *Aug. Will de Nessingwik*, accolite on *Berton's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1363, *William de Derkewey.*
Thomas de Wilton.

1372, 30 *Nov. Tho. de Clypesby*, priest, on *Wilton's* resignation. JOHN Bishop of *Ely.*

1373, 26 *June, John de Congaresbury*, shaveling.[6] The KING, the see being void.

1376, 15 *June, Walter De-la-more*, priest. The POPE, by provision or reservation.

1394, 30 *Sept. Ralph Lemburgh*, priest. *Ditto.*

1401, 12 *Aug. William Aleyn*, priest. The BISHOP of *Ely.*

1403, 4 *July, William Lylye*, priest. *Ditto.*

1442, 7 *Jan. Will. Dorant*, priest, on *Lylye's* death. JOHN, vicar-general to the Bishop of *Ely.*[7]

1449, 24 *Febr. Will. Gilberd*, bachelor in the decrees. Lapse.

1454, 30 *Dec. Thomas Walle*, on *Gilberd's* resignation,

1466, 7 *Octob. John Fastour*, on *Walle's* resignation.

1470, 8 *June, John Kaa.*
John Aleyn,

1502, 10 *April, Tho. Watson*, on *Aleyn's* death,

1511, 9 *June, John Eldred,*

1542, 10 *Aug.* Sir *Tho. Horne*, chaplain, on *Eldred's* death,

1544, 23 *July, Will. Collison*, on *Horne's* death,

1554, 14 *May, John Thirkelby,*

1559, 1 *July, Robert Dixon*, priest,
William Collinson,

1562, 11 *Nov. Hugh Weston*, priest, on *Collinson's* resignation.

1566, 19 *June*, Sir *Thomas Smith*, on *Weston's* resignation.

1569, 5 *May, Robert Westley,*

1571, 13 *Febr. Tho. Green*, clerk, on *Westley's* resignation. The above were presented by the BISHOP of *Ely.*

1581, 30 *Aug. John Townsend.* The QUEEN, lapse.

1600, Mr. *John Wolf.*

1608, 2 *Aug. Richard Mucklestone*, A.M. who held it united to *Thurston* in *Depwade* hundred. The BISHOP.

1612, 10 *Dec. Richard Pemberton*, A.M. *Ditto.*

1624, 2 *July, William Alcock*, A.M. The KING, lapse.

1627, *Alexander Pistor*, S.T.P. The BISHOP.

[5] Wharton's Anglia Sacra, vol. i. fol. 649.

[6] Combersbury (as he is also called exchanged Elme vicarage in Ely diocese for this.

[7] "Ad presentationem Johannis Fabri "Formati, S. T. Bac. succentoris Ba- "jocensis, et canonici Rothomagensis, "Reverendissimi, Patris Ludovici, titu- "lo Sanctorum quatuor coronatorum "presbiteri, Cardinalis de Lucemburgo "vulgariter nuncupat. Rothomagen. "Archiep. Ecclesiaeque et Episcopatus "Eliensis, in spiritualibus et temporali- "bus perpetui administratoris, vicarij "in spiritualibus." Institut. Lib. 10.

Edward Furnace, clerk.

1636, 31 *May*, *Tho. Cordell*, A. M. by the promotion of *Edward Furnace*. The BISHOP.

Thomas Pell, united to *Bridgham*. *Ditto*.

1663, 23 *Dec. Will Monford*, A.M, on *Pell's* death. *Ditto*.

1666, 25 *Nov. Tho. Hetherset*, A. M. on *Monford's* death. *Ditto*.

1675, 17 *Aug. John Chinery*, on *Wormley Hetherset's*[8] death. *Ditto*.

1686, 19 *Aug. Edmund Newcomb*, united to *Knatishall* in *Suffolk*. *Ditto*.

1701, 10 *Oct*. The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Lone*, the present [1737] incumbent; and now holds it united to *Kilverstone*. *Ditto*.

The whole at first belonged to the Abbot of *Ely*, as aforesaid, by whom it was divided into several parts; the first two parts belonged to *John, Waleram's* nephew, at the time of the Conquest,[9] and had been held by two freemen under the abbot in the time of the Confessor; the next was held by *Eudo the Sewer* in the Conqueror's time,[1] and by *Turgis* in the Confessor's; and *Lesius* claimed it against *Eudo*, who recovered it from him, and then held it.[1] Another part belonged to *Roger Bigot*, of whom *William de Burneville* held it at the survey;[2] the whole was then two miles long, and a mile and quarter broad, and paid 14*d. ob. geld*, the lord of the hundred being then (as he is now) lord paramount of this town, and after this there was no less than six manors here, *viz.* the Bishop of *Ely's*, which was joined to *Bridgham*, and ever after passed with it; the manor of *Catton*, or *Carleton Hall*, *Burnvile's* manor, the two manors called *Rothyng*, or *Rothyng Hall*, and the manor called *Brethenham's*.

CATTON, or CARLETON HALL,

Belonged to *Eudo the Sewer*, and in 1230 was settled by *Richard de Meisy*, on *Richard Fitz-Richard*, and was after in a family sirnamed *de Carleton*; *Will. de Carleton* held it in 1277, but how long it continued in that family I do not find; the *Bretenhams* had it in 1314,

[8] There might be two Hethersets rectors; the institution says, Thomas. Chinery's institution says, Wormley, who might perhaps be between them, though I meet with no such institution.

[9] Terre Johis. Nepotis Walerami. (fol. 280.) H. Serepham, Bretham, tenet W. ii. car terre quam tenuit lib. homo T.R.E. semper iiii. vill. et i. bor. et i. ser. xii. acr. prati tunc ii. car. in dnio. post et modo i. semper i. car. homin. et i. mol. semper lx. oves et ii. lib. xviiii. acr. terre quas habuit commendationem tantum, soca in Bucham et i. lib. ho. xxx. acr. terre soca in Sca. Adel. totum val. lx. sol.

In eadem i. lib. ho. ii. car. terre T.R.E. tunc xii. vill. post et modo iii. semper iii. bor. et viii. acr. prati semper ii. car. in dnio. tunc iii. car. homin. post et modo ii. semper i. mol. semper ii. animal. modo xiiii. porc. et lxx. oves, et v. vasa apum tunc. val. lx. sol. modo xl. soca in Bucham.

[1] Terre Eudonis Dapiferi, (fol. 236.) In Bretham ten. Turgis vii. liberi hoies. T.R.E. i. car. et dim. terre ii. acr. prati tunc et post i. et dim. car. modo i. car. et dim. posset esse, tunc. val. xxx. sol. post, et modo xx. soca horum vi. in Bucham Regis, de septimo Sancta Adeldret soca et commend. sed Lesius totum retinuit, et Eulo retinet totum. habet i. leug. in long. et v. quar. in lat. et xiiii.*d.* et i. obulum de Gelto.

[2] Terra Rogeri Bigoti, H. de Scherepham. (fol. 128.) In Bretham iii. liberi hoies i. car. terre quos tenet Will. de Burnevilla et iii. bor. et iiii. acr. prati tunc et post i. car. et dim. modo i. et val. xxxiii. sol. et viii.*d.* soca in Bucham.

and *Will. de Bretenham* was then lord; it seems as if the Prior of *Thetford* was lord of it afterwards, till the Dissolution, but whether in trust or in right of his monastery I cannot say; but in 1543, the King licensed *Nicholas Rookwood*, prothonotary of the Common Pleas, to sell it to Sir *Ralph Warren*, Knt. alderman of *London*, whose son, *Richard Warren* of *London*, Esq. settled it on *Elizabeth* his wife, in jointure, who after his death married the Lord *Knevet*; the reversion, after her death, came to Sir *Oliver Cromwell*, in right of *Joan* his mother, heiress of *Richard Warren*; he sold the reversion to Sir *Bassingbourne Gawdy*, who purchased the Lady *Knevet's* right, and in 1606, *Framlingham Gawdy*, Esq. sold it to *Thomas Wright* of *Kilverstone*, Esq. in whose family it remained, till it was lately sold by *Thomas Wright* of *Kilverstone*, Esq. to Mr. *George Proctor*, the present [1737] lord.

BURNVILLE'S MANOR

Was held of *Roger Bigot*, by *William de Burneville*, as is aforesaid, whose daughter *Avice* gave it to the prior of the monks at *Thetford*, and it was confirmed to them by King *Henry* II.[3] The Prior joined it to his manor of *Rothyng Hall*, from which it never was separated.

BRETENHAM'S MANOR

Belonged to *Eudo the Sewer*, and in 1198, to *Richard de Brethenham*, after to *John de Brethenham*, and after to *Alexander de Bretenham*, and in 1218, *Richard de Brethenham* held it, and had a carucate in demean, held of *Clare* honour at half a fee. In 1297, *Will. de Bretenham* and *John de Brockdish* had it;[4] in 1299, the Lady *Sarah Le-Noreise* held it, and half *Bretenham's* part was settled on *Rushworth* college,[5] and *John de Brockdish's* part was divided into several parcels;[6] for in 1345, *Tho. de Brockdyssch*, *Rob. de Welholme*, and *William de Bretenham*, held that quarter of a fee of the Earl of *Gloucester*, which formerly belonged to *John de Brokedysh*: and after this it was divided in many small parcels, all which were purchased, some by the Master of *Rushworth* college, and some by the Prior of *Thetford*, and added to their manors; the other part which was not settled on *Rushworth*, was held by *William de Bretenham*, and passed to the monks at *Thetford*, along with their manor of *Rothyng Hall*, as you may see, at p. 287, where there is an account also of the separate fishery belonging to this manor.

ROTHYNG HALL, OR RUTTEN HALL,

Was the capital manor, and was owned by *John*, *Waleram's* nephew, at the Conquest, and in *Richard* the First's time by *Alexander de Rohinges*, *Roynges*, or *Rothyng*, who, in *Henry* the Third's time, is said to hold it at half a fee of *Margery de Riparijs*, who held it of the Earl of *Arundell*, as of his hundred of *Shropham*, belonging to

[3] Dug. Mon. vol. i. fol. 667.
[4] See p. 287.
[5] See p. 292.
[6] In 1314, John, son of Benedict de Thetford, settled by fine a messuage and lands here, on John de Brokdysh, and Agnes his wife, and Richard their son, and his heirs.

his castle of *Bukenham*, and the Earl of the King in chief. In 1301, *Henry de Rothinge* held of the King, as of his honour of *Albemarle*, at half a fee, one capital manor-house, 80 acres of land, one piece of meadow, and six acres *bruery*, liberty of a free-fold, 20*s*. rents of assize, and other rents and services in *Brethenham*, the whole being valued at 50*s*. 9*d*. and also 100 acres in the said town, of *William de Bretenham*, by the service of 12*d*. a year, and *Alexander* was his son and heir, who, in 1308, possessed it; in 1314,[7] *Alexander de Rothing*, *William de Bretenham*, the Prior of *Thetford*, and the Master of *Rushford*, were lords of the manors in this town. This *Alexander* it was that divided the manor into many parts, by selling half a fee held of the honour of *Clare*, to *Robert Baynard*, *Hugh Stopusle*, and others, who settled all their parts on *Thomas Gardiner*, clerk, rector of *Croxton*, in trust for the Prior of *Thetford*. In 1345, *Henry de Rothing* held the other part, which he divided into two manors, and sold one to the *Herlings*, whose heiress gave it to *Rushworth* college; and this was that *Rothing Hall* manor, that belonged to the college, to which there was 60 acres, and a toft added by *Will. Fullere*, and others;[8] and in 1374, he sold the other part to *Rob. de Batisforth*, *Robert Benbras*, clerk, *Richard Pareys*, *James de Bretenham*, *John Purri*, and *Tho. Fullere*, who, in 1385, settled it on *Tho. Gardiner*, rector of *Croxton*, and he conveyed it, with *Baniard's* part, to the Prior of *Thetford*, who was taxed for the first part at 16*s*. and for this, at one mark; and these constituted that manor called *Rothyngs*, alias *Rothyng Hall*, to which the Prior joined his manor of *Burnvilles*; and in 1413, *Alexander*, master of *Rushworth* college, *Tho. Crowe*, *John Mannyng*, *Will. Parys*, and *John Greene*, clerks, fellows there, released to the Prior of St. *Mary* at *Thetford* a yearly rent of 6*d*. paid them by the Prior, out of lands in *Bretenham*, and thus there were two manors called *Rothing Hall*, to the Dissolution, and then they both came to the Earl of *Surrey* in 1542, who reunited them; and in 1556, *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* held it in capite of the Queen, and in 1572 it belonged to the Earl of *Surrey*; and in 1583, *Phillip* Earl of *Arundell* sold it to *Tho. Lovell*, Esq. and in 1622, Sir *Francis Lovell*, Knt. and *William Lovell*, Esq. sold it to *Tho. Wright* of *Kilverstone*, Esq. in whose family it continued till *Tho. Wright* of *Kilverstone*, Esq. lately sold it to Mr. *George Proctor* of *Thetford*, who is the present lord [1737.]

[7] Nomina Villarum. [8] See p. 291.

ILLINGTON.

ILLINKETUNE, ILSINGTUNE, or as it is now called, ILLINGTON, is a small village joining to *Rowdham* and *Lerling ford*; the church is dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and is a rectory in the archdeaconry of *Norfolk*, and deanery of *Rockland*. It hath a rectory-house and glebe, and was valued at 6*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* in the King's Books; it was sworn of the clear yearly value of 37*l.* 2*s.* by which means it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, though it pays 1*s.* synodals, besides the archdeacon's procurations. In 1603, there were 32 communicants in this village, and now [1737] there are about 60 inhabitants; it paid 53*s.* to the tenths, and is now assessed at 257*l.* to the land tax; the chief if not the whole of this town, belongs to the *Churchmans*, whose seat stands about two furlongs NW. of the church.

The CHURCH and chancel are very small, having a square tower at the west end. There is an altar tomb in the chancel for,

Sir *JOHN CHURCHMAN*, Knt. sometime patron of this church, who suddenly departed this life, Feb. 24, 1688, Ag. 56. *Moriendo perpetuam Vitam Lucramur.*

At the foot of the tomb are two small stones, for,

GORE, son of *WILLIAM CHURCHMAN*, Esq. and *SUSAN* his wife, who died Jan. 12, 1692, aged 9 months.

SUSAN their daughter an infant, buried April 23, 1692.

As to what is said concerning the history of this parish in the *Atlas*, p. 542, there is not one word of it true, as to this town, but part of it may be applied to *Islyngton* in *Mershland*.

The Prior of *Bukenham* had lands here of the gift of the *Bukenhams*, taxed at 2*s.* 9*d.*

The Abbot of *Sibeton* in *Suffolk* held the twenty-fifth part of a knight's fee, which was either given or sold to that house by *Henry de Esthall*, before 1291, for then the Abbot was returned to hold it of the said *Henry*, who held it of *Adam de Cayly*, he of the Earl *Warren*, and he of the King, to whom the Abbot paid his part, to make his eldest son a knight. It was taxed at 11*s.* 3*d. ob.*

Here was a parcel of land given to the abbey of *Bury*, for which the sacrist of that monastery was taxed at 2*s.*

RECTORS.

1313, *John de Bukenham*, rector.

1334, 17 kal. *Apr. John de Bukenham*, priest. ELIZABETH DE BUKENHAM.

1349, 5 *Aug. Will. Cark* of *Bukenham*, priest. WILL. DE BUKENHAM.

1375, 6 *Octob. Giles de Welham*, priest. JAMES DE WROTHAM, and JOHN CHAA, of *Thefford*.

1398, 18 *Aug, John Rykedon* of *Hockham*, priest. ROB. FLEMYNG of *Boncwell*.

1421, 2 *June, William*, son of *John Calkewell*. THO. FLEMYNG, Esq.

1426, 22 *Octob. Robert Merston*, who changed his vicarage of St. *Peter*, in the isle of *Thanet* for this, with *William*, son of *John Calkwell*.

1434, *Martin Bole*, rector.

Thomas Sporle, rector.

1450, 16 *Dec. Thomas Hansum*, on *Sporle's* resignation. Sir THO. FLEMYNG, Knt.

1460, 10 *Oct. Tho. Blythe*, on *Hansum's* death. *Ditto.*

1469, 30 *May, Bartholomew Wyke*, priest, on *Blythe's* death. MARGARET, late wife of THO. FLEMYNG, Knt.

1495, 16 *April, Tho. Parys*, on *Wyke's* death. HENRY HEYDON, for this turn.

1528, 18 *July*, The Bishop collated *Will. Heye*, rector of *Lerling*, by lapse, and united it to *Lerling*, at *Parys's* death.

1531, 5 *Jun.* JOHN HEYDON of *Bakonsthorp*, Knt. patron of the advowson, granted the next turn to *Richard Clark* of *East-Wrotham*, and *Robert Hychyn* of *Gyrston*.

William Burbie, rector.

1555, 5 *July, Robert Halman*, priest, on *Burbie's* death. FULK GRAY, Gent.

1556, 24 *February, Richard Mortonne*, priest, on *Halman's* death. JAMES DOWNES, Esq.

1566, 2 *Octob. Richard Bromell*, on *Mortonne's* death, united to *Lerling*. JEROME SPRING, and ELIZ. his wife.

1591, 25 *Sept. John Chatterys*, on *Bromell's* death. CHRIST. GASCOIGNE.

1609, 8 *July, John West*, A. M JOHN GASCOIGNE, Gent. In 1617, he held *Thetford* St. *Peter* united to this.

1626, 8 *Dec. Henry Rose*, A. M. on *West's* death. COTTON GASCOIGN, Gent.

1643, 6 *April, John Palgrave*, A. M. on *Rose's* death. Sir JOHN PALGRAVE, Bart.

George Fish, rector.

1664, 19 *June, Peter Lock*, clerk, A. M. on *Fishe's* resignation. JOHN CHURCHMAN, Knt. united to *Hockham* in 1667.

1672, 6 *Jan. Henry Goodrick*, A. M. on *Lock's* death. *Ditto.*

1712, 10 *Dec.* The Rev. Mr. *James Holman*, A. B. on *Goodrick's* death, who holds it united to *Croxton*. WILL. CHURCHMAN, Esq. the present patron [1737.]

EAST HALL MANOR.

At the time of the Conquest the whole town belonged to *William* Earl *Warren*,[9] and was of 20s. value in the Confessor's time, and 30

[9] Terra Willi. de Warenna, (fol. 91.) i. car. terre et dim semper vii. vill. et In Illinketuna ten. Willus. i. lib. hom. x. bord. et iiii. acr. prati et vi. liberi

in the Conqueror's; the whole was something better than a mile long, and a mile broad, and paid 7*d. geld*, and was held of the castle of *Lewes*, though at that time the superiour jurisdiction belonged to the hundred of *Shropham*, the lord of which is now lord paramount of this town, keeps the *leet*, and receives 6*d.* for quitrent of the manor, and 18*d.* for *leet fee*. In the Earl's time, *Berner* his servant held it at one fee, for life, and afterwards it went to *Hubert de Burgh*, of whom *Gilbert de Morley* held it; and from him it came to the Crown, and King *Henry* gave it to *Reginald de Warren*, of whom *William de Illingtune* had the whole fee, and left it to *Henry* his son, who built and settled in the east part of the town during his father's life, and assumed the name of *Easthall*; he divided the manor into many parts, reserving to himself the half of the town, which he held at half a fee of *Adam de Caily*, as of the castle of *Bukenham*, and this he called *East Hall* manor.

BUKENHAM'S, WEST HALL, OR ILLINGTON HALL MANOR.

The other half fee he divided into many parts, all which were held of him, and became so many small manors. In *Henry* the Third's time *William de Easthall*, his brother, held a fifteenth part of a fee, *John atte More* held a twentieth part, *John Dolon* a fortieth part, *Ralph* the merchant a thirtieth part, *John de Rowdham* a fortieth part, *Simon de Ropere* a twentieth part, *Adam Pain* a twentieth part, *Robert*, son of *Adam de Long*, a fortieth part, and *William de Bukenham* a quarter of a fee, which was the original of *Bukenham's, West Hall* or *Illington Hall* manor.

This family had another quarter of a fee in this and the neighbouring towns, which belonged to the Earl *Warren*, and afterwards to *Adam Caily*, who infeoffed it in the *Bukenhams*, and this they joined to the other part, purchased of *Henry de Easthall*, together with the advowson, so that *Westhall* or *Bukenham's* became now the capital manor; and in 1253, *Will. de Bukenham* had a charter for free-warren here, in *Ellingham* and *Bukenham*. In 1304, *William de Bukenham* purchased the part which was *Will. de Esthalle's*[1] of *John de Illington*, and added it to his manor. In 1313, *Ralph de Bukenham* and *Elizabeth* his wife had it settled on them in reversion, by *Thomas Spriggy* of *Munesle*, who held it in right of *Julian* his wife, who held it in dower, as widow of a *Bukenham*. In 1316, *Hen. de Esthall* bought many lands of *Ralph de Lerling*, merchant, and *Agnes* his wife, and added them to his manor; and in the same year *William Albon* of *Old Bokenham*; (trustee, I suppose, of *Ralph de Bukenham*,) settled *Bukenham's* manor here, by fine, on *Lucia de La-Mayne-warin* of *East-Herling*; it had then 9 messuages, 229 acres of land, 6 of wood, and 20*s.* quitrent belonging to it, and extended into *Lerling*, *Hockham*, and *Rowdham*. In 1329, *Adam de Wrotham* settled two messuages, &c. on *Jeffry de Holbech* of *Illington*, with

hoies. xxii. acr. terre, semper i. car. in dnio et iii. car. hom. tunc. val. xx. sol. post et modo xxx. soca in Bucham. totum habet dim. in longo et iiii. quar. in lato, et vii.*d.* de Gelto, et hoc de Castello de Laquis.

[1] See p. 381, 424, note 1.

remainder to *Aveline*, widow of *Roger De-la-Maynewarin*, who was heir of *Jeffery*.

In 1343, JOHN DE ESTHALL held half a fee of *Adam de Clifton*, he of the Earl *Warren*, and he of the King, which half fee was held of the said *John* by the Abbot of *Sibeton*, *William Payne*, *Simon Ropere*, *John atte More*, *William de Easthalle*, *Robert*, son of *Alan Le-Long*, *John de Long*, *Ralph* the merchant, *John* of *Rowdham*, and *Henry de Esthall*; and in the same year, *Ralph* of *Illington* and his tenants held a quarter of a fee of the said *Adam*, half of which *William de Bukenham* held of him; and thus these small manors continued in various hands, and were called by divers names, according to their possessors, till 1375, and then *James de Wrotham*, and *John Chau* of *Thetford*, were lords of most of them, and each having a moiety, they presented jointly; and in 1392, they became all united in the two chief manors of *Westhall* and *Easthall*, together with all the lands belonging to *Welholme* and *Denvere Hall* manors in *Lerling*, which laid in *Illington*, the moiety of all which were then conveyed by *Henry Pakenham*, *John de Breeclys*, *Tho. Finch* of *Thetford*, and *Eliz.* his wife, to *John Brusierd*, from the heirs of *Eliz* [*Chau*]; and the next year *John Bokenham*, junior, *William* and *John Rookwood*, and *John Breeeles*, settled the other moiety on *John Rookwood* and his heirs, in trust for *Robert Flemyng* of *Bonewell*, and *Alice* his wife, who was daughter of the said *John*; and soon after *John Bokenham*, jun. *John Brusiyerd*, and *Joan* his wife, settled the first moiety on *John Rookwood*, in trust for *Robert Flemyng* and his heirs, who now became sole lord of the whole town. In 1421, *William Flemyng*, Esq. was lord and patron; but before 1428, it was divided again into moieties, the first of which (with the whole advowson) was held by *Richard Flemyng*, Esq. and the second by *John Groos* of *Irsted*, who died seized in 1428, as you may see under *Welholme's* manor in *Lerling*; (p. 429;) and from this time it went by the name of *East Hall* manor, and extinguished with the said manor of *Welholme's*.

The manor of *West Hall* or *Bukenham's* continued in the *Flemyngs*; and in 1450, Sir *Tho. Flemyng*, Knt. was lord and patron; in 1469, *Margaret* his wife had it; in 1503, the whole was joined, and a fine levied between *William Tye* and *Nicholas Bukenham*, querents, and *Lawrence Gower* and *Maud* his wife, deforceants, of the advowson and manors of *Easthall*, *Westall*, *Welham's*, *Stratton*, and *Illington*, in order to settle it on the *Jermyns*; and in 1530, Sir *Tho. Jermyn*, Knt. settled it on Sir *John Heydon*, Knt. and *Katherine*, wife of Sir *Christopher Heydon* of *Baconsthorp*, Knt. and in 1539, a fine was levied, confirming the same; it after belonged to *Fulk Gray*, after that to *James Downes*, and in 1556, *Jerome Spring*, and *Elizabeth* his wife, had it; but in 1671, *Christopher Gascoigne* was lord and patron, who held it till about 1600, and was succeeded by *John Gascoign*, Gent, his son and heir, whose son *Cotton Gascoign*, Gent. had it; in 1626 he married *Anne*, daughter of Sir *William De-Grey* of *Merton*, Knt. who had it settled on her in jointure; she after married to Sir *John Palgrave*, who was lord and patron during her life, the reversion being sold by *Cotton Gascoign*, Esq. to

Sir JOHN CHURCHMAN, Knt. who presented in 1664, and settled here. This family is descended from *John Churchman*, citizen of *London*, and *Emme* his wife, in the time of King *Richard* II. who in

1387 were joint purchasers of *Skeburgh* manor and advowson, from whom descended *Ozias*, or *Ozill Churchman*, merchant-tailor of St. *Augustine's* parish in *London*, in 1632, in which year he married *Mary*, daughter of *Caly* of *Lothbury*, from whom descended Sir *John Churchman* of *Illington*, Knt. who married *Hester*, daughter of Sir *John Gore* of *Geldeston*, in *Hertfordshire*, Knt.[2] and had *John Churchman* of *Illington*, Esq. who was buried here in 1688, who, by *Susan*, daughter and heir of *Fiske* of *Stiveky* in *Norfolk*, who, after his death, remarried to *Maurice Shelton* of *Barningham* in *Suffolk*, Esq. had *William Churchman* of *Illington*, the present [1737] lord and patron,[3] who bears *arg.* two bars, in chief as many pallets *sab.*

In 1346, *Peter de Esthalle* held 42 acres in this town, of *Seckford's* manor in *West-Herling*, (see p. 300,) and the several manors in *Lerling*, *Thorphall* manor in *Wrotham*, *East-Herling* manor, &c. extended hither.

SHROPHAM,

SCEREPHAM, SERPEHAM, SCROPHAM, or as it is now called, SHROPHAM, was a town of more than common note, when the hundreds were first appointed, as is evident from its giving name to the hundred; at present it is a common village, not so large by a great deal as many in this hundred are, though it consists of three ancient villages, the two last of which have been so far lost, that they are not so much as known by their original names of *Breccles-Parva*, and *Broadcar*, or *Bradcar*.

BRECCLES-PARVA, OR LITTLE BRECCLES,

At the time of the Conquest, was a separate town, belonging to *Roger Bigot*,[4] having in it nine freemen under him, who held 110 acres of land; the manor was worth 10s. a year, and was then in *Wayland* hundred; but being given to the Earl of *Arundel* by the said *Roger*, with his daughter *Maud*,[5] he added it to his hundred of *Shropham*, which belonged to his castle of *Bukenham*, and afterwards infeoffed the *Breccleses*; who always held it of the Earl of *Arundel*, at a quarter of a fee, as of his hundred of *Shropham*. In *Henry* the Third's time, *John de Breccles* was lord; and in 1345, *John de Breccles*, his grandson, had it; in 1402, *Benedict de Breccles* held it, and soon after it belonged to *William de Narburgh*, whose daughter *Ela*

[2] Chauncy's Hertfordshire, fol. 189.

[3] The manor of Illington is now very small, the greatest part (if not the whole) being purchased by the lord.

[4] Terra Rogeri Bigoti, (Domsday fo. 127.) Wenelunt Hund. In Breccles viii. liberi homines cx. acr. et i. villan. et i. bord. et x. acr. prati, semper ii. car. et val. x.s.

[5] See p. 369, 370.

had it, she first married *Thomas Shouldham*, and afterwards *Henry Spilman*, who died seized in 1494, and *Thomas Spilman* his son inherited, and his son *John* had it in 1563; in 1567, it belonged to *Francis Woodhouse*, Esq. who sold it to *Thomas Shelton*, Esq. at which time the manor was extinct, the whole being purchased in; it had then a fold-course and free fishery, and extended into *Shropham*, *Breccles-Magna*, and *Hockham*; it afterwards came to the *Barkers*, *John Barker*, Esq. the present owner, hath built a seat here, which is the only house in this place.

The church was a rectory, given by *Roger Bigot*, lord here, to the Priory of *Thetford*, when he founded it, and so it came wholly to that house, to which it was confirmed by *Henry* II.;[6] but it being a very small place, the monks agreed to take a pension of 8*s*. a year, from the rector of *Shropham*, in lieu of all the tithes.[7] It was annexed to *Shropham*, and the church was demolished before *Edward* the Third's time, and the parishioners had the parochial chapel of St. *Andrew* in *Shropham*, which till that time belonged to *Bradcar*, assigned them for their parish church, *Bradcar* being then entirely united to *Shropham*; and this continued single for some time, though not very long; for before 1332 the rectory and chapel[8] was annexed to St. *Peter* and *Paul's* church of *Shropham*, so that I meet with no institutions to either of them. At the first settling the vicarage, part of the land in *Little Breccles*, which belonged to *Thompson* college, was to pay all tithes to the college; but upon the last settlement in 1414, the vicar was to receive all the great and small tithes of *Little Breccles*, so that the vicar of *Shropham* is rector of *Little Breccles* at this time; and in 1514, upon the complaint of the parishioners of *Little Breccles* in the parish of *Shropham*, setting forth that since the settlement the vicar had neglected serving the chapel, contrary to the terms of the consolidation, which, notwithstanding the appropriation, was still an entire rectory to him, the Bishop swore Sir *Robert Morley*, at his institution in 1519, to perform service in it to the parishioners of *Little Breccles*, as you may see under his institution. This was demolished about *Edward* the Fourth's time.

BROADCAR, OR BRADCAR,

Was included in *Shropham* at the Conquest, but was independent of it some time after,[9] and had the parochial chapel of St. *Andrew* for their church,[1] till it was resigned to the parishioners of *Little Breccles*, when this was united to *Shropham*; it belonged to *Roger Bigot* at the Conquest,[2] and to *Andrew de Hengham* in 1235; it was afterwards

[6] Ecclesiam de Serepham, &c. Dug. Mon. Ang. tom. i. fol. 667.

[7] The Prior of Westacre had a pension of a mark a year out of Shropham rectory, which was a perpetual composition for the tithes of the prior's lands belonging to his rectory of Great Breccles, lying in Little Breccles.

[8] It stood about a furlong south-west of Shropham church; the site belongs to the vicar; it is still enclosed, and is now called the Old Churchyard.

[9] E Cartis pen. me.

[1] I find the name only of one parson before the union, viz. Peter the parson of Bradcar.

[2] Terra Rogeri Bigoti. (Doms. fo. 127.) Hund. Scerepham. In Bocham iiii. libi. homines. et in Screpeham v. et in Wileby i. et in Besethorp, inter totum iii. car. tre. et ii. acr. et dim et vi. bord. et xvii. acr. prati. silv. viii. porc. semper v. car. Totum val. lxviii. sol. soca in Bucham Regis. In Scerpham i.

added to, and became a part of, *Pakenham's* manor, and was always held of the Earls of *Arundell* at half a fee, as of their hundred of *Shropham*, and is that part of *Shropham* which joins to the river by *Snetterton*.

The vicarage is valued in the King's Books at 8*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 30*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation; it pays 2*s.* synodals, being endowed with the rectory-house and all the glebe land, except an acre and half, and all the great and small tithes of *Breeches-Parva*, and all other tithes in *Bradcar* and *Shropham*, except the tithes of corn and grain, which belong to the impropriation. It is in *Norfolk* archdeaconry, and deanery of *Rockland*, and in 1603 had 120 communicants, and now [1737] there are about 250 inhabitants. It paid 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the tenths, and is now assessed at 610*l.* 5*s.* There were three gilds kept in the church of St. *Peter* and *Paul* at *Shropham*;[3] the first was the gild of St. *Peter* and *Paul*, the second of St. *John Baptist*, and the third of our Lady, and there was another gild in St. *Andrew's* church, held in honour of that Apostle.[4]

The Prior of the monks at *Thetford* had divers small pieces of land here, which were taxed at 2*s.*

The Abbot of *Bury*, at the Conquest, had a freeman, who held 30 acres of him; this was afterwards appropriated to the use of the infirmary of that monastery, and the keeper of the infirmary received the profits till the Dissolution, and was taxed at 5*s.* and so paid 6*d.* every tenth.

The temporalities of *Bee* abbey, and *Okebourne* priory were taxed 8*s.* 9*d.* *ob.*

The Prior of *Bukenham* was taxed at 6*s.* *ob.* for his temporalities, which were small rents issuing out of divers lands in this town, paid to the priory manor of *Bukenham*, of which they were held.

RECTORS AND VICARS.

1284,[6] *Will. de Hengham*, rector.

1332, 4 kal. *July*, *Ralph de Coggeshale*, clerk, was instituted to the rectory of the church of St. *Peter* at *Shropham*, with the chapel of St. *Andrew* lately annexed to the same, at the presentation of JOHN, son of Sir *John de Coggishalis*, Knt.

1358, 10 *Dec.* *Walter de Elveden*, priest, at *Ralph's* resignation. JOHN DE COKEFIELD, Knt.; he exchanged his precentorship in *Hereford* cathedral, for this rectory.

1360, 7 *May*, *Walter Le-Pestour*, priest. Sir JOHN DE COGGESHALES, Knt.

1371, 29 *Octob.* *Tho. de Berton*, priest. Sir HENRY DE COGGESHALE, Knt.

1396, 6 *Jan.* Sir *Thomas*, son of *Lawrence* of *Horstede*. JOHN

liber homo xxx. acr. terre semper i. bord. et iii. acr. prati et dim. car. et val. iiii. sol. soca in eodem Bucham. In Seerpham i. lib. ho. viii. acr. terre et i. car. dim. prati et ii. bov. et val. xvi. den.

[2] Regr. Grundesburgh, fo. 225.

[4] Regr. Gelour.

[5] Doms. fol. 298. In Scerepham, Abbas Sci. Edmundi tenet i. lib. xxx. acr. iii. acr. prati, i. bor. dim. car. val. iiii. sol.

[6] In 1270, William de Selot gave land to St. Peter's church at Shropham.

METHELWOLD. This man was the last rector of this parish, for in 1398 the master and fellows of St. *Martin's* college at *Thomeston* (or *Tomson*) obtained a bull from Pope *Boniface* to appropriate the church of St. *Peter* at *Shropham*, together with the chapel of St. *Andrew* thereto annexed, to their college for ever, on condition there should be a vicarage ordained by the Bishop of *Norwich*, which should be settled by him and his successours, to their pleasure and liking, provided that the patronage of the vicarage should belong to the master and brethren of the said college, and accordingly in

1398, 6 *July*, *Henry Stoket* of *Eston*, priest, was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of St. *Peter* at *Shropham*, with the chapel of St. *Andrew* annexed, at the presentation of the master and fellows of *Thomeston* college, who presented all the following vicars till their dissolution; and in

1410, *Alexander* Bishop of *Norwich*, by virtue of the power reserved in Pope *Boniface* the Ninth's bull,[7] and because Bishop *Henry Le-Dispenser* his predecessor, who consented to the appropriation, had appointed no further about the vicarage, but that it should be worth 20 marks a year, besides the vicars dwelling in the rectory-house, further declared and settled the vicarage in this manner, that the vicars should have the hall, its chambers, the kitchen, the bake-house, stable, and the chamber called the guest-chamber, a long house with a chamber over it, called the priest's chamber, with all the houses belonging thereto, and the garden of half an acre adjoining thereto, the whole being the rectory-house and its site together with 24 acres of arable land (part of the glebe) lying near the house, with the same liberty of *faldage*, as the rectors had before the appropriation, and all the alterage, oblations, mortuaries, and personal tithes, tithes of calves, chickens, lambs, pigs, foals, geese, ducks, pigeons, wool, milk, flax, hemp, cheese, apples, pears, curtilages, mills, turf, herbage, pasturage, wood, fish, fowl, wax-candles offered, and all other offerings to the altars, or images, in both church and chapel, ploughshote, trees growing on the glebe and churchyards, together with the churchyards, tithes of hay, conies, and all other tithes whatever, except the tithes of corn and grain, all which were to belong to the college; and it was then also settled, that the vicar should pay all the procurations due for the said church, and all other pensions due before the appropriation, *viz.* 7*s.* 7*d.* a year to the archdeacon, and 8*s.* a year pension to the Prior of *Thetford*; and that the vicar should have nothing from the college-land, called *Breccles-Holm*, and that the master should pay an annual rent of 20*s.* a year to the Bishop for the first fruits, which would cease upon the appropriation, and that he should be taxed at 10*l.* for the great tithes, and the vicar at 7 marks for his vicarage; and this being thus settled, the Bishop, in

1411, 6 *April*, collated *William Helgeye*, priest, by lapse, who resigned in

1414, 8 *Sept.* to *William Snell*, priest, in exchange for *Shipton Solars* in *Worcester* diocese, to which *Helgeye* was instituted, at the presentation of JOHN SOLERS, lord there, as *Snell* was to this vicarage, at the presentation of the master and fellows; he held it till *May* 5, 1422, and then resigned it; and at his resignation, with the consent of the bishop and the master, voided by deed, the former

[7] Lib. Institut. N° 7, fo. 69.

assignation of the vicarage;[8] and the same day after the avoidance, the bishop and master settled the vicarage for evermore to continue, as in the former assignation, except in this, that whereas the College paid 16 marks in money yearly to the vicar, besides the vicarage, out of the great tithes, the vicars for the future should have, and receive in kind, all the corn-tithes, and all other tithes whatsoever, arising and coming from *Breccles-Parva*,[9] together with all the glebe belonging to the rectory,[1] before the appropriation, except half an acre on the east side of the rectory-house, and one acre in *Breccles Holm*, and in every thing else the first assignation was to be valid to all intents and purposes, and soon after the master and fellows, *viz.*

1422, 13 *June*, presented *Rich. Blok* of *Helgeye*, priest, who was then instituted vicar.

1426, 30 *Aug. Gregory Dalle*, priest, on *Richard Helgeye's* resignation.

1435, 19 *May, John Lalle*, priest, on *Dalle's* resignation.

1449, 24 *May, John Chaumberleyn*, priest, on *Lalle's* resignation. Mr. WILL. BETTYS, master of the college.

1457, 18 *May, Thomas Smale*, on *Chaumberleyn's* resignation. He resigned for *Lerling*. (see p. 431.)

1469, 26 *March, John Barsham*, on *Smale's* resignation.

1476, 5 *Febr. Nicholas Bryon*, priest.

1494, 25 *Sept. Tho. Fairwell*, on *Bryon's* resignation. AMBROSE EDE, master of St. *Martin's* college at *Thomeston*.[2]

1514, 7 *March, Robert Pitts*. By lapse.

1519, 17 *Febr.* the Bishop presented Sir *Robert Morley*, by reason of the vacancy of the college, and swore him to perform service twice in a week, and upon the four principal offering-days in every year, in the chapel of St. *Andrew*, (of *Breccles-Parva*,) which was annexed to his church, the former vicars having neglected their duty, in serving the parish of *Breccles-Parva* since the consolidation, and the parishioners would suffer it no longer, as being contrary to the terms of the consolidation; and as their parish of *Breccles-Parva*, notwithstanding the appropriation was in effect, an entire rectory to the vicar.

1526, 24 *June, Will. Johnson*, priest, on *Morley's* death.

Nicholas Marshall, vicar.

1539, 9 *Dec. Richard Ramme*, on *Marshall's* death. ROBERT AWDELEY, master of *Thompson* chantry.

1554, 16 *Sept. George Halsted*, (or *Haughe*,) priest, on *Ramme's* death. ANTHONY HEVENYNGHAM, Knt. and MARY his wife.

1574, 19 *June, John Scott*, A. M. at *Haughe's* death. The mayor and commonalty of the city of *Norwich*, who have presented ever since, and are now patrons.

Thomas Stafford.

1587, 15 *May, Alexander Westall*, A. B. on *Stafford's* resignation.

1661, 25 *July, Henry Moyse*, A. M.

[8] Lib. Inst. N° 7, fo. 151 b. The original instrument, with the college seal hanging to it, and two seals (viz. the Bishop's and Prior's) cut off, was in the hands of Mr. Chapell, town-clerk of Norwich, Oct. 6, 1715.

[9] All these were excepted from the vicar, in the first assignation.

[1] It was only part of it before.

[2] He was doctor in the decrees, rector of Oxburgh, and of Caston by Stow, and principal official to the Bishop.

1684, 19 *June*, *Will. Warkhouse*, A. M. at *Moyse's* death, united to *Lerling*.

1722, 20 *Oct.* the Rev. Mr. *Nicholas Neech*, on *Warkhouse's* cession, who holds it united to *Snetterton*.

This Church is a good building, having a square tower and five bells.[3] On a brass plate is this,

Hic iacet Agnes Beny.

On an old seat you may read this,

Pray for the Wyllfare of Thomas Beny and Katherine his Wyffe
Anno dni:
Millmo: CCCCCxxxiii.

They seated the church at this time, and made the screens between the church and chancel, and those between the north isle and the chapel of St. *Catherine*, at the east end of it. In a north chancel window is, T. B. Rectoris ∴ For *Thomas Berton*, who was the last rector but one, in whose time the chancel was glazed.

Under the king's arms is this,

God save the King, & send him long to rayne,
In Helth and Peace the Gospel to maintain.

On three marbles in the chancel,

Hic positus est *JACOBUS BARKER* Armig: (Filius Unicus et Hæres *JOHANNIS BARKER* de Thorndon in Com: Suff. Gen:) obijt 15° die Febr. Anno Dni: 1718, Ætatis suæ 58.

MARY, late Wife of *GEORGE LE-HUNT*, of New-Bukenham, Gent, died June 30, 1721, aged 51 Years.

A saltire impaling per fess, a star of eight points, counterchanged.

JOHN HART, Gent. died March 2, 1711, Æt. 67.

There remain in the windows the arms of Coggeshall, (see p. 24.)

Pakenham, quarterly, *or* and *gul.* in the first quarter an eagle displayed *vert*.

Arg. a lion rampant *murrey*, with a forked tail, the arms of Thomas de Berton, sometime rector, as appears by his seal in my own collection.

BRETON'S or PAKENHAM'S MANOR,

Belonged at the Confessor's survey to *Anaut*, and to Earl *Hugh* at the Conqueror's, of whom *Richard de Vernun* then held it; it was worth 3*l.* in *Anaut's* time, and afterwards 4*l.*;* the whole of *Shropham*

[3] In 1410, Henry Pakenham, Esq. Roger Cauz, Thomas Lusher, Adam Beny, and Henry Walman of Shropham, gave a new bell with all its furniture, for which they paid to Rob. Burford of London 31*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* Autog. pen. me.

* Terre Hugonis Comitis. Scerepham hundr. (fol. 73.) Scerepham, tenet

was then above two miles long and one broad, and paid 18*d.* *geld*; the superiour jurisdiction belonged then to the hundred, the lord of which hath the *leet* (fee 3*s.*) and it extended into *Sneterton*, as it now does.[5]

The first lord that I meet with, after the Conquest, was *Richard de Kanky*. In 1230, *Ralf de Jernemuth* conveyed it to *Richard Le Presture*. In 1308, *John Le Veyle* of *Barningham*, granted it to *Peter Le Breton* of *Shropham*; it extended then into *Sneterton*, *Wileby*, *Harkham*, *Lerling*, *Bretenham*, *Hlington*, *Rokeland*, and *Stow-Bydon*; afterwards, *Stephen Bryttoun* had it; after this it divided, and in 1345, *Richard de Cauz* held half a fee of it, of *John Gernoun*, and the same *Richard*, *Richard Herberd*, *Walter Goodhale*, *Henry atte Green*, and *Robert* of *Bokenham*, held the other half fee of *Robert de Morley*, and he of the King, which *Peter* of *Shropham*, *Roger Cauz*, and others, formerly held. In 1367, *Henry de Breton* was lord, who this year left it to his two sisters, his heiresses; *Lettice* and *Agnes*, whose son and heir, *Henry de Pakenham*, inherited her moiety; it was then held as parcel of *Tateshall* barony: *Lettice* married *John Heryng* of *Thompson*, whose son and heir, *John Heryng*, was lord of his part in 1393, and in 1394, *Henry Heryng*, clerk, brother and heir of *John*, held his part by the two hundredth part of *Tateshall* barony; *Henry Pakenham*, Esq. at his death, left his part to *Henry*, his son and heir, who lived at *Shropham* in his manor-house, called *Pakenham Hall*. About 1408, he became heir to *Henry Hering* of *Thompson*, clerk, and so the whole of this part was joined in him; the other parts of the half fee which was divided in 1345, were held in 1442, by the heirs of *Henry Breton*, *Roger Caus*, *Richard Caus*, and the heirs of *Richard Herberd*, *Walter Goodale*, *Robert de Bokenham*, and *Henry atte Green*.

Henry Pakenham died in 1445, and left *Robert Pakenham* of *Shropham*, Esq. his son and heir, 30 years old, who held it till 1463,[6] when he died, and was buried, according to his will,[7] in the chapel of St. *Catherine* at the east end of the north isle of St. *Peter's* church in *Shropham*; he gave his horse to the priest for his mortuary; to the high altar 3*s.* 4*d.*; to repair the church 6*s.* 8*d.*; and to repair St. *Andrew's* 3*s.* 4*d.*; the manor he bequeathed to *Henry* his son, and gave *Garboldesham* manor (see p. 257) to his wife for life, with all his manors in *Staffordshire*; and ordered 200 marks to be paid out of *Pakenham* manor, to his daughter *Margery*, and would have a *trental*[8]

Richardus de Vernun, quam tenuit Anaut lib. homo T.R.E. ii. car. terre. semper iiii. vill. et xiii. bord. et ii. serv. et xx. acr. prati semper ii. car. in dnio. et i. car. hom. et ii. mol. et de duobus molinis quartas partes. tunc i. acr. m° ii. tunc x. porc. m° vi. tunc xxx. oves m° xxviiii. et ii. soc. i. acr. terre et quarta pars minus acre. tunc val. lx. sol. m° simiiter sed red. lxxx. Totum habet i. leug. in longo, et dim. in lato, et xviii.*d.* de Gelto. Soca Regis in Bucham tempore R.E. et semper donec Walterus de Dol habuit de dono Radulfi ut Godricus dicit. Terra Hugonis Comitis. (Doms. fo. 73.) In Snetretuna xl. acr. terre tenuit idem et i. bord. et dim. acr. prati tunc dim car.

[5] See p. 428.

[6] He had Virley's manor in Snetesham.

[7] Autog. pen. me.

[8] A *trental* is an obit for the dead, so called, as Minsheu says, from the Council of Trent; but I rather think, from the number of masses, which every trental had, as it should seem from the Latin name, Trigintale, that is, an office of 30 masses; if it was a yearly trental, then it was called annuale; if it was given for once only, then it consisted of a mass said for the departed, 30 days together, and this in old wills is called trigintale or trentale.

celebrated for his soul soon after his death; he desired *Will. Warner*, Esq. and *John Lalle*, rector of *Rokeland All-Saints*, his feoffees, to perform his will, *Will. Berdewell*, Esq. *Robert Spelman*, *William Mounteny* of *Threxton*, and *Tho. Beny*, senior, were executors; *Hen. Pakenham* died seized, in 1495, of this and *Honyng* manor, and of divers free tenements and lands in *Honyng*, *Northwalsham*, *Worsted*, *Crostweyth*, and *Witton*, called *Drake's*, *Wales's*, and *Lombe's*. He left two daughters his heiresses; *Elizabeth* married *John Sturges*, senior, and had the moiety of this manor in her right, and purchased the other moiety of *Anne Dobbes*, her sister, to whom she sold her moiety of *Garboldesham*; and in 1529, *John Sturges* senior, of *Cranworth*, and *Elizabeth* his wife, levied a fine of the manor of *Pakenham's*, otherwise *Breton's*, to *Humphrey Wyngfield*, in trust; and in 1533, *Sturges* had license to alien it to *Nicholas Sywhat* and his heirs. In 1558, *Philip Appleyard* and *Mary* his wife had it, and not long after it was united to *Bradker*, with which it still [1737] continues.

BRADEKER, OR BRADCAR,

Was a distinct manor, belonging to *Aluric* in the Confessor's, and to *Gilbert the Archer* in the Conqueror's time,[9] it being worth 30*s.* and afterwards 40; and the *soke* belonged to the hundred. In 1235, *Andrew de Hingham* held *Bradekore* at half a fee, as part of the fees of *Roger Bigot*, which he gave to the Earl of *Arundell*. In 1250, *Henry de Hengham* was lord, and obtained a charter of free warren in all his lands in *Bradeker* and *Bathele*; in 1284, *William de Hengham*, parson of *Shropham*, settled divers messuages and lands in *Bradkyr* and *Shropham*, on *Roger Le-Veuze* and *Alice* his wife; in 1285, *Andrew de Hengham* was summoned to shew cause why he did not pay the King 96 marks, which were behind, of a certain annual rent of two marks a year, due to the King out of certain tenements that the said *Andrew* held in *Shropham*. In 1286, *Alexander de Hingham* had view of *frankpledge*, assize of *bread* and *ale*, allowed him to this manor; in 1288, the heirs of *Andrew* held *Bradeker*, at half a fee of the Earl of *Pembroke*, and in 1295, *Andrew de Hengham* released to *Ralph de Coggeshale* the manor of *Bradker*, consisting of 2 messuages, 296 acres of land, 3 mills, 77*s.* 3*d.* rent in *Bradker*, *Shropham*, *Snitterton*, *Wilby*, and *Hocham*, together with the advowson of *Shropham* church. In 1319, Sir *John de Coggeshale* had it, who, in 1327, settled it in tail on himself and *Margaret* his wife, and their heirs; and in 1331, *John*, their son and heir, had it, who, in 1348, settled the whole except one acre and the advowson, on himself, *Margaret* his wife, and *Thomas* their son, in tail; in 1360, the same *John* had it, and *Henry* was his son and heir, 30 years old; and in 1372, the said Sir *Henry de Coggeshale*, Knt. *Thomas* his brother, and *Joan*, wife of the said *Henry*, daughter and heiress of *William de Welle*, sold the acre of land, and the advowsons of the church and chapel annexed, together with the manor of *Bradker* in *Shropham*, to

[9] Terre Gisleberti Arbal. fo. 285. H. Scere, ham T.R.E. tenuit Aluricus i. car. terre pro. i. man. semper iii bor. tunc et post ii. ser. modo i. et x. arc. prati tunc ii. car. post et modo i. semper i. mol. et i. lib. ho. additus est hic pro escang. de xxx. acr. iiii. ac. prati et i. bor. et semper dim. ca. modo i. runc. et ii. anim. iii. porc. modo viii. tunc lxxx. modo xl. et iii. vasa apum. totum val. xxx. sol. Soca de libero hoc. in Bucham.

Sir THOMAS SHARDELOW, Knt. and his trustees, who sold him the manor of *Newhall* in *Boreham*, *Springfield-Parva*, *Badew-Parva*, *Waltham*, and *Hatfield Peverell* in *Essex*, by way of exchange, on condition that Sir *Tho. Shardelow*, Knt. and his trustees, pay an annuity of 8*l. per annum* to the said Sir *Henry* and *Thomas* his brother, during their lives. In 1391,

RICHARD Earl of *Arundell* and *Surrey*, chief lord of the fee of *Bradeker* manor, for 20*l.* granted license to *John Methewold*, *John Coke*, rector of *West Tofts*, *Will. Coupere*, clerk, and *John Bulneys*, rector of *Longford*, trustees and feoffees of Sir *Tho. Shardelowe*, Knt. to settle the manor of *Bradekar Hall*, with the advowsons and appurtenances, then held of him as of his manor of *Hocham*, upon *Alexander*, master of *Thompson* college, and the fellows there, and their successours, for ever; on condition, that during the life of *Phillipa*, the Earl's wife, the college should pay her 20*s.* at every vacancy, as a relief, in lieu of all services: this is dated at *Castle-Acre*, in the Earl's castle there, the 10th day of *June*, in the year aforesaid;[1] and in 1394, the trustees settled them on the college, where they continued to its dissolution, and were granted in 1450 to *Edmund Knevet*, Knt. together with the whole revenues of the college; and in 1541 he had license to sell *Bradcar* and the rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage, to *John Flowerdew* and his heirs, who, in 1545, sold them to *Edward Billingham*, and he, in 1546, to *Tho. Clere*, and he, in 1547, to Sir *Anthony Hevenyngham*, who aliened them to Sir *Ralph Sheltone* and his heirs, in trust for Sir *Anthony* and his wife during their lives; she outlived him, and held it to 1572, and left Sir *Arth. Heveningham*, Knt. her son and heir, who sold it to the mayor and commonalty of the city of *Norwich*, who are now lords, impropriators, and patrons.

MUDIGWELL, OR MUDINGWELL'S MANOR,

Was owned by *Eudo the Sewer*, of whom *Rouland* held it at the survey;[2] it had been worth 60*s.* but was fallen to 37; it was held of the hundred, and *Lisius* and *Eudo* both claimed against *Rouland*; in 1198, *Julian* and *Emma*, daughters of *Richard* [*de Bradeker*] sold it to *Wimar*, son of *William* [of *Shropham*]; in 1218, *Emma* and *Belisant*, daughters of *Hervy de Schropham*, added many lands to it, which they purchased of *Thomas de Snetterton*, and *Maud* his wife, and of *Simon de Medelwolde*, and *Amy* his wife. In 1279, *Philip*, son of *Tho. de Mudigwell* of *Shropham*, at the death of *Thomas* his father, renewed the rental,[3] and after this it was much divided; for in 1293, *Roger*, son of *Adam* of *Shropham*, purchased a part of *Walter*, son of *Andrew De-la-Wade*, and soon after we find in the *Feodary*, that *Peter* [*de Mudigwell*] of *Shropham*, *Roger Le Cauz*, *Will. de Hocham*, *Rich. de Snetterton*, and *Peter Fitz-Osbert*, held the whole at half a fee, of *Will. Marshall*, and he of the King, notwithstanding which, the

[1] The seal is very fair, the crest is a griffin's head between two wings; the supporters two griffins; the arms, Arundel and Warren quartered.

[2] Terre Eudonis Dapiferi. (fol. 236.) In Scerepham viii. lib. hoies. i. car. terre et dim. ten. Rolandus et vi. ac. prati. silv. vi. porc. tunc iii. car. post et m° ii. tunc val. lx. sol. m° xxxvii. soca in Bucham Regis, sed Lisius retinuit et Eulo similiter.

[3] From the rental in my own collection.

chief part continued to be a manor; and in 1341, *Henry de Mudyngwell* was lord; in 1385, *Rob. de Filesham* and *Alice* his wife conveyed it to Sir *Miles Stapleton*, and Sir *Roger de Boys*, Knts. and their heirs; in 1506, *John Dade* of *Witton* in *Norfolk* died seized of *Madingwell* manor, in *Shropham*; in 1561, *John Wade*, Gent. sold *Modyngwell* manor in *Shropham*, to Sir *Tho. Woodhouse*, and *Will. Woodhouse*, Knts. since which time it hath been divided into so many parcels, that it is now extinguished.

The manors of *Snetterton*, and divers other adjacent manors, extended into this town. *Shropham* manor is fine certain at 6*d.* an acre.

HOCHAM.

HOCHAM, hoc-ham, or, *the town in the dirt*, as the name signifies, was a rectory appendant to the manor till the year 1227, and then *Warene de Monte Caniso*, or *Montchensy*, released the advowson to *Richard* Prior of the monks at *Thetford*, to which house it was soon after appropriated, and a vicarage instituted, to which the priors presented till the Dissolution.

VICARS.

1349, 3 *Nov. John de Reding* of *Berningham*, priest. MARY Countess of *Norfolk*, for this turn.

1372, 6 *Jan. Thomas de Goldyngton*, priest. The KING, for this turn, on account of the priory alien at *Thetford*, which is now in his hands.

1376, 16 *Jan. Rob. Bert* of *Brandon*, priest, on *Goldyng's* resignation. The PRIOR of the monks at *Thetford*.

1377, 13 *March, Robert Stugg* of *Thetford*, priest. *Ditto.*

1408, 2 *May*, Mr. *Robert Waleys* of *Sudbourne*, priest. *Ditto.*

1411, 30 *Octob. Will. Spurescho* of *Ixworth*, priest. *Ditto.*

1420, 27 *Nov. Robert Fenn* of *Rushworth*, priest. *Ditto.*

1421, 8 *Oct. Robert Trapet*, priest. *Ditto.*

1438, 10 *July, Rob. Langwade*, priest. WELL. ELVEDEN, Sub-Prior of *Thetford*, the priory being void.

1438, 15 *Dec. William Jointure. Ditto.*

John Burges.

1483, 4 *Dec. Ralph Beele*, on *Burges's* resignation The PRIOR.

1497, 11 *July, Will. Wellys*, on *Beele's* death. ROBERT Prior of *Thetford*.

1527, 18 *Nov.* Brother *John Ixworth*, Prior of the monks at *Thetford*, was instituted into the vicarage at his own and his convent's presentation, according to the Pope's dispensation, granted to the

priors of the said monastery; at the death of *William Wellys*, the prior paid 53*s.* 4*d.* for first fruits, to the Bishop, at his institution.

1529, 16 *Febr. Robert Hyde* was instituted on the prior's resignation, who reserved a pension of 4 marks *per annum*, for life, before he presented *Hyde* to the vicarage, who was the last presented by that house.

1554, 25 *Febr. George Halstede*, priest. THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk*.

1573, 13 *March, John Wolfenden*. HENRY COPPINGER, Gent.

1582, 20 *Sept. Will. Carter*, A.M. on *Wolfenden's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1606, 21 *Jan. John Benson*. ROBERT JERMYN, Knt.

1634, 22 *Dec. Robert French*, A.M. on *Benson's* death. BACQUEVILL BACON, Esq.

1636, *French* resigned, and *John Underwood*, A.M. was instituted at the presentation of BACQ. BACON, Esq. and held it united to *Study*, with a certificate that it was not above 20 miles distant, and this is one of the first unions that I have met with, that had any certificate of distance, the Bishops of *Norwich* having always had power of uniting any two benefices, so that both were within their own diocese.

1661, *Samuel Greene*, A.B. was instituted to the vicarage of *Hocham-Magna* and *Parva* annexed, on the death or *John Underwood*. ROB. KERINGTON, Gent. patron.

1667, 9 *July, Peter Lock*, A.M. on *Greene's* death, united to *Illington*. PHILIPPA KEDINGTON, widow.

1673, 25 *March, Car. Sippins*. A.M. on *Lock's* death. *Ditto*.

1679, 20 *Oct. John Baldock*, A.M. on *Sippins's* cession. *Ditto*.

1681, 12 *Aug. Daniel Bret*, A.M. on *Baldock's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1690, 21 *July, Henry Goodrick*, A.M. on *Bret's* deprivation. HENRY KEDINGTON, Esq. united to *Illington*.

1712, 14 *Oct. Tho. Sadler*, on *Goodrick's* death. PHILIP RILEY, Esq.

1714, 16 *Jan. Will. Barcroft*, A.B. on *Sadler's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1717, 9 *April, John Abbot*, A.B. on *Barcroft's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1724, 1 *April*, the Rev. Mr. *John Verdon*. A.B. on *Abbot's* cession, who holds it united to *Rowdham*. *Ditto*.

The impropriation and advowson of the vicarage, at the Dissolution, went with the abbey of *Thetford*, and all its revenues, to THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk*, who sold it to the *Coppingers*, and they, about 1600, to the *Jermyns*, and so it was joined to the manor.

The vicarage is valued at 8*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* in the King's Books, and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 40*l.* 10*s.* only, it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation.

THE CHURCH is dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and hath no tower; the ruins of one that hath been dilapidated many years, lie at the west end of the church, in which I find these memorials.

On a mural monument against the north chancel wall,

Memoriæ ROBERTI BALDOCK, Filij ROBERTI BALDOCK, Equitis Aurati, et MARIÆ Uxoris Ejus, natu Minoris, Prælio Navali contra Belgas, 28° die Maij, Anno Dom. 1673, Ætatis suæ 18, occisi. posuit Pater.

Cœlum, Animam (*Spero*) annumerat Fælicibus Umbris,
Nescius an Corpus Terra, vel Unda Capit.

On flat marbles in the chancel,

Henricus Bacon Armiger, Bacquevilli Bacon Ar. (Dni. Nicholai Bacon de Redgrave, Militis & Baronetti Filij Natu Tertij) Filius Natu Tertius, Bacquevilli Bacon Ar. Frater et Hæres, obijt 13° die Martij Ano Salutis 1647.

Depositum Mariæ Filiæ Bacquevilli Bacon Ar. Natu maximæ, Henrici Bacon Ar. Sororis & Cohæredis, Uxoris Roberti Baldock Ar: Dote, Fide, Forma, Moribus, Castitate, Pietate, Desideratissimæ, ex hac Vita migravit 11° die Augusti An° Salutis 1662.

Here lyeth the body of Robert Kedington of Great Hockham, in the County of Norff. Esq; who took to Wife Philipa, the second Daughter of Bacquevill Bacon, Esq; Sister and Coheir of Henry Bacon, Esq; he departed this Life the 28 Day of March Anno Dni: 1667.

Phillipa Kedington, Uxor ejus obijt 9 Aug^ti 1690.

Henry Kedington, obijt 21 April 1690. Katharina Kedington 7 Febr: 1690.

Rob. Kedington 1 Nov: 1698. Liberi Henr: et Margaretæ Kedington.

Sir *Robert Baldock*, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas during the reign of King *James* II. was buried here; he died Oct. 4, 1691, and had two wives, the first of which was *Mary*, sister and coheir of *Henry Bacon*, and daughter of *Bacqueville Bacon* of *Hocham*, Esq.

In 1532, *Robert Poley* of *Hocham*, was buried in the church, as I find by his will, in which is this clause: "*Item* I wyll that my tenement sumtyme called *Jankyns* lately *John Taylour*, alias *Nebys*, now *Robert Poley's*, shall fynde and kepe a light before our Lady of *Petye*, wyth five prekett candells of waxe, to burn in the church of *Hocham* in tyme of divyne service in the said church, for ever."[4]

GREAT HOCHAM

Was always one manor, which belonged to *Edric* in the Confessor's days, and to *Roger Bigot* at the survey, when it was worth 4*l.* and was three miles long and one broad, and paid 15*d. geld*;[5] it then extended into *Wayland* hundred, and a freeman that held 8 acres of land in that hundred,[6] but the superiour lordship of it belonged to *Bukenham* castle as the rest of the town did, the *leet* belonging to

[4] Regr. Alpe. fol. 191.

[5] Terra Rogeri Bigoti, (fol. 116.) Scerepham Hund. Hockham tenuit Edricus tegn. T.R.E. v. car. terre tunc et post xiii. vill. modo vii. qn°· recep xi. bor. et modo similiter tunc et post vii. sol. modo iii. xxxvii. acr. prati. Silva c. porc. tunc et post iii. car. in dnio. modo ii. tunc iii. car. homin. post et modo ii. et ii. car. possent. restaurari et iiii. soc. iii. acr. et dim. tunc ccxx. eque silvatice modo nulla tunc v. runc m° ii. tunc xii. acr. modo ii. tunc xii. porc. modo viii. semper ccxx. oves, modo ii. vasa apum tunc et post val. iiii. lib. et m° similiter totum habet i. leug. et dim. in long. et dim. leug. in lato, quicunque ibi teneat, et xv*d.* de Gelto.

[6] Rogerus Bigot, tenet in (fol. 301.) H. de Wanelunt. in Hockham i. lib. ho. commend. tantum viii. acr. val. viii.*d.* soca in Bucham.

the hundred of *Shropham*, to which the town always paid a *common fine* or *leet fee* of 7*s*. a year, till the hundred was mortgaged and after sold to the *Kedingtons*,[7] and then the *leet* and *leet fee*, with all the liberties belonging to the *leet* and the whole liberties which belonged to the hundred were joined to the manor, before they sold the hundred, and excepted upon the sale of it, so that the lord of the hundred hath no paramountship in this town. From the *Bigots* it went to the *Albanys*, who infeoffed the *Montchensies*; and in 1235, *Warine de Munchensy* held it at one fee, of *Bukenham* castle, it being one of the fees formerly Earl *Bygot's*. King *Henry* III. granted *Dionise Montchensy* a charter for a fair, and market, to be kept here every *Friday*;[8] and in 1285, she had liberty of free-warren in all her demeans here; but all the superiour jurisdictions were at the same time allowed to *Robert de Tateshale*, lord of *Bukenham* castle, as superiour lord of the *leet*, namely, view of *frankpledge*, assize of *bread* and *ale*, and a pillory, as well for his own tenants as others. And in this year it was presented by the jury, sworn before the justices itinerant at *Norwich*, that an unknown man was taken at *Hocham*, in the manor of *Dionise de Montchensy* of *Hocham*, with a line of 13*d*. value, and was carried into the open court there, and without any one's prosecuting him, was taken and hanged; upon which the sheriff was ordered to summon the said *Dionise*, and the suiters of her court there, to give an account of it. At her death it went to the Earl of *Pembrook*, and so descended to the *Hastyngs* Earls of *Pembrook*; (as you may see under *Winfarthing*, p. 186;) and in 1487, *John de Hastyngs* Earl of *Pembrook* settled it on *Anne* his wife, daughter of *Margaret*, daughter and heir of *Thomas de Brotherton* Earl of *Norfolk*. In 1391, *Reginald Grey*, Knt. was lord; in the year 1400, *Philippa*, widow of *John de Hastyngs*, the last Earl of *Pembrook* of that name, was dead, and held it to her death, in dower of the Lord *Mowbray*, as of his manor of *Forncet*, by the service of 9*d*. *per annum* castle-guard, and it was found, that Sir *Edward Hastyngs*, (of *Elsyng*,) Knt. was her husband's next heir, but for all that it descended to the *Greys* of *Ruthyn*, heirs general of the family; and this year Sir *Reginald de Grey* of *Ruthyn*, Knt. settled it on feoffees, but in 1401, he had released it, for then *William Beauchamp* had it; and in 1435, *Joan*, widow of *William Beauchamp* of *Bergavenny*, died seized of it, as parcel of the inheritance of the *Hastyngses* Earls of *Pembrook*; and it descended to *Elizabeth*, wife of *Edward Nevil* Lord *Abergavenny*, daughter and heir of *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Worcester*, son and heir of *William* and this *Joan* in 1475; *Edward Nevil*, younger son of *George Nevile* Lord *Bergavenny*, was possessed of the manor, by virtue of his father's will in 1491; and in 1535, Sir *George Nevile*, Knt. and Sir *Edward Nevile*, Knt. settled it on *William Drury*; in 1539, *John Heydon*, Knt. and *Catherine* his wife, and *Chris. Heydon*, Knt. sold it to Sir *Thomas Jermyn*, Knt.; in 1576, Sir *Ambrose Jermyn* of *Rushbrook* was seized, and Sir *Robert Jermyn*, his son, had it in 1599, and then levied a fine to *William Killegrew*, Esq. *Will. Jermyn*, Esq. and others. About 1600, *Bacquevile*[9] *Bacon* of *Hockham*, third

[7] See p. 360.
[8] Carta 56 H. 3.
[9] It is sometimes wrote Bacquevile, Baquevile, and Banquevile, which was the name of a family, so called from Bankerville in Normandy.

son of Sir *Nicholas Bacon* of *Redgrave*, Bart. by *Anne*, daughter and heir of *Edmund Butts*, was lord, and at his death left it to *Bacqueville Bacon*, his eldest son, who died a minor in 1641, aged 17 years, and *Henry* his brother inherited, being then 15 years old. He died the 13th of *March*, 1641, and was buried here leaving his three sisters his coheiresses; *Mary*, the eldest, married Judge *Baldock*; *Philipa*, the second, married *Robert Kedington*, who lived and died here; *Anne*, the third, married *Nicholas Rookwood* of *Euston*, Esq. and sold their third part to *Robert Kedington*, who afterwards purchased *Baldock's* part, and so became sole lord, and at his death left it to *Philipa* his wife, who kept her first court *Oct.* 15, 1667; and at her death, *Henry Kedington* of *Hockham*, Esq. became lord, and kept his first court 9 *Oct.* 1685;[1] and in 1702, *Philip Ryley*, Esq. serjeant at arms to the lord treasurer, surveyor of the Queen's woods and forests on the south side of *Trent*, and one of the commissioners of the excise, who was afterwards knighted, purchased the manor, impropriation, and advowson, of *Henry Kedington*, Gent. and built a neat brick house here, which is now [1737] the seat of *Philip Reginald Ryley*, Esq. his grandson and heir.

The ancient CUSTOMS and privileges within the manor of *Great Hocham*, as appears by the examined evidences of the said manor.

The lord hath the goods of felons *de se*, within the manor. (Court Roll 11 *H.* 7.) No tenant can waste his copyhold; women are dowable for a moiety of the copyhold, of which their husbands are seized, during the coverture.

A man, by the custom of this manor, is tenant by the courtesy of *England*, of lands and tenements of this manor, of which his wives are seized, and have issue between them. (Roll 12 *E.* 3.)

No tenants of the lord's, inhabiting in *Great Hocham*, ought to be cited to the consistory or spiritual courts, because it is against the custom of that village or town, and to the prejudice of the lord, as appears by the prior of the monks at *Thetford*, A° 1 *H.* 4.

Hocham Meare, alias *Cranberry Fen*, is a separate water of the lords of this manor; (Rolls 7. 10 *H.* 7. 13. 22 *H.* 8. 16 *Eliz.*) it contains fourteen score acres, and is in circuit 708 perches, every perch containing 18 feet, and the lord hath a fish-house there.

The lord of the manor is lord of the common of pasture in *Great Hockham*, and of all waste in the bounds of the village.

The tenants give for a fine for their copyhold lands and tenements; upon every alienation, whether by death or surrender, according to the ancient custom of this manor, 12*d.* out of every mark of the value and price of their lands and tenements by them taken up, and such fine is called *mark shilling*.

One copyhold tenant can take a surrender, and another witness it.

The lands descend to the eldest son, and the manor extends into *Breccles*, *Illington*, *Tottington*, and *Thomson*.[2]

In 1384, Sir *Stephen de Hales*, Knt. aliened divers lands here and in other towns, to the Prior of *Walsyngham*. In 1654, the township of *Hocham* held divers lands of this manor.

[1] See Wilby, p. 367. [2] From the Court Book, marked c c c.

This town hath no market at this time, it contains about 200 souls, and paid 4*l.* 7*s.* to the tenths, and is now assessed with *Little Hocham* at 628*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the King's tax.

LITTLE HOCHAM

Was a small village between *Great Hocham* and *Illington*; in the Confessor's time it belonged to *Ailwin*, and in the Conqueror's it was held of *Roger Bigot* by *Turold*,[3] for life, I imagine, because soon after, it was in *Roger's* own hands, who gave the church and tithes to the priory of *Thetford* at their foundation,[4] who received them separately, till the church of *Great Hocham* was appropriated to them, and then they joined them to *Great Hocham*, which is the reason we meet with no institutions, though I suppose the church was not demolished till after *Richard* the Second's time, for then we meet with the church of St. *Mary* at *Hocham*, mentioned in evidences, which I believe must be this, *Great Hocham* being dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*. The manor afterwards was held of the honour of *Richmond* at a quarter of a fee, by *Alan de Anestie*; and in 1252, by *Ralph de Neketon*, who had free-warren allowed him in it. It soon after belonged to *William de Hockham*, who made it complete, by joining all the lands and tenements that belonged to the manor of *Wrotham* (or *Wretham*) to it, as well those that laid in *Great Hocham* as in this town; for I find in an old register[5] of *Bec* abbey in *Normandy*, to which *Wrotham* manor belonged, that this *William* held all the lands and tenements that the church of *Bec* had in *Hocham*, by the rent of 17*s.* 2*d.* a year, three days work in ploughing, three in mowing, and one hen; and he and all his tenants under him were to pay reliefs, do suit to the *halmote-court* at *Wrotham*, pay *scot* and *lot*, and could not marry their daughters without license, and soon after this, in 1299, he levied a fine of the whole, when it contained 18 messuages, 275 acres of land, 11 acres of pasture, one acre of turf-land, 37 acres of heath, and 14*s.* *ob.* rent in *Great* and *Little Hocham*. In 1315, *John de Hocham* was lord, and in 1326, *Ralph* of *Hocham*; in 1335, *John* Duke of *Bedford* aliened to the prior of *Thetford* the manor of *Little Hocham*, but I take it to be only the superiority of the fee, the manor being then held of him, and afterwards of the Prior, and after that of the Bishop of *Norwich*, and after the revenues of the bishoprick were taken into the King's hands, it was held of the Crown. In

[3] Terra Rogeri Bigoti, (fol. 116.) In Parvo Hockham ten. Ailwinus dim. car. terre semper iii. vill. et iii. bord. et ii. ser. et iii. acr. prati semper i. car. in dnio. et dim. car. hominum et i. sec. iii. acr. et dim. semper val. xiii. sol. et iiii. *d.* et tenet Turoldus.

[4] In Bishop Herbert's confirmation of Roger Bigot's foundation of Thetford abbey, it is said, "Donavit itaque Rogerus Bigotus ——— quicquid juris habebat in Ecclesijs de Dominicis terris suis, viz. de Hocham, &c." Autog. pen. Hen. Smith, de Hauteboys-Magna in com. Norf.

[5] Pen. T. M.

1538, *Ambrose Jermyn* was lord; it after belonged to the *Bedingfields*;[6] and in 1572, *Edmund Jermyn* died seized; in 1603, *Will. Jermyn* had it, and released it to *Robert Jermyn*, Knt. and *Will. Jermyn*, senior, Esq.; in 1616, there were five copyhold tenants, which paid 3*l.* 12*s.* rent, two tenements worth 8*l.* *per annum*, a sheeps' walk, &c. It now [1737] pays all dues to *Great Hocham*, there being only two farms in the village, of which the manor-house is one, which with the manor is now owned by *William Jermy* of *Norwich*, Esq. in right of his wife, who was sister and sole heiress of the Right Honourable the Lord *Richardson*, Baron of *Cramond* in *Scotland*. The fines are at the lord's will, and the eldest son is heir.

EAST, OR GREAT WROTHAM,

Is so called because it lies most east of the three *Wrothams*, of all which *Herold* was lord in King *Edward's* time, and *Ralph de Tony* in the Conqueror's;[7] *Wretham* (or *Wrotham Thorp*) had then two carucates, *Wertham*, (or *West Wrotham*,)[8] had three, and *Weretham* (or *East Wrotham*)[9] had four, and all of them were *berewites* to *Neketun*, (or *Necton*,) and contained together four miles in length, and four miles in breadth, and paid xx*d.* *geld*.

This manor was given to *Bec* abbey in *Normandy*,[1] by that *Ralph de Toni*, who held it at the survey, from which time it enjoyed all the privileges belonging to that monastery. In the register of the abbey (fol. 58, b) the customs of the manor are entered, among which it appears, that the tenants were to pay *scot* and *lot*, by way of aid to the abbots, when they came into *England*, or to their proctors, if the necessities of the abbey were very urgent; they could not sell a horse-colt, nor an ox of their own bringing up, without their lord's leave, nor marry their daughters, nor go to live out of the manor, nor remove their chattels out of it, without license; they paid at every death the best beast for a heriot, or 32*d.* instead of it, and if any one died intestate, all their chattels were at the lord's disposition. When

[6] See p. 339, 340.

[7] Terra Radulfi de Toenio, (fol. 231.) Hund. de Screpham, Wretham tenuit Heroldus, T.R.E. ii. car. terre semper xii. vill. viii. bord. et iii. ser. et viii. acr. prati semper ii. car. in dnio. et iii. car. homin. silv. xxx. porc. et i. runc. et xii. porc. lxxx. oves.

[8] In alio Wertham iii. car. terre tenuit idem semper xi. vill. et ix. bor. et iiii. ser. et vi. acr. prati tunc iii. car. in dnio post et m° ii. et tertia posset esse semper iiii. car. homin. et i. mol. et i. runc et xxi. por. et lxxxi. oves.

[9] In alio Weretham tenuit idem iiii. car. terre tempore R. E. tunc et post. viii. vill. post et modo iii. semper iiii. por. et ii. ser. et ii. acr. prati semper ii. car. in dnio. tunc et post iii. car. homin. et modo i. et iii. possunt esse et ii. soc. una car. terre et xii. acr. viii. acr. prati et v. bor. et lvi. acr. terre et i. car. et dim. hec tria sunt berewite in Neketuna et in pretio totum habet ii leug. in long. et ii. in lat. et xx *d.* de Gelto.

[1] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 469.

the harvest work was finished by the tenants, they were to have half an acre of barley, and a ram let loose in the midst of them; and if they catched him, he was their own to make merry with, but if he escaped from them, he was the lord's, which custom is still kept at *Eton* college, there being a ram every year let loose among the scholars, on a certain day, to be run down by them, the original of which might come from the custom of this manor; at this time *William de Hockam* held 60 acres of land of the old feoffment, by 5*s.* *per annum* rent, and also 16*s.* rent at *Rokeland*, and all that belonged to the church of *Bec*, and was part of this manor, as you may see at *Hocham-Parva*. *William Francolanus*, or *Frankleyn*, held a carucate of land at *Serepham*, or *Shropham*, and paid *scot* and *lot*, *gifts* and *aids*, and did suit to this court, and *Henry de Bradekere* held a tenement there by the same service. *Emma de Kerbrook*, or *Carbrook*, *Adam de Ockeham*, or *Hockham*, *Walter Bainard*, and the heirs of *William Crongethorp*, held a *bruery*, called *Sandwadescot*, by suit of court, and the service of going to *London*, or elsewhere at their own charge, on the lord's errand, and by doing the lord's and the town's service, in attending the sheriff's turns, and hundred courts, to hear the King's orders; and *William de Wrotham* then held 60 acres of land and a messuage, which, in 1240, was given by *Reginald*, son of *Eustace de Wrotham*, to *Bec* abbey. In 1285, the abbot held it in free alms, as parcel of *Tony's* barony, and had view of *frankpledge*, assize of *bread* and *ale*, a pillory, gallows, and weyf, and thus it continued in the abbey, (unless when it was in the King's hands by reason of the *French* wars,) till 1414, the second of King *Henry* V. when the Parliament at *Leicester* dissolved the Prior's aliens, and then it continued in the Crown till King *Henry* VI. settled it on his college of *Eton*, at the foundation, and confirmed it by his charter in 1444; and in 1460 it was reconfirmed by King *Edward* IV. it being parcel of the possessions of *Okeburne* priory, which was an alien depending on *Bec* abbey; and at this time the provost, fellows, and scholars of *Eton* are lords. The *leet* belongs to the manor, and liberty of keeping *petit-sessions* along with it, by grant of *Hugh* Earl of *Susser*, who released it to the church of *Bec*, on condition that they should treat his bailiffs and suiters to the hundred court, every other year, in their manor of *East Wrotham*;[2] and afterwards, in 1237, the said *Hugh*, for 12 marks paid him by Brother *William de Gynevill*, their general proctor in *England*, released to them the said treat, on condition they paid to the bailiff of the hundred, yearly, 14*d.* every *Michaelmas* day, and the ancient *leet fee* of 3*s.* so that the lord of the hundred, though he is paramount here, yet hath no *leet*.[3] This manor hath liberty of a coroner, whose jurisdiction extends over the *Wrothams*, by grant of King *Henry* VI. when he founded his colleges of *King's* and *Eton*.

The rectory is valued at 11*l.* 12*s.* 3*d. ob.* in the King's Books, and pays 1*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* 3*q.* yearly tenths; it is in the archdeaconry of *Norfolk*, and deanery of *Rockland*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Ethelbert*, and the rector paid a pension of 20*s.*[4] a year out of it to the Abbot of *Bec*, and 12*d.* for

[2] In Eton muniment room, drawer 48.
[3] The Hundred Roll.
[4] In 1465 the pension was paid by the rector to Roger Misterton, canon and steward of St. George's college in Windsor castle.

synodals the Abbot of *Counches's* temporalites belonging to his manor of *West Wrotham*, in this town, were taxed at 9*l.* In the year 1603, there were 80 communicants, which number is much decreased; it paid 2*l.* 15*s.* to the tenths, and is now [1737] assessed at 340*l.* to the land tax, there being, as I am informed, about 150 inhabitants.

RECTORS.

1321, 7 id. *July, William de Dorso usto*, [or *Burnt-Arse*,] accolite, was presented by Brother WILLIAM DE PONTE, monk of the monastery of *Bec-Herlewyne*, who was general proctor for the Abbot of *Bec* in *England*.

1321, prid. kal. *Nov. Gilbert de Arundell*, colet, (i. e. accolite) *Ditto*. In 1325, he was deacon, and had license for non-residence for two years.

1335, prid. kal. *Sept.* Master *Will. de Braumford*, priest, on *Arundell's* resignation. RICH. DE BEAUSEVALL, proctor for the Abbot of *Bec*.

1348, 30 *May, Rob. de Ash.* The PRIOR of *Okebourne*.

1349, 20 *Febr. Will. de Pakynton*, shaveling. The KING.

1362, 30 *March, Richard Mercer*, priest. PETER DE FALCO, Prior of *Okeborne*, proctor-general for the Abbot of *Bec*, in the diocese of *Roan* in *France*.

1394, 27 *Aug. Will. De-Lawe*, priest. The KING, as belonging to the temporals of *Okebourne* priory, which are now in his hands.

Robert Swanland.

1447, 19 *Sept.* Mr. *John Smith*, bachelor in the decrees, on *Swanland's* death.

1447, 17 *Febr. John Gardiner*, on *Smith's* resignation.

1453, 23 *Jan. Will. Bettys*, priest.

1465, *Adam Welxys*, priest, on *Bettys's* death.

John Dunham.

1482, 30 *Aug. Will. Pennyngton*, on *Dunham's* death.

1494, *Will. Horman*, A. M. on *Pennyngton's* death.

Richard Marten.

1503, 13 *March, John Smith*, on *Marten's* death.

1517, 9 *Dec. Tho. Payn*, on *Smith's* death,

1550, 25 *Oct. Peter Catton*, priest, on *Payn's* death.

1556, 12 *March, Stephen Hopkyns*, on *Catton's* death, united to *West Wrotham*.

1559, 21 *Febr. William Edwards* on *Hopkyns's* resignation.

1579, 7 *Sept. Robert Conye*, S. T. B. who had *West Wrotham*.

1613, 29 *May, Robert Haldesworth*, A. M.

1614, 16 *Nov. Tho. Browne*, A. M.

1640, 16 *Jan. Richard Younge*, A. M. on *Browne's* death.

Samuel Wooton, S. T. P.; he had *West Wrotham*.

1681, 25 *April, John Powell*, A. M. united to *West Wrotham*.

1711, 18 *Oct.* The Rev. *Nathaniel Coddington*, A. M. the present [1737] rector, who holds it united to *West Wrotham*.

All presented by the PROVOST of *Eton* college, who is now patron.

Upon the west end of the steeple was an old inscription, beginning, Orate pro, &c. but so battered, that it is illegible; a very large stone

coffin was ploughed up in a close in this town about 1715. There are divers saints painted on the screens, as St. *Augustine*, St. *Ambrose*, &c. In 1615, *John Dowffyld*, Gent. gave 10*l.* by will to the minister and church-wardens, to be employed for ever as town stock, to set the poor on work.

WEST, OR NORTH WROTHAM,

BELONGED to *Ralph de Toni* at the Conquest,[5] who was son of *Roger de Toni*, Standard-bearer of *Normandy*, and founder of the abbey of *Conchis* in that dukedom; this *Ralph* was Standard-bearer to the Conqueror in that memorable battle against King *Harold*, and by his eminent service in it, became a sharer in those large possessions which were after that signal conquest disposed of to his friends and followers, and among others, had 19 lordships in *Norfolk*, these three being part of them, the biggest of which he gave (as is before observed) to *Bec* abbey, and left the other two to *Ralph*, his son and heir, who left them at his death, to *Roger* his son and heir, who gave this manor and advowson, with the mill and moors, and whatever he held else in the township, to the monks of *Conchis*,[6] who held them of his gift at his death, as belonging to their cell at *Wotton-Wawen* in *Warwickshire*, which was in 1162. In 1267, *Robert le Taylur* and *Aveline* his wife, granted to *Walter* abbot of the church of St. *Peter* of *Cunches*,[7] 70 acres of land here; in 1279, *Ralph*, son of the said *Roger*, granted liberty of free-warren, and free fishing, to the abbot of St. *Peter* of *Conches Castellon*, in all his demeans and waters in his manor of *Wrotham*,[8] *viz.* in *Wrotham-Thorp* manor. In 1285, the abbot of *Conches* had view of *frankpledge*, assize of *bread* and *ale* allowed him, and thus it continued in the abbot (except when the King held it on account of the *French* wars, when the temporalities of the alien priories were generally seized, that the revenues might not go to support the King's enemies) till 1414, the 2d of King *Henry* V. and then the parliament at *Leicester* dissolved all the alien priories, and so it came to the Crown, and was granted for life to Sir *Rowland Lenthall*, Knt. and at his death it went with the Priory of *Wotton Wawen*, and all its revenues, to King *Henry* VI. who gave them to the provost and scholars of his college of St. *Mary* and St. *Nicholas* in *Cambridge*, commonly called *King's* college, who

[5] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 469.

[6] Dug. Mon. Ang. tom. i. fol. 559.

[7] The arms of Cunches-abbey are *or*, an arm *gul.* issuing out of the sinister chief, in the right hand proper, a rose of the second. Dug. Bar. page 603

[8] This is Wrotham Meer, which belongs to the lord, and in 1267, several townsmen were indicted and fined for fishing in it.

are now lords and patrons. King *Henry* II. granted the monks of *Wotton* license to choose their own abbot, and that all their tenants in *England* should be free from serving at sheriff's turns, and hundred courts, and acquitted them of all tax, *Danegeld, hildielt*, and *hundredfu*, and also granted them all felons goods forfeited; by virtue of which, this manor pleaded an exemption from doing suit to the hundred, but still paid their *leet fee* of 3*s.* a year to it, for themselves and *Wrotham-Thorp*, of both which, the lord of the hundred is paramount, but hath no power to compel the tenants to any service.

This rectory is valued in the King's Books at 12*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* and pays 1*l.* 5*s.* 1*d. ob.* yearly tenths; it is in *Norfolk* archdeaconry, and *Rockland* deanery.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Lawrence*, was taxed in the *Lincoln* taxation at 14 marks, and paid 12*d.* synodals. In 1603, there were 40 communicants, and there are now [1737] about 100 inhabitants; it paid 3*l.* 4*s.* to the tenths, and is assessed at 376*l.* to the land tax.

RECTORS.

1308, 6 non. *May, William*, called *de Forda*, (or *Ford*,) priest, was presented by the Abbot of St. *Peter* of *Cunches*.

1328, 8 kal. *Febr. Rich. Woderone*, priest, was presented to *North Wrotham*, by JOHN DE LOTOVERIS, proctor of the Abbot of *Cunches*; and in 1331, he had license for non-residence, as chaplain to the Lady *Mortimer*, at the request of the Bishop of *Worcester*.

1394, 2 *July, Barth. Pulleter*, priest, was instituted to *North* alias *West Wrotham*, on the KING's presentation, the temporals of the Abbot of *Cunches* being in his hands during the war between him and *France*.

1398, 22 *June, John Gylot*, priest. The KING, as before.

1417, 9 *Nov. Tho. Doleyn*, priest, on *Gilbert's* resignation. The KING for this turn.

1433, 7 *Jan. Tho. Galle*, priest, on *Doleyn's* death. Sir ROWLAND LENTHALL, Knt. in right of the manor called *West Wrotham Hall*, which he hath for life, of the gift of King *Henry* V. to which manor the advowson is appendant.

1435, *Tho. Bennet*, priest, on *Gall's* death. *Ditto.*

1436, 17 *June, Tho. Says*, on *Bennet's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1442, 3 *March, Will. Deen*, priest, on *Say's* resignation. JOHN prior of *Wotton Wawen* in *Worcester* diocese.

1451, 10 *Febr. Rob. Wodemanston*, priest.

1500, 30 *June, David Barker*, A. M.

1509, 30 *Oct. Rob. Harlsey*, on *Barker's* death.

1551, 16 *May, Stephen Hopkyns*, A. M. on *Harlsey's* death, in 1556, he was instituted to *Great Wrotham*, and held both by union.

1559, 21 *Febr. William Edwards*, on *Hopkyns's* resignation.

1579, 7 *Sept. Robert Conye*, S. T. B.

1613, 3 *June, Richard Lancaster*, S. T. B.

1613, 17 *Sept. Paul Kent*, clerk.

[9] Dug. Mon. vol. i. fol. 561.

1640, 29 *April, Samuel Wooton*, S. T. P. he had *Great Wrotham.*

1681, 25 *April, John Powell*, A. M. on *Wooton's* death, united to *Great Wrotham.*

1711, 18 *Oct.* The Rev. *Nathaniel Coddington*, A. M. the present [1737] rector, holds it united to *East Wrotham.*

These last presented by the Provost of St. *Mary's* and St. *Nicholas's* college at *Cambridge*, commonly called *King's* college, who is now patron.

These inscriptions are in the chancel,

HODIE MIHI. CRAS TIBI.

Here lyeth the Body of SAMUEL WOTTON, Doctor of Divinity, and Minister of both the Wrethams, who departed this Life the 4th of Febr. and was buried the 6, 1680, aged 80 Years, 5 Months.

He learn'd to live, while he had Breath,
And so he lives even after Death.

ELIZABETH, Wife of Dr. Wotton, died 1 Aug. 1679, aged 53, on the North Side of her Stone lie Samuel, William, and Elizabeth their Children,

Their Time was short, the longer is their rest,
God calls them soonest, whom he loveth best.

Thomas Townshend, Gent. and Kath. Hoo his Wife, he died July 31, 1681.

Frances, Wife of George Townshend, Gent. and Daughter of Edmund Bacon of Hesset, Esq. died Sept. 1649.

William Powell, Gent. descended from the Powell's of Shropshire, died Febr. 6, 1685.

John Powell his Son, Rector of the Wrethams, dyed March 6, 1710.

There is a brass plate fixed against the east end of the chancel wall, with this inscription,

The Body of CATHERINE CODDINGTON, the beloved Wife of NATHAN. CODDINGTON, rector of the two parishes, dyed 11 Oct. 1716, aged 33.

Oh! had the Number of her Days,
Been as compleat, as was her Praise,
Happy, and pleas'd with such a Store,
Her dearest Friend had wish'd no more.

Upon a south chancel window may be seen a small emblematical figure of an hare riding on a grayhound, with a bow and quiver hanging at its back, and a bugle horn by its side.

WROTHAM-THORP, OR LITTLE WROTHAM,

NOW

THORP-HOUSE.

THE third was called anciently *Little Wrotham*, or *Wrotham-Thorp*, and now *Thorp-House*, there being only one farm remaining at this time; it never had any church, but was an hamlet to *West Wrotham*, which took the name of *Little Wrotham* after this was joined to it: it was a separate village at the Conquest, and so continued to the latter end of *Edward* II. though the manor always was, and now is, distinct from the other *Wrothams*, by the name of *Thorp Hall*. It was held by the *Tonys*, who had all the three at first, and passed as *West Wrotham* did, till that was given to the Abbot of *Conches*, by *Roger de Tony*, who died seized of this, and left it to *Ralph* his son, who, in 1279, held *Wrotham-Thorp*, as part of his barony, the manor having then liberty of view of *frankpledge*, assize of *bread* and *ale*, and *weyf*; he left it to *Robert*, his son and heir, after the decease of *William Martin*, and *Loveday* his wife, who held it for life by *Ralph's* grant; but in 1309, he was in possession,[1] and died seized, leaving it to *Alice*, widow of *Tho. Leybourne*, his sister and heir, at that time 26 years old, who married *Guy de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, who, soon after his marriage, sold the manor, with 30*s.* 11*d.* rent, a messuage, and 100 acres of land in *Stanford*, held by the tenth part of a fee, to *Thomas de Nethergate*, chaplain of *Stanford*, to be held of the Earl by the annual payment of a chaplet of roses; and this *Thomas* gave the manor to the Prior of *Cokesford* and his successours in 1315, reserving the *Stanford* parts to himself. In 1343, it was settled by *Peter de Weston Taillur*, and *Alice* his wife, on Sir *John de Norwich*, Knt. at which time it contained two carueates, for which *John* gave them 100 marks; how it came from *Coxford*, whether by exchange or no, I do not find. In 1350, *John de Herlyng* granted to Sir *John de Norwich*, Knt. all the lands in the *Wrothams* and *Illington*, which he purchased of *John de Wrotham*, with the fold-courses, homages, and services, thereto belonging; and in 1354, *John de Bruseyerd* of *Shadenfield*, his feoffee, released his right; in 1374, it descended to *Katherine de Brewse*, cousin and heir of Sir *John Norwich*, junior, who settled it on *John Daventre*, parson of *Brom*, *Walter Barkly*, vicar of *Kymberle*, *John Cranhouse*, *Edmund Lakyngheth*, and *Richard Nooth*, for her life, and a year after her decease, remainder to the King and his heirs, Sir *John Plaiz*, Sir *Robert Howard* and others being feoffees; and in 1384, King *Richard* II. gave the reversion to the prioress and nuns of *Dartford* in *Kent*; in 1405, *William Barret* of *Dicleburgh*, and *Joan* his wife, settled divers lands

[1] Dug. Bar. vol. i. 471.

and a fold-course here on *Joan*, Prioress of *Dartford*, and her successours, in which house it continued to the Dissolution; and in 1539, was granted to Sir *Tho. Jermyn*, Knt. and his heirs, to be held in capite. In 1561, it was *Edmund Jermyn's*; in 1576, Sir *Amb. Jermyn* of *Rushbrook*, Knt. died seized, and left *Robert* his son and heir, but gave this manor to *William Jermyn*, Esq. his youngest son, who in 1603, settled it on himself and his heirs; it afterwards belonged to *George Townsend* of *Cranworth*, second son of *Tho. Townsend* of *Testerton*, he married *Frances*, daughter of *Edmund Bacon* of *Hesset* in *Suffolk*, leaving two sons, *Henry* the younger, and *Thomas* the elder, who lived at *West Wrotham*, where he was buried in 1681, leaving by *Katherine Hoo* his wife, one son, *viz. George Townsend* of *Wrotham*, Gent. who first married a *Green*, but by her had no issue, and afterwards a grand-daughter of Sir *Robert Baldock* of *Tacolneston*, whose mother was sister and heir of *Robert Baldock* of *Tacolneston*, Esq. his son and heir, by whom he had the Rev. Mr. *Townsend*, rector of *Shipdham*;[2] which of them it was that sold the estate, I cannot say, but am informed that it belongs to the heirs of Sir *Nicholas Gerrard*, Bart. who died in 1727.

I meet with nothing more concerning these *Wrothams*, but that the great hundred court is to be annually kept at a place called *Kettle-Bridge*, between *Little Hocham*, *Illington*, and *Great Wrotham*, on *Tuesday* after *Michaelmas* day in the morning, where all the rents due to the hundred are to be paid, and proper warrants issued for all arrears.

In *Fabian's Chronicle*, (fol. 361,) is this, "Aboute that Season, "[1418,] the Parson of Wortham in Norfolk, whych longe Tyme had "haunted New-Market Heth, and there robbed and spoyled many of "the King's Subiects, was nowe with his Concubyne broughte into "Newgate, where lastly he dyed." And in a manuscript in the hands of the Rev. Mr. *Baldwin*, it is thus related: "In 1418, the parson "of *Wrotham* in *Norfolk*, which had haunted *Newmarket Heathe*, "and there robbed and spoiled many, was with his concubine to "*Newgat* of *London* where he died."

It appears by the institutions, that it could not be the parson of *West Wrotham*, and (if any) must be the parson of *East Wrotham*, and it looks something like it, there being no time of *Swanlond's* institution mentioned, who was instituted at the death of this parson; but whether it was *De-Lawe*, or any other that had it after him, and before *Swanlond*, I cannot pretend to determine.

[2] Dug. Mon. Ang. 359. [3] Pedigree int. Coll. P. L. N.

ROCKLAND-TOFT,

ROKELUNT, *Rochelunt*, or roc-lano, as it is now called, signifies the *hilly land*, which answers very well to the situation of these parishes, as well as the other *Rockland* in *Hensted* hundred, which is situate on the declivity of a hill, joining to a large marsh, through which the *Waveny* passes, in its course to *Yarmouth*. That this place was of special note in early times, is evident from its being the residence of the deans of so large a deanery as this, having no less than three parishes in its own bounds, besides thirty other rectors and vicars under its jurisdiction, it containing all the parishes in *Gilteross* and *Shropham* hundred; the parishes here are called St. *Andrew's*, *All-Saints*, and St. *Peter's*, the two first of which were lately consolidated, the church of St. *Andrew* falling into decay, and standing not above a furlong eastward from *All-Saints*, was suffered to dilapidate; the tower is square, and is still standing, its three bells being stolen out of it some years since, were never heard of. This town is called, to distinguish it from the other *Rockland*, *Rockland-Tofts*, and St. *Andrew's* parish, is often named in evidences, about *Edward* the Third's time, *Toft*, without any other addition. Here is a meeting of people on *Midsummer* Day, in a nature of a small country fair, which they call *the Gild*, the remains, without all doubt, of the gild of St. *John* Baptist, which was held in St. *Peter's* church before the Reformation. The parishes of *All-Saints* and St. *Andrew's* are assessed together at 518*l.* 15*s.* to the land tax, as in *Shropham* hundred, and the parish of St. *Peter* by itself at 230*l.* as in *Wayland* hundred, though I do not find it ever said to be in that hundred, till about 90 years since, at which time it was laid to *Wayland*, and the constables and surveyors are the same with *Little Ellingham*, their presentments running, *Ellingham-Parva, cum Rockland-Tofts* St. *Peter*. The whole was taxed together in *Shropham* hundred to the tenths, to which it paid 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; there are now about 300 inhabitants.

This and all the other deaneries were in the Bishop's collation, and had peculiar seals appropriated to them, several of which I have seen, but never met with that of this deanery; the deans here follow in their order.

DEANS OF ROCKLAND.

Peter the dean.

1315, 6 kal. *April*, *Robert de Stokeneyland*, accolite; he was rector of a mediety in *Denevere*.

1338, 24 *Sept.* *John de North-Kelleseyy*, accolite, he resigned in

1341, 15 *March*, and *Peter de Normandeby*, accolite, succeeded.

1345, 20 *Febr.* *Adam de Sudbury*, priest.

1348, 22 *Dec.* *Lawrence de Littelton*, shaveling, who was afterwards rector of *Great Massingham*.

1350, 19 *Sept.* *John de Breydeston*, at *Littelton's* resignation.

1350, 7 *Nov. Breydeston* resigned, and *Anthony de Goldesburgh*, a shaveling, had it.

1410, 26 *July, William Oxenford*, clerk.

1456, 5 *Aug. John Pyers.*

1475, 8 *June, John Ap Howel.*

1498, 10 *Jan. Robert Gasele.*

Toft, or *Rockland* St. *Andrew's* rectory, was valued in the King's Books at 5*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*[4] and is called *Rockland Major* in many evidences; it paid 2*s.* synodals, and 6*s.* 8*d.* procurations. The canons of *Thetford* had temporal rents here, taxed at 20*s. ob.* and the prior of *Bukenham's* temporals were taxed at 4*s.* 10.

RECTORS.

1310, 15 kal. *Febr. Robert Carbonel*, priest. HENRY CARBONEL of *Rokelound*, and KATHERINE his wife.

1317, prid. non. *Feb. John*, son of *John Bule* of *Breeles*, accolite. *Ditto.*

1324, kal. *July Alan de Hecham*, priest. *Ditto.*

1342, 18 *Dec. Will. Dune*, accolite. KATHERINE, relict of HENRY CARBONEL of *Rockland Toftys.*

1349, 29 *Oct. John Le-Veylde* of *Bodney*, priest. MAUD, daughter of HENRY CARBONEL.

1365, *Jeffery Cantel*, priest. RICHARD HOLDYCH.

1375, 27 *Nov. Richard Perpoynt* of *Saham*, priest. *Ditto.*

1392, 10 *June, William Taillour* of *Northwold*, priest, on *Perpoynt's* death. THOMAS HOLDYCH. He had *All-Saints.*

1418, 6 *Aug. Robert Oldman* of this parish, priest. THO. son of ROG. ELYNGAAM.

1432, 23 *March, Nicholas Medewe*, priest. THOMAS HOLDYCH, Esq.

1435, 16 *Dec. Walter Goose*, priest. *Ditto.*

1441, 5 *Oct. Will. Orlyons*, priest. *Ditto.*

1462, 2 *Oct. Robert Hill*, on *Orlyons'* death. RICHARD HOLDYCH, Esq.

1466, 6 *Oct. John Hyseham. Ditto.*

Richard Hardfyshe.

1502, 21 *June, John Marshall* on *Hardefyshe's* death. --- SOUTHWELL, Esq.

1502, 12 *Nov. Henry Stroder*, united to *All-Saints.*

1512, 25 *July, James Brereley.* Lapse.

1540, 9 *Aug. Richard Clegg*, chaplain, on *Brerely's* death, united to *Breeles Vic.* EDMUND CHAUMBERLEYN.

1554, 8 *May, Will. Wylde*, priest, at *Clegg's* deprivation.[5] ROBERT HOLDYCH, of *Ranworth*, Esq.

1557, 4 *Jan. Edmund Bidsonne*, or *Bilsonne*, on *Wylde's* resignation. Sir RALPH CHAUMBERLEYN, Knt. united to *All-Saints.*

1559, 6 *June, Will. Tugney*, on *Bidsonne's* death. RICHARD HOLDYCH, Esq.

1575, 15 *June, Tho. Atkinson.* JOHN HOLDICH, Esq. united to

[4] There is a great mistake in Ecton's Valor. p. 231, as to this and All-Saints.

[5] He was deprived in 1552, by Queen Mary, for being married.

Breccles, which *Richard Clegg*, who was deprived of this, held till 1573, at whose death *Atkinson* was instituted.

Samuel Harding.

1639, 14 *Sept. Tho. Watts*, A. M. on *Harding's* death. Sir RICH. BERNEY, Bart.

1661, 11 *Nov. Tho. Esser*, A. M. on *Watts's* death. *Ditto*. It was afterwards held by Mr. *Grey*, rector of *All-Saints*, by sequestration, to which it was consolidated by the present incumbent.

Rockland All-Saints rectory was valued in the King's Books at 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. and sworn, together with St. *Andrew's*, of the clear yearly value of 44*l*. so that it is capable of augmentation; it paid 12*d*. synodals, and the Prior of *Castle-Acre* had a portion of tithes, which was taxed at x.*s*. and was given with their portion in *Rockland St. Peter*. This parish is sometimes called *Rockland Minor*, or, the *Lesser Rockland*, in opposition to St. *Andrew's* parish, which is called *Rockland Major*, or, the *Greater Rockland*.

RECTORS.

1305, *John de Lenton*, presented by Sir JOHN LE MOYNE, Knt.

1306, 5 kal. *July*, *Andrew Reyner*, priest. *Ditto*.

Robert, son of *John* of *Luttone*, deacon.

1334, 5 id. *Nov. Richard de Hastyngs*, accolite, on *Luttone's* resignation. Sir JOHN DE BROKESBOURNE, Knt.

1341, 6 *March*, *John Pach*, accolite. Sir JOHN DE BROKESBOURNE, Knt. who recovered it against *John de Caston*, by the King's writ.

1358, 26 *Dec. Robert*, son of *Adam de Totyngton*, priest, on *Pach's* resignation. JOHN DE SUTTON of *Wyvenho*, Knt. patron, in right of his wife.

1377, 26 *Dec. Robert Geffrey*, priest. EDMUND, son of EDMUND DE BROKESBOURN, Knt.

1392, 10 *June*, *Will. Taillour* of *Northwold*, priest. THO. HOLDYCH. He had St. *Andrew's*.

1393, 29 *Dec. John Rede*. Sir RICHARD SUTTON, Sir PETER DE BUKTON, Knts. THO. DE LEGHES, ROB. RYKEDON, ROB. HOUTOT, THO. OKLE, and JOHN SUMPTER, junior.

1394, 12 *June*, *John Alman*, priest. *Ditto*.

1398, 14 *Nov. Ralph atte Heythe* of *Gunton*, priest, on *Alman's* resignation. Sir WIL. BURGATE, Knt. THO. COGGESHALE, ROB. HOTOST, ROB RYKEDON, RALPH CHAUMBERLYN, JOHN SUMPTER, and JOHN ESTHORP.

1400, 23 *Oct. Richard Hardescle*, priest. *Ditto*.

1439, 27 *Nov. Will. Marleburgh*, priest, on *Hardescle's* resignation. JOHN FITZ-RAUF, Esq. in right of his manor called *Le Moynes*.

1448, 29 *Jan. John Lalle*, priest, on *Marleburgh's* resignation. Sir THOMAS TUDDENHAM, Knt. and ROB. MORTIMER, Esq.

1485, 5 *Oct. Dionise Shanys*, by lapse.

1502, 12 *Nov. Henry Stroder*, priest. Sir ROGER ORMSTON, united to St. *Andrew*.

1511, 11 *April*, *Robert Cudworth*. ELIZABETH, late wife of ROBERT CHAUMBERLLYN, Esq.

1512, 17 *Aug. Robert Coppall*, united to St. *Peter*.

1556, 9 *Febr. Edmund Bilsone*, priest, on *Cople's* death. RALPH CHAUMBERLEYN, Esq.

1563, 21 *July, John Holden*, by lapse, united to *Great Elingham*.

1601, 18 *Dec. John Pecke*. JOHN WELDE of *London*, Esq.

1663, 26 *Nov. Tho. Morley*, A.B. RICHARD BERNEY, Bart.

1679, *Samuel Grey*, A.B. on *Morley's* death. RICHARD BERNEY, Esq. united to *Caston* by *Stow*.

1710, 23 *Aug.* The Rev. Mr. *John Watson*, the present rector, on the deprivation of *Samuel Grey*, to the consolidated rectory of St. *Andrew* and *All-Saints*. ANNE MARTELL, widow.

This CHURCH hath a square tower, and 3 bells; the nave, south porch, and chancel are thatched; there is no inscription in it, save one on a modern stone, for one Mr. *Salter*. In 1506, *Robert Moriel* of this town was buried here, who by will gave half an acre and half a rood, at *Weston (Market)* in *Suffolk*, to that church, on condition the rector paid 3*s.* 4*d.* to the rector of *Hindercley*, and 3*s.* 4*d.* to the rector of *Counston*, to pray for his soul, and four cows, the profits of which were to be expended in keeping his anniversary.[6]

Rockland St. *Peter's* rectory was valued at 4*l.* 16*s.* 5*d. ob.* in the King's Books, and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 29*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* is capable of augmentation; it pays 12*d.* synodals. The Prior of *Castle-Acre* had a portion of tithes taxed at two marks, and other temporals, taxed at 20*s.* all which were given by *John de Kitestune's* or *Caston's* father, and confirmed by himself, namely, two tithe sheaves out of three, of all his demeans in *Rockland*, and the third tithe sheaf, of his demeans in *Sipedam*, or *Shipdam*, and above 14 acres of land in *Rockland*.[7]

RECTORS AND VICARS.

Oliver de Redham.

1326, 6 kal. *Nov. Simon de Bosco, de Saham*, (or *Simon* of *Saham* wood) on *Redham's* resignation. OLIVER DE REDHAM, for this turn.

1349, 24 *Nov.* The church of St. *Peter* at *Rokelund Toftes*, belonging now to the Abbess of *Marham*, was appropriated to that house by the consent and approbation of the Pope and the Bishop,[8] on condition, that the Bishop or his successours, at the churches vacancy, should ordain a vicarage, for which the vicar should be taxed at 6 marks, the vicars being always to be nominated by the Bishop, to the Abbess, who was obliged to present them, and also to pay a pension of half a mark a year to the Bishop, in lieu of the portion of his first fruits, for the great tithes, which ceased upon the appropriation; the vicar was to have a house, and to be endowed to the value of 12 marks *per annum*, at least, and the Abbess was taxed at eight marks for the rectory.

1367, 17 *March, Henry Moyse* of *Redgrave*.

1373, 22 *Nov. John Cantel.*

[6] Regr. Rix, fol. 361.

[7] Regr. Castle-Acre, fol. 99. b.

[8] William [Bateman] Bishop of Norwich gave to the nunnery [of Marham] the appropriation, and parish church of St. Peter in Rockland, in the diocese of Norwich, a° 1349, Atlas, p. 410.

1414, 13 *July, Richard Bangot* of *Milcham*, priest.
1417, 28 *Jan. Tho. Wyck*, priest, on *Bangot's* resignation.
John Fouldon.
1453, *John Osmund*, priest.
1460, 24 *Aug.* Sir *John Bourne*, chaplain.
1486, 22 *Dec. John Jannis*, on *Bourne's* resignation.
1501, 20 *June*, Sir *Peter Wylkins*, chaplain, on *Jannys's* death.

These were nominated by the Bishop, presented by the Abbess.

1516, 29 *March, Robert Coppull*, on *Wylkins's* death, united to *All-Saints*, at whose institution it was disappropriated, for the Abbess presented him as rector; and in

1523, 20 *May, Barbara*, Abbess of St. *Mary* at *Marham*, granted the next turn of her rectory of St. *Peter's* church of *Rokelond*, to *John Tendale*, Esq.; and the 18 *Aug.* in the same year, *Robert Coppul*, rector of St. *Peter's* and *All-Saints*, was domestick chaplain to *Henry* Bishop of St. *Asaph*.

1556, 13 *Febr. Will. Harrison.* JOHN HARE of *London*,[9] Gent. united to *Stow-Bedon*.

1581, 17 *April. Leonard James*,[1] on *Harrison's* death. NICH. HARE, Esq. united to *Stow-Bedon*.

1608, 13 *Jan. John Lowthwat*, A. M. SARAH JAMES, widow, this turn, united to *Stow-Bedon*.

Robert Pooley,[2]

1690, 5 *Dec. Henry Pitts*, clerk, on *Robert Pooley's* death. THO. HARE, Bart. in full right, united to *Hargham*.

1694, *Zachary Pooley*, on *Pitt's* resignation. FRANCES POOLEY, widow, in full right.

1703, 1 *July, George Taylor*, on *Zachary Pooley's* death, united to *Wimondham*. ROB. POOLEY and SARAH POTTS.

1737, The Rev. Mr. *Edward Heyho*, on *Taylor's* death, who is now rector and patron, having purchased the advowson of the *Pooleys*.

THE CHURCH of St. *Peter*, which is the deanery church, hath nothing remarkable in it: the north porch was built about 1619, as a broken inscription informs us. The tower is octangular, and hath three bells in it; the chancel is ruinated, a small part of which was rebuilt by the late rector, to officiate in.

There is a pension of 2s. *per annum* paid by the rector of *St. Peter's* to the Duke of *Norfolk*, it being a perpetual composition for a measure of wheat, which *Robert de Rokelund* gave to the monks of *Thetford* out of his lands here. (*Dug. Mon. Ang.* tom. i. fol. 665.) There is also a pension of 4s. *per annum* paid to the Duke from the rectory of *All-Saints*, and another of 2s. from the rectory of St.

[9] It was granted 38 H. 8, along with Marham Abbey, to Nicholas and John Hare.

[1] He was ordained priest in 1580, was barbarously murdered by Mr. Lowe, his curate, with his wife's consent, on Twelfth Night, a° 1608, for which the first was hanged, and the last burned. There was a book printed at London for Rob. Bonian, A.D. 1609, of the bloody murder of Master James, minister at Rokeland in Norfolk, committed by Mr. Lowe his curate, and consented to by his wife, for which both were executed. See this book in Tho. Rawlinson, Esq. his sixth catalogue, Hist. Britanic. et Hibern. 4to. N°. 6.

[2] He was unfortunately drowned, in a dark night, and was several days before he was found.

Andrew, both being perpetual compositions for the Prior of *Castle-Acre's* portions of tithes in those parishes. (See p. 475, 476.) There is also a rent of 15*s.* a year paid to the Duke, from the manor of *Kirkehall.*

There are now only three distinct manors in this town, called *Carbonel's, Ladie's, Kirkehall Moynes* and *Gournay's*; though there were formerly no less then seven, before they were united.

CARBONEL'S MANOR,

With the advowson of St. *Andrew's*, belonged to *Brode*, in the Confessor's time, and to *William* Earl *Warren* in the Conqueror's, of whom *Simon* held it, the whole town being then above two miles long, and one broad, paid 11*d. geld.*[3] In 1194, *Walkelin de Rosey* gave 20*s.* to King *Richard* I. to have seizin of 12*s.* 7*d.* rent, of the service of *Hervy Gorge*, in such manner as *Baldwin de Rosey* had, when he began his journey to *Jerusalem*, where he died: this *Baldwin* was lord here, and cotemporary, if not brother, to *Roger de Rossei*, or *de Rosseto*, lord of *Rose's* manor in *South-Creke* In 1218, another *Baldwin de Rosseto* held it of the Earl *Warren* at one fee; in 1234, *Robert Carbonel* was lord; from about 1310 to about 1340 *Henry Carbonel* and *Catherine* his wife, had it, who held it after her husband's death to her own, which was before 1399, for then *Maud*, their daughter presented; it soon after divided, and one part, with the advowson, came to the *Holdiches*, who presented till 1571, and afterwards sold it to Sir *Ralph Chaumberleyn*, Knt. reserving two or three turns to the family; the other part went to *William de Narburgh*, whose daughter *Ela* married *Tho. Shuldham*, and had a son by him of his father's name, but he did not inherit, the manor being given by his mother to *Henry Spelman*, her second husband, and his heirs, and *William Spelman*, their son, inherited; in 1488, *Henry Spelman* died seized, and left it to *Edmund Paston*, Esq. to perform his will, at which time it was held of the Earl *Warren*, at the fourth part of a fee, in 1606, *Francis Spelman*, Esq. was lord of *Carbonell's* in *Rockland*, in which family it hath continued to this time, it being now owned by Mrs. *Elizabeth Spelman* of *London*. The *leet (fee* 3*s.* 4*d.)* belongs to the hundred; the fine is at the lord's will, and the eldest son is heir

[3] Terre Willi. de Warenna, (fol. 90.) Hund. de Scerepham, in Rokelun tenet Simon iii. car. terre quam tenuit i. lib. hom. Brode, T.R.E. semper ii. vill. et xii. bord. tunc i. serv. modo i. et viii. acr. prati semper ii. car. in dnio. et i. car. hom. silva vi. porc. tunc. iii. runc. modo null. tunc viii. anim. modo v. tunc xxx. porc. modo xv. tunc c. oves et modo similiter et in eadem ten. et idem Simon vi. liberos homines et dimid. quos habuit idem Brode commend. tantum lxx. acr. terre et iiii. acr. prati, semper i. car. et dim. et his vi. et dim. soca in Bucheham Regis T.R.E. et post, donec W. de Gar. habuit tunc et semper iii. lib. et x. sol. Preter hoc additi sunt huic terre ix. liberi homines et dim. i. car. terre liiii. acr. hoc est dnio. semper ix. bord. et viii. acr. prati semper vi. car. et ii. dimidios molin. hoc. totum est pro uno man. de Iaquis et val. et iii. lib. et xi. sol. de iiii. et dimidio ex ix. soca et commend. erat in Bucham Regis T.R.E. et post, donec W. habuit, et totum fuit liberatum tempore Radulfi Comitis. Totum habet i. leug, in longo, et dim. in lato et xv.*d.* de Gelto.

KIRKEHALL MOYNES AND GURNEY'S,

Were distinct manors at first, though they have been long united; the first was held by *Eudo the Sewer*, of whom *Richard* held it;[4] and the second by *Ringull*, at the Confessor's, and by *Roger Fitz-Renard* at the Conqueror's survey;[5] to *Moynes* manor the advowson of *All-Saints* was appendant, and belonged to *John Le Moyne*, who held it at three quarters of a fee of *Will. Blaumister*, and he of the Earl *Warren* in *Henry* the Third's time. In 1282, Sir *John Le Moyne* of *Weston* in *Cambridgeshire* had the manors of *Weston* by *West Wratting*, and this manor and advowson settled on him, by *Tho. de Colvile*, for life, remainder to *Baldwin de Manerijs* (or *Manors*) for life, remainder to *John*, son of *Henry de Cokefield*, remainder to the right heirs of Sir *John Le Moyne*, who, in 1285, had view of *frankpledge*, and assize of *bread* and *ale* allowed him here. In 1316, it was settled by another fine exactly according to the former in 1282, and in 1334, *John Le Moine's* heir had it; I suppose Sir *John de Brokesbourne* married her, for he presented then; after his death Sir *John de Sutton* of *Wivenho*, Knt. held it in right of *Margaret* his wife, and levied a fine of the manor and advowson in 1359, in order to settle them in trustees hands, to his own use, *John de Caston* having claimed a turn in the advowson, as belonging to his manor of *Kirkehall*, but was cast. In 1360, *Andrew Mancer*, parson of *Little Shelley*, granted to *John Pach* (or *Peche*) and other feoffees, the manor and advowson, and *Moyne's* manor in *Weston Colvile*, in *Cambridgeshire*. In 1377, *Edmund*, son of Sir *Edmund de Brokesbourne*, Knt. had it; and in 1401, *Richard Chamberlain* and *John Sumpter* held it of *Tho. de Bardolph*, and he of the Earl *Warren*. In 1415, *John Fitz-Ralph*, Esq. and *Tho. Elyngham*, settled it on *William Raynforth* and *Eleanor* his wife, for life; and before 1474, the manor called *Moynes's*, was united to *Kirkehall*, for then Sir *Robert Chaumberleyn* levied a fine of them and *All-Saints* advowson; and in 1546, *John Barney* settled his manor, called *Barris*, alias *Gurneys*, on *Ralph Chaumberlain*, Esq. who afterwards purchased one part of *Carbonel's* manor, and the advowson of St. *Andrew's*, and levied a fine of them all in 1567; and in 1589, *John Welde* of *London* was lord; in 1590, *Humphry Welde*, Gent. executor of the said *John*, kept his first court; and in 1601, *John Weld* of *London*, Esq. was lord and patron; in 1623, *William Welde* had them; in 1639, Sir *Robert Berney*, Bart. was owner, in whose family they continued till *Richard Barney*, Esq. (who died in 1695, at *Redham*) mortgaged them, and Mrs. *Anne Martell*, widow, presented under the mortgage; in 1709, they were ordered, by decree in chancery, to be sold to pay Mr. *Barney's* debts, and were sold accordingly to Colonel *Windham* of *Earsham*, and now they are

[4] Terre Eudonis Dapiferi, (fol. 236.) Scerepham Hund. In Rokelunt ten. Rikardus x. lib. hoies. i. car. terre semper i. bor. et iii. acr. prati silva iiii. porc. tunc iiii. car. post ii. modo iii. viii. a pars mol. tunc. val. c. sol. post. et modo xl. soca jacuit T. R. E. in Bucham Regis et post. donec Lisius habuit terram et hoc testat. hund.

[5] Terre Rogerij filij Renardi. (fol. 282.) H. de Screpham. In Rokelund i. car. terre ten Ringul. lib. ho. T.R.E. semper i. vill. et viii. bor. tunc ii. ser. modo i. et viii. acr. prati silv. viii. porc. tunc ii. car. in dnio. post et modo i. tunc et post i. car. homin. modo dim. et i. car. posset esse. modo i. acr. et v. porc. et xxiiii. oves, semper val. xx. sol.

owned by *Joseph Windham-Ash*, Esq. The *leet* belongs to the hundred, the fine is at the lord's will, and the eldest son is heir. As to KIRKEHALL before the union, that belonged to the family sirnamed *de Castleton*, *Cakeston*, or *Caston*, and was originally a part of the manor of *Caston Hall* that extended into this town, though it was taken as a separate manor very early, it being held by *Robert de Cakeston*, or *Caston*, as such, about King *John's* time;[6] *John de Kitestun*, or *Caston*, granted, and with his father's seal confirmed, to *Castle-Acre* priory, his own and father's gift, of two garbs of the tithes of their lands in *Rockland St. Peter*; in 1256, *John de Caston* was lord; and in 1296, *Robert de Caston* held it at a quarter of a fee, of *William de Mortimer*; in 1315, it belonged to *Agnes de Caston*, and in 1319, *John de Caston* had a charter for free-warren here and in *Caston*, *Breydeston*, and *Burlingham*. In 1373, *Catherine*, widow of Sir *John de Caston*, conveyed *Kirkehall* manor to *Tho. Caus* of *Hocham*, and his heirs, *Henry de Pakenham* of *Shropham* being his trustee; and in 1387, *William*, son of *Hugh Fastolf*, released all his right in the manor to *Richard Caus*, in whose family it continued, though sometimes in trustees hands, till it was united to *Moines's*.

BARRIE'S MANOR

Belonged to a family sirnamed *de Rockland*, and was split out of *Moines's* manor, for *Maud de Rockland* and her feoffees held it in *Henry* the Third's time, of *John Le Moine*, at a quarter of a fee; in *Edward* the First's time it divided, and *Rich. Barry* had one part, whose daughter *Joan* married to Sir *Robert de Caston*; and in 1288, *Henry Berry* and *Christian* his wife had it; after that it fell to *John de Caston*, whose daughters, *Elizabeth* married *Robert Carbonel*, and *Alice*, *William Fastolf*, in *Edward* the Third's time, when this part was joined to *Carbonel's* manor; the other part continued in the *Rocklands*, and in 1230, *William de Rockland* held it at half a fee; in 1234, *Adam de Rockland* was lord; and in 1336, *John de Rokeland*; in 1338, *Will. de Redham* and his feoffees had it, and it went with the *Redhams* estate to the *Berneys*, *John de Berney* being possessed, in 1355, of this and part of *Kirkehall*. In 1440,[7] *John Berney* of *Redham*, Esq. settled this manor by the name of *Kirkehall* only, on *Phillip* his son for life, remainder to *Thomas* his brother, and his heirs, instead of the manor of *Castons* in *Shipdam*; but yet the son recites in his will, dated 1441, that he had given it by deed to his brother *John Berney* for life, remainder to his own heirs; and not long after this, *Kirkehall* part was united to *Kirkehall* and *Moines's*, with which it continues, but *Barry's* continued in the *Barneys*; and in 1527, *John Barney*, Esq. died seized, after which, about 1546, it united to *Kirkehall*.

MORTIMER'S MANOR

Was held by *Constantine de Mortimer* in *Henry* the Third's time, at one fee, of the Earl *Warren*, who held it of the King in capite; it continued in that family a long time, and passed as their manor of

[6] Reg. Castle-Acre, fol. 99. [7] Regr. Doke, fol. 126. b

Attleburgh did, in 1337, *Constantine de Mortimer*, Esq. had a charter for free-warren in his lordship; it descended with *Scoulton* to Sir *John Fitz-Ralf*, Knt. who married *Margery*, grand-daughter and coheir of Sir *Robert Mortimer*, who had issue *John Fitz-Ralf*, Esq. whose son *John* married *Alice Walesburgh*, by whom he had *Elizabeth*, his coheiress, who enjoyed it in fee simple after her grandfather's death, with *Elyngham*, and *Waldingfield* in *Suffolk*, and *Kingston* in *Cambridgeshire*, they being settled by her grandfather on her, to perform his last will; and from this time it was joined to *Kirkehall* and *Moine's*.

LADIE'S MANOR,

At the survey, was held by *Pain* or *Pagan*, of *Roger Bigot*:[8] and in 1218, by *Richard Fitz-Roger*, at half a fee; in 1231, *Richard Le-Prestre* released to *Ralph Gernun* his right in that half fee, which *William de Rokelund* then held of him in exchange, for other estates in *Essex*. In 1345, *John Le-Schephyrd*, and *Jeffery de Beneland* held the half fee, formerly *John Gurnun's*, of the honour of *Pembrook*, which *Robert de Boneloud* and *Isabel Cody* lately held, they had it till 1401; it after belonged to *Richard Hocham* of *Little Hocham*, who sold it to *Henry Pakenham* of *Shropham*, Esq. and his trustees, who, in 1445, settled it absolutely on *Elizabeth Bigot*, his wife, and her heirs, *William Warner* and others being trustees. In 1463, *Elizabeth Bigot*, formerly wife of Sir *Ralph Bigot*, Knt. after that of *Henry Pakenham*, made her will, which was proved 18 *Aug.* in that year,[9] in which she desired to be buried in the *Austin* friars church at *Norwich*, and gave this manor, and all her manors and lands in *Great Elingham*, and *Attleburgh*, with the courts, reliefs, &c. to *Tho. Manning*, her husband, and his heirs. In 1472, *Henry Bixle* of *Thetford* kept his first court, after he had purchased it of *Tho. Pekke* of *Rokelond*, and *John Salter*. In 1479, *Rob. Fulmerston* of *Stow*, and *Reginald Parys* of *Thetford*, at the request of *Bixley's* executors, whose feoffees they were, conveyed it to *Tho. Brian*, clerk, *Will. Cross*, and *Tho. Springold*, who released it to *Tho. Plummer* of *Swaffham*, and *Isabell*, wife of *Tho. Summersham* of *Thetford*, senior, dier, *Robert Wyneyre*, *Robert Newman*, and *Tho. Blake*, in trust for *Eleanor Muriel*, who held her first court in 1486; in 1493, they conveyed it to *Robert Muriel*, *Rich. Groom*, *Robert Fulmerston*, *John Walter*, and *John Mathew*, who held their first court in 1494; and in 1498 they granted it to *John Nele* of *Hocham*, and *Christopher Purdey* of *Bury*, who sold it to *Helen Muriel*, *Peter Webster*, *John Purdey*, *Ralph Nele*, &c. in 1506; and in 1514, they conveyed it to *Tho. Muriel* and *Henry Darby*, who sold it to *Will. Neele* of *Elingham-Parva*, who, in 1524, sold it to *Robert Sibbs* of *Counston* in *Suffolk*, *William Cunge* of *Berningham*, *Robert Haxise* of *Weston*, and *John Muriel* of *Rockland*, *Stub's* feoffees, to whom they released in 1536, from which time the courts were held in his name, till his death in 1572, and then *Robert Sibbs* of *Hawley* in *Suffolk*, his son and heir,

[8] Terra Rogeri Bigot, fol. 128. H Scherepham. In Rochelunt dim. car. terre i. lib. ho. quem tenet Paganus ii. bor. et iii. acr. prati semper dim. car. et val. v. sol. soca in Bucham.

[9] Regr. Brosyerd, fol. 316.

kept his first court, and in 1594, sold it to *Edm. Sarjent* of *Coneweston*, who, in 1598, sold it to *William Musket* of *Hawley* in *Suffolk*, Gent. who, in 1609, jointly with *Robert* his son, settled it on *Anne Bedgewell*, the intended wife of the said *Robert*, and they sold it to *John Duffield* and *Barbara* his wife; but in 1619, *Simon Musket*, Gent. and *Anne* his wife, recovered it by an action brought against *John Duffield*, senior, and *John Duffield*, junior, to them and their heirs, and at their death it fell to the share of *Henry Blomefield* of *Fersfield*, Gent. who married *Anne Musket*, their daughter and coheiress; he at his death left it to *Henry Blomefield* of *Brisingham*, Gent. his only son by his second wife, at whose death it went to *Style Blomefield* of *Blonorton*, Gent. his eldest son, who died single, and it descended to Mr. *Henry Blomefield* of *Fersfield*, his only brother, who is now lord.* The manor-house is dilapidated, its site is still called LADIE's, which name it assumed from the Lady *Bigot*, its former owner.

The manors of *Castonhall*, *Attleburgh Mortimers cum Membris ex parte Crowshall*, *Elingham-Parva*, *Thompson*, and *Scoulton Newlands*, extend into these parishes.

GREAT ELINGHAM.

THIS town was in three parts at the Conquest, and hath continued so to this time, there being now three manors; the capital manor was always called, as it now is,

ELINGHAM, OR ELINGHAM HALL.

It belonged to *Turketel* the *Dane* in the Confessor's days, and to *Waribold*, or *Warbold* in the Conqueror's, who held it of *Hermer de Ferrers*, to whom the Conqueror had given it;[1] it was then worth 5*l.* and the whole town was two miles long and one broad, and paid 19*d. geld.*

* The manor was purchased of Henry Blomefield of Fersfield, Gent. with all the demeans, rights and privileges, with other freehold lands, (the whole being 20*l.* a year,) by the Governours of the "Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the "Poor Clergy," in 1738, and was by them settled on the vicarage of Cherry-Marham for ever, it being one of the livings augmented by the donation of Mr. Brook, who left 1000*l.* to procure the bounty to five small livings.

[1] Terre Hermeri, (fol. 173.) Serepham hundret. Helincham ten. Wariboldus quam tenuit Turchetel lib. ho. T. R. E. iii. car. terre semper iii. vill. et ii. bord. et v. serv. silva de c. porc. xxx. acr. prati. semper iii. car. in dom. semper iii. runc. et viii. acr. et vi. eque cum pull. tunc xx. porc. m° xxvii. tunc cxx. oves, modo c. i. ecclesia xx. acr. et xxviii. soc. lx. acr. et vi. acr. prati. semper iii. car. tunc. et post val. iiii. lib. m° c. sol. et totum habet i. leug. in long. et dim. in lato, et xix.*d.* de Gelto quicunque ibi habeat.

The said *Hermer* seized also three freemen,[2] and 110 acres, besides other lands and services in this town, and *Warbold* added them to this manor, to which they afterwards belonged as to their services, but the *soke* belonged to *Bukenham* castle. It after came to the Earl *Warren*, of whom the *Wirmegeyes* held it, till *William de Wormegeye* infeoffed *William*, son of *Ralph de Elingham*,[3] and in 1252, *Robert de Elingham* held it at two fees, of Sir *Hugh Bardolph*, and had a charter for free-warren; he was succeeded by *Alex. de Elingham*, who had the charter allowed in *Eire* in 1285, *Robert de Elingham* was lord after him, and settled it in 1313, on himself and *Cassandra* his wife, for life, remainder to his own heirs; in 1369, *Alexander* his son was lord and patron, who conveyed the whole manor and advowson to Sir *Robert Mortimer*, Knt. and Dame *Margery* his wife; and in 1372, according to the agreement on the sale, they regranted the manor (except eight acres and the advowson) to the said *Alexander* and *Amy* his wife, for their lives, remainder to the said Sir *Robert* and *Margery* his wife, who settled the reversion on *William atte Wend*, parson of *Skulton*, *Tho. Caus* of *Hocham*, and *John*, son of *Tho. Wottes* of *Attleburgh*, their feoffees, who released to them in 1377; and in 1381, Sir *Robert* was lord and patron; in 1388, *Margery* his widow settled both the manor and advowson on Sir *George Felbrigge*, Knt. *Will. de Sharneburn*, *Henry de Pakenham*, *William atte Wend*, parson of *Great Elyngham*, *John*, parson of the third part of *Attleburg*, *Richard Caus* of *Hocham*, *Richard Gegge* of *Saham*, and *John atte Cross* of *Depham*, by deed dated at *Great Elingham*, under her seal, which is remarkable for its having her own arms, *viz.* a chevron between three lions rampant, impaled with, and placed before, those of her husband. In 1399, the feoffees released their right to her again. In 1401, *Constantine Mortimer* was lord and patron; in 1402, the advowson was separated from the manor, as you may see in the account of the incumbents, and the manor went to Sir *John Fitz-Ralph* of *Scoulton*, Knt. in right of *Margery* his wife, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Sir *Thomas Mortimer* of *Attleburgh*, from whom it descended to *John Fitz-Ralph*, Esq. his son, who settled it, with *Scoulton* and *Totyngton*, on *John Fitz-Ralph*, his son, and *Alice Walesborough* his wife, after the deaths of himself, and *Julian* his then wife, with remainder to the sons heirs male, and for want of such, on *Maud* his daughter, and her heirs, *Richard de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, Sir *William Phelep*, Sir *John Fastolff*, Sir *John Howard*, Sir *Richard Waldgrave*, senior, and Sir *Tho. Tudenham*, Knts. *Will. Clopton*, *Henry Pakenham*, Esqrs. and others, being feoffees; and, for want of issue male, they went to *Maud Fitz-Ralph*, who married Sir *Robert Conyers*, Knt. who died seized, and *John Conyers*, their son, inherited; he married *Eleanor*, sister and coheir of *William*, son of Sir *William Yelverton*, Knight of the *Bath*, at King *Edward* the Fourth's coronation, and one of the justices of the King's Bench; but having no issue, in 1472, he released it to *Henry*

[2] Invasiones in Nordfulc. Invasio Hermeri de Ferrarijs (fol. 296.) Serepham Hund. In Helingham iii. liberi hoies. cx. acr. quod tenet Waribodus et v. acr. prati. semper ii. car. silv. xii. por. val. xv. sol et in his commend. tantum soca. in Bucham Regis.

[3] In 1194, Walter de Elingham, father of Ralph, purchased many lands and tenements here.

Spelman, in trust for *Thomas* his son, who had married *Anne*, one of the two daughters and coheirs of *Tho. Conyers*, Esq. his brother; he died in 1483: "And in 1499, *Thomas Spelman*, Gentylman, of "*Mekyll Elyngham*" held it of *Shropham* hundred, who died seized, and by his will dated this year, ordered to be buried in the church, to which he gave 20*l.* for a suit of vestments, "and to the gild of "our Lady, in honowr and worschypp of her v. joyes, 5*s.* to St. "*James's* gild 10*s.* and to St. *Peter's* 6*s.* 8*d.*"[4] to *Anne* his wife the manor of *Chervells* in *Bichamwell*, till *John* his son was 21 years old, to *Henry* his son, and *Elizabeth* his daughter 100 marks each, to *Anne* his wife, the manor of *Berryhall* in *Elyngham*, and after her decease to his son *John* in fee tale, who died under age, and *Henry* his brother inherited; he died without issue in 1525, and was buried here, by *Anne* his mother, upon which, this manor went to *Anthony Gourney*, Esq. of *North Barsham*, in right of *Margaret* his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir *Robert Lovell*, by *Ela Conyers* his wife, who was sister to *Anne Coniers*, mother to *Henry Spelman*; but *Berryhall* went to the heirs of *William De-Grey* of *Merton*, in right of *Christian* his wife, the daughter and coheir of *Thomas Manning*, as you may see under *Buryhall* manor. *Francis Gurney*, son of *Anth. Gourney* of *Elyngham*, Esq. married *Helen*, daughter of *Robert Holdiche* of *Ranworth*, Esq. and died before his father, leaving[5] *Henry Gurney*, Esq. his son and heir, who held *Irsted* manor of the Bishop *Norwich*, *Elingham* manor of the Lord *Bardolf's* heirs, *West Barsham* of the manor of *Castle-Acre*, by one fee, *Gurney's* manor in *Hingham*, of the heirs of *Henry* Lord *Morley*, as of his manor of *Hingham*, and the advowson of the third part of *Attleburgh*; he was lord in 1572, and at his death it went to *Edm. Gurney*, Esq. his son and heir, who died seized in 1641, and left *Henry* his son and heir, then nine years old, who died without issue, and it went to *Margaret Gurney*, his aunt, who married Mr. *Henry Davy* of *Great Elingham*, whose sole daughter and heiress, *Mary*, married Sir *Roger Potts*, Bart. of *Great Elingham* and *Mannington*, who sold it to Mr. *Francis Colman* of *Norwich*, the present lord, who now dwells in the manor-house called *Ellingham Hall*.

The CUSTOMS of this manor are, that the eldest son is heir; it is set fine at 3*s.* an acre, and there are very considerable barley rents paid in kind, if the lord does not choose to compound for them. The *leet* belongs to the hundred, the *leet fee* being 3*s.* 6*d.* 3*q.* as the hundred-roll informs me.

BURGH HALL, OR BERRY HALL MANOR,

At the conquest belonged to *Robert de Beaufo*;[6] the *soke* of it was then appendant to the hundred, as it now is, there being no *leet*; it afterwards belonged to the lords of *Bukenham* castle, and was part of

[4] Regr. Sayne.

[5] Cole's fifth volume of Inquisitions, p. 312.

[6] Terra R. de Bellofago, (fol. 212.) H. Scerepham. In Elincham ii. liberi hoies. xlviii. acr. ii. bor. et ii. liberi hoies. xxii. acr. terre et vi. acr. et dim. prati. silv. viii. porc. semper dim. car. et ii. bov. tunc val. x. sol. modo xx. Soca in Bucham.

those eleven fees which *Hugh de Vere* and *Dionise* his wife held of *Robert de Tateshale*; and in 1304, *Tho. de Cayly* had it. In 1305, it belonged to *Baldwin de Manerijs*, or *Manors*, who held it of *Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk*; in 1314, *Simon*, son of *John Skilman* of *Hedersete*, granted to *Margery*, relict of *Roger Cosyn* of *Great Elingham*, his mother, the manor and all its appurtenances, *viz.* 15 messuages, 320 acres of land, 100*s.* rent, &c. in *Great* and *Little Elingham*, *Hingham*, *Attleburgh*, *Rockland*, *Depham*, and *Morley*; and in 1315, the said *Margery* and *Ralph Ponyant* (whom she had married) owned it; in 1345, *Roger de Gatesend* had it; and in 1399, *Baldwin de Bosco*, or *Bois*, held it at half a fee, as of *Forncet* manor,[7] and soon after it belonged to the *Mortimers*, and went with *Elizabeth Mortimer* to Sir *Ralph Bigot* of *Stockton*, her husband, who held it for life, and after his death she enjoyed to her own, in 1463, and then by will gave it to *John Manning*, her last husband, and his heirs; who, in 1428, was justice of peace, and of goal delivery in the Bishop of *Ely's* liberty of *Mitford* hundred; at his death it went with *Christian*, one of his daughters and coheirs, to *William De-Grey* of *Merton*, Esq.[8] who died in 1474, as his inscription in *Merton* church informs me, from which time it hath gone in a lineal descent to *Thomas De-Grey* of *Merton*, Esq. the present lord, of whose family I shall discourse under *Merton*, their ancient seat.

The CUSTOM of the manor is, that the fines are at the lord's will, and the eldest son is heir.

This Church was valued in the Kings Books at 6*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 31*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* it hath been augmented (as I am informed) by the Rev. Mr. *John Cater*, the present vicar and patron, who hath settled part of the great tithes, upon the vicar. It stands in Mr. *Ecton's* last edition of the *Valor.* &c. as a rectory, the reason of which is, that on its appropriation to the college, the vicarage was never taxed but the college paid the whole first fruits, not at the institution of each vicar, but of each master, so that as to first fruits and tenths, it always was a rectory, but being under value, it is now discharged of both. It pays 16*d.* synodals, besides the Archdeacons procurations.

RECTORS AND VICARS.

1312, 15 kal. *May*, *Henry de Brom*, priest, was instituted to the rectory of the church of St. *James* the Apostle, of *Great Ellingham*, at the presentation of ROBERT DE ELYNGHAM.

1362, *Ralph* of *Elyngham*, rector.

1369, 5 *April*, *William*, son of *Tho. Wottes* of *Attleburgh*, shaveling. ALEXANDER, son of *Robert de Elyngham*.

1381, 13 *Dec. William*, son of *John atte Wend* of *Great Elingham*, priest. Sir ROB. DE MORTIMER, Knt.

1393, 25 *Jan. William Ilketleshall*, shaveling. MARGERY, relict of Sir *Robert de Mortimer*, Knt.

[7] Liber feod. milit. tent. de Manerio sive Honore de Forncet.

[8] It was settled on one or two of the Spelmans for life; but the fee was always in the Greys.

1399, 12 *Nov. Tho. Hilton*, priest, on *Hketleshall's* resignation. CONSTANTINE MORTIMER, HENRY PAKENHAM, RICH. CAUS, RICH. GEGG, JOHN ATE CROS, and JOHN WASBALD, rector of *Reynham*.

1400, 14 *March*, Master *John Warner*, accolite, on *Hilton's* resignation. CONSTANTINE MORTIMER.

1402, The advowson of this rectory was appendant to the manor, till the division of the *Mortimers* estate, and then the manor went to *Margery*, wife of Sir *John Fitz-Ralph*, Knt. and the advowson to *Cecily*, widow of Sir *John de Herling*, Knt. who gave it to the master and fellows of *Attleburgh* college, or chantry, and they at their foundation got it appropriated to their house, by bull from Pope *John* XXIII. dated at *Rome* in *June* 1411, which was obtained at the petition of *Simon Howisone*, rector of *Scoultone*, and *Robert Syred*, master of the college, which set forth, that Sir *Robert Mortimer* designed to found (though he was hindered by sudden death) a college or chantry for five chaplains, to pray for his own and his wife *Margery's* soul, &c. all which they, as his executors, in pursuance of his will, had fulfilled, and had also procured this advowson, and obtained license of the King to settle it on the college, upon which the bull granted the appropriation, on condition that on the next avoidance, a vicarage was created by the Bishop, with institution to it.

1415, 4 *April*, Master *John Rykedon*, priest, was instituted to the then created vicarage of *Elingham-Magna*, at the presentation of the master and fellows, or chaplains of *Attleburgh* college or chantry, who were to pay 11 marks to the Bishop, on every vacancy of the college, in full for the tax of the first fruits of the rectory, and so the vicarage was not taxed at all, and paid no tenths nor first fruits.

1418, 14 *Oct. Simon Scherreve* of *Sculton*, priest, fellow of *Attleburgh* college, was instituted at the resignation of *John Rykedon*, master of the college, at his and the rest of the fellows presentation.

1453, 6 *April*, *Walter Howard*, on *Shereve's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1470, 22 *April*, *John Hasby*. In

1475, 12 *Jan.* He sued the master and fellows, because the vicarage was worth no more than 9 marks a year, and made them augment it for ever with four marks *per annum*, payable at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*, out of their great tithes.

1482, 3 *February*, *John Palmer*, on *Hasby's* resignation. *Ditto.*

William Cherlys. Ditto.

1494, 23 *July*, *Tho. Sherman*, on *Cherlys's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1504, 17 *Jan. Tho. Holme*, chaplain of *Attleburgh* chantry, on *Sherman's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1508, 6 *Octob. John Hardyng*. Lapse.

1561, 1 *Aug. John Holden*, priest, by lapse. In

1590, 3 *May*, He was re-instituted for confirmation, at the QUEEN's presentation, by lapse.

1601, 20 *Octob. Henry Womock*, A. M. on *Holden's* death. ROB. RADCLIFF, Earl of *Sussex*, united to *Fersfield*.

1628, 7 *Nov. Nathaniel Scot*, A. M. on *Womock's* death.

1631, 24 *Nov. Samuel Harding*, on *Scott's* resignation. EDWARD Earl of *Sussex*.

1639, 16 *Sept. John Tireman*, S. T. B. on *Harding's* death. *Ditto.*

1641, 21 *Dec. John Bateman*, A.M. on *Tiremun's* cession. JAMES LLOYD, Gent.

Abraham Turner.

1674, 29 *Jan. Tho. Lynford*, A. M. on *Turner's* death. THO. COCKAYNE of *Sunning* in *Berks*, Gent.

1676, 5 *March, Nicholas Clegat*, A. M. on *Lynford's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1684, 15 *July, Will. Kimin*, A. M. on *Clegat's* cession, united to *Besthorp. Ditto.*

James Bedingfield, alias *Grey.*

1717, 10 *March*, The Rev. Mr. *John Cater*, on *Grey's* resignation, who is now [1737] vicar, patron, and impropriator, and holds it united to the rectory of *Little Elingham.* He was presented by ANTHONY CATER, Gent.

THE RECTORY MANOR

Always belonged to the rectors, for in the Conqueror's survey it appears that there were then divers lands and services belonging to the church; but at the appropriation in 1402, it was taken from it, and settled as part of the rectory on the college, and went with the rectory, and advowson of the vicarage, at the Dissolution, to the Earl of *Sussex*, in whose family it continued till after 1639, as the institutions shews us. In 1641, *James Lloyd*, Gent. and *Abraham Turner*, presented. It after belonged to *Tho. Cockayne* of *Sunning*, and is now owned, with the impropriation and advowson, by the Rev. Mr. *John Cater*, the present incumbent; the customs being the same as *Berryhall* manor.

This town paid 4*l.* to the tenths, and is assessed at 733*l.* In 1603, it had 360 communicants, and now there are about 400 inhabitants. It is a vicarage endowed and augmented, in *Rockland* deanery and *Norfolk* archdeaconry. The Prior of *Wymondham's* temporalities in this town were taxed at 6*s.* 8*d.* and the Prior of *Bokenham's* at 11*s.* 9*d.* In 1382, *Thomas de Flitcham* and others aliened to the Prior of *Flitcham* 1 messuage, 4 tofts, 133 acres of land, and 45*s.* rent in *Flitcham, Appilton, Hillington, Depham, Morle, Atleburgh, Wicklewood*, and *Great Ellingham.* The honour of *Clare*, extended hither, for in 1564, *Thomas*, son and heir of *Roger Greene*, clothier, held the pasture lands called *Ischall's* of the Queen, as of her honour of *Clare*, by knight's service.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *James* the Apostle,[9] who had a *Gild* also kept to his honour on the dedication day, and there was another kept on St. *Peter's* day, to his honour, in the south chapel, which is dedicated to him; the north isle chapel is called *Mortimer's* chapel, and was made at the expense of that family, as appears by their arms scattered about it.

The nave, two isles, and the chapels at their east ends, with the chancel, are leaded, the porch tiled, the tower is square, hath a spire on it, and five bells in it.

[9] Regr. Gelour.

In 1498, *Thomas Spelman* was buried in the chancel; his mother was buried at *Stow-Bedon*, and his father at *Narburgh*, as his will tells us. In 1505, his son and heir was buried here, over whom, at the upper end of the church, lies a stone which had a brass plate thus inscribed,[1]

Orate pro Anima Henrici Spelman Armigeri, filii, et heredis Thome Spelman Armigeri, qui obiit primo die Mensis Martii Anno Domini, M.cccccccv. cuius anime propicietur Deus Amen.[2]

On the upper part of the stone were the arms of SPELMAN, impaling MORTIMER, and SPELMAN quartering MANNING.

In 1509, *Adam Cowper* of *Moche Elingham* was buried here, in whose will is this clause, "I geff onto the church of *Elyngham* afore-"seyd, iii. acres and a rode of fre lond, lying in a felde, called *West* "*felde*, at *Hesyllmere-Bush*."[3]

Anthony Gurnay of *Great Elingham*, Esq. was buried in this church in 1557.[4]

There are two black marbles in the chancel, thus inscribed,

MEMENTO MORI.

Here lyeth the Body of ELIZABETH, the Wife of CHARLES POTTS, Citizen, and Merchant Tayler of London, who departed this Life the 2d of Sept. A° Dni. 1706, at Kensington, in Com: Midd: aged 21 Years.

Not Youth, nor Beauty, Wealth, Descent, or Lands,
Can charm pale Death, or stay his cruel hands.

Jacet PHILLIPUS POTTS, hoc sub Marmore
Domini ROGERI Baronetti e Filijs,
Amice Lector, parce (sis) Lachrymis tuis,
Morique discas, quem legis, Quondam fuit,
Rarum beatæ Exemplar Innocentiæ,
Virtute præstans, candidisque Moribus,
Facilis Amicus, et (quod Instar omnium)
Pietate clarus, in Parentes et Deum,
Sed in Juventa languidus Morbo gravi,
Valedixit Orbi huic lubrico, et plenus Fide
Tenace, lætus suaviterque obdormijt,
Anno Ætatis 27,
1698.

There is a stone in the chancel disrobed of the effigies of a woman, and the arms of *Willoughby* and *Coniers*, and *Coniers* quartering *Fitz-Ralph*, and this inscription,

Orate pro Anima Anne nuper Uxoris Richardi Willughby[5] Armigeri, Unius Filiarum & Heredum Thome Conyers Armigeri, que obiit xxii° die Octobris A Dni: 1499.

[1] Weaver, fol. 820.
[2] Regr. Sayne.
[3] Regr. Spyltimer, fol. 170.
[4] Regr. Jagges, fol. 58.
[5] He was her second husband, and Thomas Spelman was her first, whose heirs inherited.

There are divers arms in the windows, and upon the seats and screens, in the church and chancel.

FITZ-RAUF, *gul.* three chevrons *or*, on each as many de-lises. *sab.*

MANNING, *az.* and *gul.* quarterly, over all a cross patonce, between three trefoils slipped *or*.

WILLOUGHBY, *gul.* a cross moline voided *arg.*

MORTIMER of *Attleburgh.*

SPELMAN, CONIERS, KERDESTON, MONTCHENSY, SWATHYNG, HETHERSET, FELBRIGGE, PLANTAGINET, BUTLER, and BASSINGBOURN.

BUNDEVILE, *or* and *az.* quarterly, indented per fess, a bendlet *gul.*

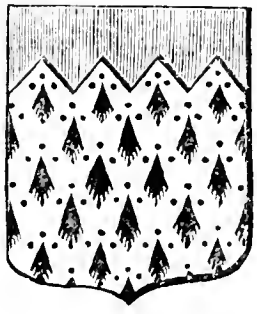
EDWARD the Confessor, *az.* a cross patonce, between four martlets *or*.

Sab. three lions rampant *arg.* langued *or*.

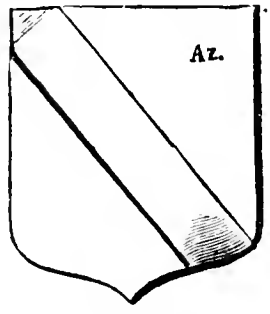
Cheqny *or* and *gul.* a fess *arg.*

And the following arms, and emblem of St. *James, viz.* the pilgrim's staff and ring, his bag, pouch, and escalop shells, which were the badges of the pilgrims, that frequently travelled to *Compostella*, where St. *James* lies buried.[6]

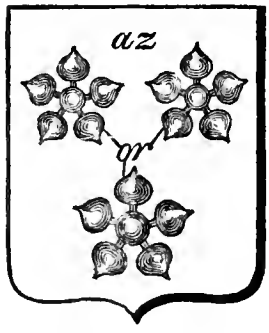
BROME.



ELYNGHAM.[7]



BARDOLPH.

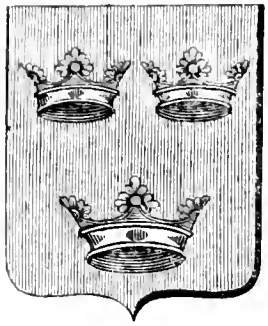


VERDON.

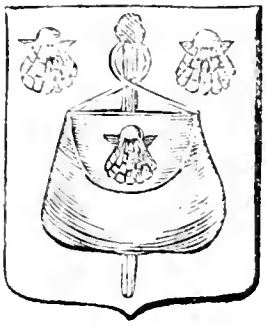
[6] Aurea Legenda, London, 1503, fol. 118.

[7] John de Elyngham was one of the four bailiffs of Norwich in 1354.

ELY BISHOPRICK.



EMBLEM OF ST. JAMES.



BESTHORP.

THIS village is called in *Domesday*, *Besethorp*, and *Baconsthorp*, and now *Besthorp*, or the *Best Village*, from the goodness of its soil, and plenty of wood, as *Spelman* in his *Icenia* observes; it was a rectory appendant to the two manors in this town, and each of them had a turn in its advowson; that which belonged to *Plasset's* manor was given by *William* Earl of *Arundel*, the second of that name, to the monks of *Wimondham*,[8] and the other, which belonged to *Robert de Bautvent's* manor,[9] was by him at that time released, to the same monks; and afterwards *Robert*, son and heir of *Robert de Tateshale*, and *Hugh*, son and heir of Sir *Robert de Bavent* of *Besthorp*, confirmed their ancestor's gifts, *Simon de Wanton* Bishop of *Norwich*, consented to the appropriation, and it was appropriated accordingly, before the year 1266,[1] for then that Bishop died; but in or after the year 1262, because *John de Alveschirche*, the Bishop's Official was witness to it; the prior and convent were to be patrons of the vicarage;[2] the vicars were to have the house and lands belonging to the rectory, and all other profits, and the whole tithes, except those of 638 acres, and one rood,[3] all which lands are specified in the appropriation, and the tithes valued at 15 marks *per annum*, at least; but the vicars are to pay the synodals and procurations;

[8] Regr. Wymondham, in Bib. Cot. fo. 32. b. 40.

[9] Robert Bavent's original deed, with the assent of Picot, his first-born, lies in the bag of divers dioceses in Norwich box, in the court of the receipt of the Exchequer.

[1] The endowment of the vicarage is to be found in a MSS. in the library at Canterbury, quoted by Mr. Batley in his collections.

[2] Regr. Wymondham, fol. 94, 95, 96.

[3] The Prior of Wymondham owned 95 acres and an half, of these lands, of the gift of the Earls of Arundel and others, and the nuns of Marham 3 acres, Will. Plassys 30, and Rob. Mortimer and others the rest.

and afterwards, in *Edward* the First's time, it is thus entered in *Norwich Domesday*, "the Prior of *Wymundham* holds the church of "*Besthorp*, appropriated to his convent, but the vicar hath the par-"sonage-house, and 28 acres of glebe, and receives the moiety of the "tithes, and the Prior the other moiety; *William* Earl of *Arundel*, son "of *William and Alice*, gave it to the Prior in King *Henry* the Se-"cond's time, in order that it might be appropriated, and its advowson "continued in the convent, till *Simon* Bishop of *Norwich* appropriated "it, reserving the patronage of the vicarage to the Prior, the institu-"tion to the Bishop, and the episcopal and archidiaconal dues to be "paid by the vicar." At the Dissolution the impropriation and advowson came to the Crown, and there continued till Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 18th year of her reign, granted the portions of tithes to *Richard Brokelsby*, to be held at 26*s*. 8*d*. yearly rent; and in the 29th year of her reign, she granted to *Edward Heron*, Esq. and *John Nicholas*, Gent. all tithes whatsoever in *Besthorp*, and lands which lately belonged to *Wymondham* convent, and were concealed and unjustly detained from the Crown; and in the 30th year of her reign, the advowson of the vicarge and impropriation was granted to the *Cleres*, and was joined to the manors before 1602, by the *Drurys*, with which they now continue.

VICARS.

1262, *Roger de Cantelupe* was rector, at whose death the first vicar was instituted.

1303, 13 kal. *May*, *Thomas*, sirnamed *Raven*, of *Wymondham*, priest. The Prior and convent of *Wymundham*.

1332, 4 non. *Jan. Tho. Rykeward*, of *Wymundham*, priest.

1349, 20 *July*, *Tho. Ryngedale*, priest.

1375, 23 *Dec.* Mr. *John Mote*, deacon.

1384, *Mote* changed with *Barth. de Wendover*, for *Shakerstone* rectory in *Lincoln* diocese.

1384, *Wendover* changed with *Tho. Killingworth*.

1388, 15 *Sept. Will. Walkelyn*, priest, on *Killingworth's* resignation.

1394 23 *Nov. John Pogge de Hedirsete*, priest.

Richard Snowe.

1408, 12 *Aug. John Smyth*, priest on *Snowe's* resignation.

1410, 2 *May*, *John Peers*, vicar; he resigned to *Simon Mafrey* of *Banham* priest, in exchange for *Wykham* in *London* diocese in the patronage and jurisdiction of the Dean of St. *Paul's*.

1417, 17 *May*, *Will. Child*, priest, on *Mafrey's* resignation.

1421, 27 *March*, *Richard*, son of *Fraricus Buntyng* of *Salle*, priest.

1424, 17 *Oct. John Knynyngton*, otherwise called *atte Halle* of *Lutchurche*, priest, on *Bunting's* resignation.

1426, 18 *Dec. Tho. Clement*, alias *Deelu*, alias *Mortymer*.

1439, 3 *Oct. Tho. Browster*, priest, on *Clement*, alias *Mortymer's*, resignation.

Tho. Newton.

1445, 13 *Sept. Oliver Whetenhale*, alias *Warner*, on *Newton's* death.

1469, 8 *July*, *John Cralle*, licenciate in the decrees.

* Rices Survey, p. 34.

1489, *Richard Stokesey.*
1494, 20 *Aug. John Baldwin.* Lapse.
1496, 20 *July, John Forster,* priest.
William Stanwey.
1511, 5 *Oct. John King,* chaplain, on *Stanwey's* resignation.

1528, 13 *March,* Sir *Thomas Downyng,* chaplain, was instituted at *Horne,* in the Bishop's palace there, on the resignation of *John King,* (who had a pension of four marks a year assigned him during life,) at the Prior's presentation, and was the last presented by the monastery. In 1555, 4 *June,* he was instituted to the vicarage of *Lowestoft,* (or *Laystoft,*) on the resignation of *John Blomvyle,* at the presentation of THOMAS GODSALVE, senior, Esq. by grant of the turn from the Bishop of *Norwich,* and it was the same day united to *Besthorp,* during his life, because of the smallness of the livings. This is one of the first unions that I meet with, that assign any reason for the Bishop's uniting them. This Sir *Thomas* built the vicarage-house at *Besthorp;* over the parlour chimney-piece is this,

All you that sitt by thys fire warmyng,
Pray for the Sowle of Sir Thon Downyng.

He died in

1559, and on *July* 30, *Christopher Smethe,* priest, was instituted, on the QUEEN's presentation; buried 15 *Dec.* 1575.

1575, 26 *Febr. George Copping. Ditto.* He was buried here 13 *Dec.* 1629.

1628, 24 *Oct. John Burrell,* clerk, on *Dobson's* death. PHILIP HARBORD; united to *Great Elingham.*

1629, *George Clerk,* vicar.

1630, *Daniel Donne.*

1646, 22 *May, Elisha Agas,*[5] A. M. on *Donne's* death. Lady MARY DRURY.

1679, 11 *March, Samuel Dobson,* A. M. on *Agas's* death. PHILIP HARBORD, Esq.

1683, 12 *Oct. Will. Kimin,* A. M. buried 12 *Nov.* 1715. *Ditto.*

1716, 2 *June, Isaac Sayer,* on *Kimin's* death. ELIZ. SHAW, widow, united to *Crownthorp.*

1716, 14 *Febr.* The Rev. Mr. *Philip Carver,* on the resignation of *Isaac Sayer,* was presented by ELIZ. SHAW, widow, and now [1737] holds it united to *Tibenham.*

The temporalities of the Prior of *Bukenham* in this town were taxed at 3*s.* 1*d.* being lands given by the lords of *Bukenham* castle to the priory. The lands belonging to the nuns at *Marham* were granted at the Dissolution to Sir *Nicholas Hare,* Knt. and *Rob. Hare.*

The Prior of *Norwich* had an annual rent of 12*d.* paid from a meadow in *Besthorp,* which was given by *Stephen Mengy* of *Besthorp.* The spirituals, or great tithes, belonging to the Prior of *Wymondham,* were taxed at 10 marks, and the temporalities belonging to that monastery, at 14*s.* 4*d.* There was a manor belonging to the rectory before the appropriation, after which it went with it, and so came

[5] He was born at Carlton-Rode, and was after of Caius Coll. ordained deacon Dec. 1642, by Bishop Hall.

joined to the other manors. In 1285, the Prior had free-warren in his demeans in *Besthorp*; in 1288, it was returned, that the Prior held the twentieth part of a fee in *Besthorp*, of *Montchensie's* barony, which was heretofore *Aymer de Valence* Earl of *Pembrook's*, and this he joined to the Rectory manor.

Ebraud de Melnes gave to God and his church of St. *Mary* at *Thetford*, two parts of the tithes of his demeans in *Melnes*, or *Melles*, and *Besthorp*, for which the Prior of the monks of the said church was taxed at 15*s*.[6]

The vicarage was valued in the King's Books, at 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. *ob*. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 48*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*. it is discharged of first fruits and tenths. In 1603, return was made, that it was in *Rockland* deanery, and *Norfolk* archdeaconry, and had 180 communicants, and was late in the patronage of the Crown, but is now granted to *Anthony Drewry*, the elder, Esq. The town paid 2*l*. 14*s*. to the tenths, and is now [1737] assessed at 1087*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*.

The Church is dedicated to all the *Saints*, and the north chapel to the Annunciation of the *Holy Virgin*, and had two *gilds* kept in it, of the same dedications.[7] Against the north wall of the chancel is a most curious monument of black and white marble, thus inscribed,

Arms, *Drury* and *Cokain* impaled.

Here lyeth the Body of Sir WILLIAM DRURY, Knight, Eldest Son of Sir Anthony Drury, Knt. late one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace, and Quorum, and one of the Deputy Lieutenants of this County, who after the Death of his Father, succeeded him, both in the Commission of the Lieutenancy, and of the Peace for this County; he married Mary Eldest Daughter of William Cokain of London, Esq. by whom he had Issue, 2 sonns William, and Anthony, and 3 Daughters, Bridgett, Jane, and Anne; he departed this Life at London upon the 8th Day of Nov: in the Year of our Lord, 1639, & in the 42d Year of his Age, and was shortly after solemnly interr'd in this chancell, to whose dear and lasting Memory, the said Mary his sorrowing and surviving Lady, hath erected and dedicated this Monument.

On the north side of the chancel,

Sculptura perennius esto.

CAROLUS HARBORD Eques Auratus, Caroli Primi et Secundi, Regum Angliæ, Supervisor Generalis, Pater (ex Maria Uxore prudentissima) quatuor filiorum *sc*. Philippi et Willielmi Harbord, Armigerorum Caroli Harbord Equitis etiam aurati, (qui cum prædilecto suo prænobili Comite de Sandwich, in Navali Conflictu acerrimo contra Batavos, Anno 1672, magnanimiter occubuit) & Johannis Harbord Armig. & trium filiarum *sc*. Annæ, Hester, & Catharinæ.

[6] Regr. Metyngham, inter Coll. P. L. N. fol. 106.

[7] Regr. Aleyn, fol. 10.

Ætatis 84, An° 1679, expiravit.
Hæc ante obitum scripsit.
Favente Deo vivo, et mori spero,
Verus Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Filius,
Subditus Regis fidelis,
et Servus Regni Veteranus,
Fidus Amicus, Pater liberalis,
Nulli, nisi malis Adversarius,
Justitiæ, Commiserationis, et Humilitatis,
Studiosus Amator,
Attamen minutissimarum Miserecordiarum,
Dei indignissimus.

Lay me in my Bed of Earth,
Whence my Body had it's Birth,
There to rest untill it rise,
To live again my Saviour's prize,
The least of all in Paradise.

The following inscription is over the door of a vault, on the south side of the chancel, which was built for the interment of *Robert Nedham*, Viscount *Kilmurrey*, in which the *Harbords* and *Shaws* have been since interred. Arms are, *Nedham's* achievement supported by two roe-bucks, with this motto, NUNC AUT NUNQUAM. On each side, *Drury* and *Cokain* impaled; underneath are the arms of *Harbord*, whose hatchment impales, *arg.* on a pale *gul.* three saltires of the field.

Memoriæ
Prænobilis Domini
ROBERTI NEDHAM,
Vicecomitis de Kilmorrai,
Carolo Vicecomite (in utrumque Carolum Britanniarum Monarchas
Temporibus Monarchomachis, fidelissimo) ac Brigetta Vice-
comitissa superstite, Gulielmi Drury Equitis aurati
& Dominæ Mariæ filia
Prognati:
Eximia tam Virtute, quam Eruditione, Nobilitatem
Geminantis:
Proceritate, Venustate, Pulchritudine,
Ostenti:
Amoris publice ferreo Sæculo,
Magnetis:
Ingenio præcoci maturæ Vitæ Spem
Frustrantis:
Anno Dom. MDCLXVIII° Ætatis xiii° Maij xxix°
Sole, Comite, et exemplo, ut alibi luceret,
Occidentis:
Anastasin Paschatis diem, qui Anno hujus
Obitus conscio defuit, æternitate pensaturam
Præstolantis:
Hoc Monumentum dicavit Avia
Quotidie Visitatura.
Dum jacet Hic Tumulo, manet Hæc, tumulata Dolore

On a black marble,

A Wife, a Friend, a Mother's Dust,
Lyes here, that was both wise and just;
Whose Soul to Heaven was flown before,
Wing'd with the Prayers of the Poor.
Whose Sighs and Tears, do prove this Age,
Hath few such Ladys on her Stage.

Pronobilis Familiæ Baronis Van Alst. in Com:
Flandriæ D. Maria, Ux: Caroli Harbord, Equit:
Aurat: Optima Mater, & Nutrix
Phil: & Guliel. Harbord, Armig:
Caroli Harbord Equit: Aurat:
Johannis Harbord, Gen:
Annæ
Hesteræ &
Catherinæ,
Pie vixit & Obijt apud Besthorp,
5 Sept: 1666:
Anno Ætatis suæ 64.

Samuel Dobson, A. M. Vicar of this Church died 26 *April*, 1681, aged 35 years.

From the Register: 1589, *Will. Harbourne*, Esq. and *Eliz. Drury*, married 16 *Sept.* 1596, Mr. *John Buxton* was buried *May* 15, and taken up again the 3d of *June*, and buried at *Tibenham*. 1599, Mr. *Will. Plesaunce* and *Amy Drury*, 29 *June*. 1606, *Henry Rokewode* of *Weston* in *Norfolk*, Gent. and Mrs. *Susan Drury*, 5 *Jan.* 1609, *John Burman*, doctor of the civil law, and *Dorothy Drury*, 20 *Dec.* 1624, Mr. *Humphry Rant*, and Mrs. *Anne Drury*, 3 *Aug.* 1625, *Arthur Branthwayt*, Esq. and Mrs. *Bridget Drury*, 20 *Feb.* 1626, *Henry*, son of *Isaac Bentley*, clerk, bapt. 7 *Feb.* 1627, *Anth. Branthwayt*, Gent. buried. 1632, *Will. Rivet* of *Bildeston* in *Suffolk*, Esq. widower, and *Eliz. Drury*, 3 *June*. 1647, *Mary*, daughter of *Francis Vernon*, Esq. and *Eleanor* his wife, bapt. 7 *March*. 1679, Sir *Charles Harbord* of *Stanninghall*, Knt. buried 11 *June*. 1682, *Henry*, son of Colonel *Philip Harbord*, buried 6 *May*. 1697, *Harbord*, son of *Charles Shaw*, Esq. buried 16 *Sept.* 1700, 10 *Aug. Charles*, son of *Charles Shaw*, Esq. baptized. 1703, *Anne Shaw* their daughter buried. 1703, *Charles Nedham*, Esq. buried 16 *Aug.* and *Susan* his daughter *July* 31.

The following arms were to be seen in the windows of this church, but now some of them are lost.

Bush, *arg.* on a chevron *az.* three crescents of the field.
Pratt, *arg.* on a chevron *sab.* three mascles *or*, between three ogresses, thereon two martlets, and a trefoil slipped *arg.*
Ormond, *or*, a chief indented *az.*
Clifton. Earl of *Arundel*.
Mowbray, Fitz-Walter, Clare.

Arg. three pallets *gul.* ELY bishoprick, and MORTIMER, which now remains in the chapel of the annunciation, which belongs to *Plassing-Hall* manor, and is on the north side, and *Drury's* chapel is on the south, in which DRURY impales KEMP. The steeple is square and hath five bells.

This town was held by *Chetelbern*, of the castle of *Bukenham* in the Confessor's time, and was divided in the Conqueror's; but the *Soke* of the whole still belonged to that castle, as a member of *Shropham* hundred, the lord of which is paramount, and hath the *leet* and all superiour jurisdiction at this time. Half of this town and part of *Attleburgh*, belonged to *Roger Bigot*,[8] who held it of the castle, to which it was afterwards rejoined, by the marriage of *Maud*, his daughter, to *William de Albany*, lord of the castle; and this part was then called *Plassey's* and afterwards *Plasset*, and *Plassing Hall* manor. The other part, in the Conqueror's days, was given to *Alan* Earl of *Richmond*, of whom *Thurstan* held it,[9] and afterwards *Robert de Bautvent*, or *Bavent*, from whom it took the name of *Bavent's Hall*.

PLASSET, OR PLASSING HALL, MANOR,

Belonging to the castle as aforesaid, passed as that did, with the coheiress of *Albany*, to Sir *Robert de Tateshale*, who, in 1286, had a charter of free-warren in his demean lands, at *Plasset* in *Besthorp* and *Attleburgh*; in 1288, he purchased three messuages, 185 acres of land, and 20*s.* yearly rent in *Besthorp*,[1] of *Peter de Thelvetham*, and added it to his manor; but in 1286, *Joice*, his widow, recovered her dower in it, against Sir *Robert*; afterwards it descended to the *Bernaks*; and in 1312, King *Edward* II. impleaded *William Bernake* for hindering him to present to two parts of the church of *Attleburgh*, who set forth his title, that that advowson belonged to his manor of *Plasset's*, &c. (as at large in *Attleburgh.*) In 1345, *John de Bernak* died seized of it, and it was found to be parcel of *Tateshale* barony, and was assigned to *Joan* his widow, as part of her dowry, whose son, *John de Bernak*, died a minor, and *William* his brother inherited; and at his death, *Maud*, his sister and sole heir, carried it to Sir *Ralph de Cromwell*, lord of *Tateshall*, her husband, from whose family it went to the *Fitz-Williams*, and *Knevets* by moieties, as heirs to *Cromwell*; and in 1516,[2] one moiety belonged to Sir *William Knevet*, and the other to *William Fitz-Williams* of *Sprotsburgh* in *Yorkshire*, Esq. as descendants from the aunts, and heirs of *Ralph*, Lord *Cromwell* of *Tateshale*; and what is remarkable, the manor was returned to be held of Sir *William Knevet* himself, as heir of *Albany*, by another deduction of his pedigree, by the yearly service of a pair

[8] Terra Rogeri Bigoti, (fol. 127.) H. Scerepham. In Besethorp i. lib. hom. i. dim. car. terre, i. vill. et vii. bor. et vi. acr. prati. semper i. car. in dnio. tunc et post. i. car. hom. modo ii. boves, silv. viii. tunc. val. x. sol. m°. xx. soca in Bucham.

[9] Terre Alani Comitis, (fol. 68.) H. Scerepham. In Baconsthorp tenet Torstinus dim. car. terre quam ten. Chetelbern lib. hom. T.R.E. semper iii. bord. et ii. acr. prati. silv. iiii. por. semper i. car. et val. x. sol. soca T.R.E. in Bucham.

[1] This was a part which had been separated from Bavent's manor.

[2] Cole's Coll. vol. iv. p. 75, et 92.

of gilt spurs, to be paid every *Midsummer* day. In 1517, *William Knevet*, a younger son of the family, held the whole manor of Sir *Tho. Knevet*, and in 1562, it belonged to *William Cocket*, by purchase from *Cressener*, and in 1596, to *Anthony Drury*, in which family all the manors in this town were afterwards united.[3] In 1497, *Maud Willoughby* was lady, but it was only a jointure: the manor assumed its name from its situation, to which it exactly answers; the *plashes*, or *splashes*, (as we now call them,) are swampy places where the water often stands, and according to this etymology, I find, that in the time of King *Edward* I. *William del Bernak* held 10*l.* rent at *Plasy's*, and about that time *Will. de Plasy*, who assumed his name from the manor, of which he was head tenant, lived as farmer on the site of it, and gave it the name of *Plassy Hall*.

BAVENT'S MANOR

Belonged to Sir *Robert de Bautvent* of *Besethorp*, in the time of King *Henry* III. who gave the moiety of the advowson of the rectory to *Wymondham* prior, as hath been observed: *Picot de Bavent* was his eldest son and heir, Sir *Tho. de Bavent* of *Besthorp* was lord after him, who divided it, by granting off that part, which *Peter de Thelvetham* sold to *Robert de Tateshale*, he was succeeded by *Peter* his son, who died in 1369, leaving it to be divided between *Eleanor* and *Cecily*, his daughters and heiresses;[4] and soon after it came to *John Warner* of *Besthorp*, Esq. who had no issue; for in the pedigree of *Henry Warner*, Esq. of *Womhill Hall* in *Mildenhall, Suffolk*, it is thus recorded: "*Anno Domini*, 1374, *Thomas Whetenhale*, a younger "son of Sir *James Whetenhale*, (of *Cheshire*,) Knt. being of great "acquaintance with one *John Warner*, Esq. (of *Besthorp*) in the "county of *Norfolk*, who had no issue of his own, nor any related to "him of the name; the said *John Warner* bequested his estate unto "the said *Thomas Whetenhale*, conditionally, that the said *Thomas* "*Whetenhale* would adopt himself, whereupon the said *Thomas Whe-*"*tenhale* came into *Norfolk*, and called himself *Warner*, who did "bear for his coat armour, *viz. Vert*, a cross ingrailed *arg.* as being "*Whetenhale's* paternal coat, and for the name of *Warner* adds the "other coat, *viz.* quarterly, first, party per bend, indented *arg.* and "*sab.*; secondly, a fleur-de-lis *or.*; third as second, fourth as first, "which hath, together with the *Whetenhales* arms, been impaled "and quartered many ages, by the *Warners* so adopted, and Sir "*Robert Warner*, and Sir *Edward Warner*, two brothers, finding "upon record, that certainly their names were anciently *Whetenhale*, "and that the cross ingrailed, &c. was their paternal coat, resolved "to continue it according to their ancient bearing." This *Thomas* left it to *Henry Whetenhale*, alias *Warner*, of *Besthorp*, who married *Cecily*, daughter of *William Spaney* or *Spain*, of the same, after whose death it came to *Robert Warner* of *Besthorp*, Esq. who married *Margaret Barton* of *Besthorp*, and died seized in 1488, leaving two sons; *Oliver Whetenhale*, alias *Warner*, their second son, was instituted vicar in 1445, and *Henry Warner*, their eldest son, married

[3] The descent of the manor may be seen at large, under Bukenham, to this time, from p. 369 to p. 380.

[4] Dug. Bar. vol. ii. fol. 644.

Mary, daughter of *John Bleverhasset* of *Southill* in *Bedfordshire*, sister and coheir of *John Bleverhasset*, her brother; she outlived him, and remarried to *William Drury* of *Besthorp*, who had the manor during her life, and before her death it was released to him and his heirs, by *Robert Warner* of *Norwich*, (from whom the *Womhill Hall* family are descended, he being father of Sir *Robert Warner* of *Mildenhall*,) and Sir *Edward Warner* of *Plumstede*, brother of the said *Robert*, and so it became united to *Plasset's* in the *Drurys*.

PAGE'S MANOR

Was part of *Plasset's*, granted off by Sir *Robert de Tateshale*, to *Henry Page* of *Besthorp*, who was to hold it of him at one fee; in 1338, he settled it by fine on *John Page* of *Besthorp*, his son, and *Margaret* his wife, who held it in 1345; and afterwards married to *Thomas Spayne*, on whom it was settled, for he held it after her death; in *Edward* the the Fourth's time it belonged to the *Dentons*, and went with *Felice*, daughter and heir of *William Denton* of *Besthorp*, to *Roger Drury* of *Hausted* in *Suffolk*, who married her; and thus this manor came to the *Drurys*.

BRETTENHAM'S, OR BRIDGEHAM'S MANOR,

Was held by the *Curzons*, or *Cursons*, of *East Carleton* and *Stanfeld*, of Sir *Robert de Tateshale*, at half a fee; and in 1292, *William de Cursoun* had it. In 1335, *Margaret*, wife of *John*, son of the said *William*, died seized, it being then held of *Shropham* hundred; and *Will. Curson* was her son and heir, who, before 1345, had parted with it to *Tho. de Hedersete*, who then held it, and sold it the same year to *Peter*, vicar of *Hocham*,[5] and *John de Brettenham*, from whom it took its present name, which in time was corrupted into *Bridgham's*. In 1401, their heirs held it of the Lady *Cromwell*: in 1408, *Ralph Campayne*, or *Chaumpanne*, and *Beatrice* his wife, sold it to *John*, son of *Reginald Maundevile*, by the name of *Curson's* manor. In 1562, *Will. Cocket* of *Besthorp*, Esq. had it, and owned it to his death in 1579, in which year he was buried in this church, *Oct.* 28, and the manor went to the *Drurys*, and became united to the rest.

There was a part granted off very early from *Bavent's* manor, which was held at half a fee, of the *Thorps*, as of *Ashwell-Thorp* manor; in 1328, *Walter de Norwich* held it of Sir *John de Thorp*; in 1329, *Edmund de Baconsthorp* held his manor in *Besthorp* at half a fee, of *Rob. de Thorp*, who had it as part of the fees of *Roger Bygod* Earl of *Norfolk*. This after came to *William Cocket*, Esq. and being joined to *Bridgham's*, went with that to the *Drurys*, who became possessed of all the manors, the impropriation, and advowson.

In 1267, *Baldwin de Melues*, or *Melles*, had those lands which *Ebrand de Melues* his ancestor had, two parts of the tithes of which he confirmed to the monks of *Thetford*, according to his ancestor's gift, but it was no manor.

The whole being thus united in the *Drurys*, it will be proper to

[5] His institution did not occur in the books, and so he is not among the Hocham vicars.

trace that branch of the family that were lords here, having spoken of the family in general under *Ridlesworth*, at p. 277.[6] *Roger Drury* of *Hausted* in *Suffolk*, had by *Felice*, or *Phillis*, daughter and heir of *William Denston* of *Besthorp* in *Norfolk*, *William Drury*, his second son, to whom he gave *Besthorp*. He married *Margaret*, daughter and sole heir of *William Briggs*, of *Whitwell* in *Norfolk*, by whom he had *William Drury* of *Besthorp*, who married *Ursula*, daughter of *Rich. Coo*, by whom he had two sons; *Charles*, who died young, and *Francis*, who succeeded his brother, but died without issue, leaving it to his nephew, *William Drury* of *Besthorp*, son of *Rob. Drury* his brother, by *Eliz. Clifford* his wife; he married for his second wife, *Dorothy*, daughter of *William Brampton* of *Letton* in *Norfolk*, who after remarried to *Will. Cocket* of *Ampton*, Esq. and left *Anthony Drury* of *Besthorp*, Esq. their son and heir, who was high sheriff of *Norfolk* in 1619, and married *Anne*, daughter of *John Garnish* of *Kenton* in *Suffolk*, for his second wife, *Anne Kemp*, his first wife, being buried here in 1571; but *Charles* and *Francis*, her two sons, dying without issue, it went, at his death in 1614, to *Anne*, his second wife, for life, who was buried here, *March* 31, 1634, by her husband; and it went to Sir *Anthony Drury* of *Besthorp*, his son and heir, who was knighted in 1603; he married *Bridget*, daughter of *John Spelman* of *Narburgh*, Esq. by whom he had a numerous issue; Sir *Anthony* was buried *Oct.* 16, 1638, and *Bridget*, his relict, the 28th of the same month, leaving Sir *William Drury* of *Besthorp* his son and heir, who married *Mary*, daughter of *William Cokayn* of *London*, skinner, and was buried here *Nov.* 15, 1639, leaving one son, *Anthony*, who was baptized *Feb.* 17, 1638, and was buried *Sept.* 15, 1640, leaving these and *Chauntecler's* manor to his two sisters, his coheiresses, *Bridget*, born *Jan.* 21, 1635, and *Anne*, baptized *July* 13, 1640, being born after her father's decease; *Bridget* first married to *Charles Nedham* Viscount *Kilmurrey*, by whom she had issue, *Robert* Lord Viscount *Kilmurrey*, who was lord of a moiety, he died in 1668, aged 13 years, and was buried here, Dame *Mary*, relict of Sir *William Drury*, his grandmother, surviving him, till *June* 1688, when she died, and was interred by him: *Anne*, the other daughter, married *Philip Harbord* of *Stanninghall* and *Besthorp*, Esq. by whom he had a son named *William*, who died young, and was buried here *Sept.* 7, 1678; and on the 12th *Jan.* following, his mother was buried by him; and on the 13th *Sept.* 1687, the said *Philip* was buried here, and his moiety descended to his three daughters, of which *Sarah*, his third daughter, died unmarried *Jan.* 31, 1689, and was buried here, leaving her part to her two sisters: *Anne*, married to *Robert Paston*, second son to *Robert*, Earl of *Yarmouth*, who sold his moiety of the moiety, to *Charles Shaw*, Esq. second son of Sir *John Shaw* of *Eltham* in *Kent*, Bart. who had married *Elizabeth*, the other sister, so that he became sole lord of the *Harbord's* moiety, and of the other also, in right of his mother, who, after the death of Viscount *Kilmurrey*, married Sir *John Shaw* aforesaid, for her second husband, so that he

[6] The pedigree of Drury of Besthorp, lib. ii. fol. 185, in the Office of Arms, is copied by Mr. Le Neve, and another pedigree is in the hands of Mrs. Shaw, besides two others that I have compared, and find some small differences from them all, by the records, and the parish register which I have followed in this account.

became sole lord. He died at *Besthorp, April* 28, 1716, and was buried there, leaving two sons and one daughter; *Elizabeth*, married to *King Gould*, Deputy Advocate of the Admiralty, who hath issue two sons, *Charles* and *Paston*: *John Shaw* of *Besthorp*, Esq. Captain in the Guards, inherited, and died without issue in 1722, and it descended to *Charles Shaw*, Esq. of *Besthorp*, his only brother, who married *Frances*, daughter of Mr. *Lightfoot* of *Hampshire*, and died lately, and is buried here, leaving *Elizabeth*, his only daughter, who is now a minor, his sole heiress.

The CUSTOM of all the manors are, that the fines are at the will of the lord, and the eldest son is heir.

There are two halls, or manor-houses in this parish, now distinguished by the names of the *Old Hall* (or *Plassing Hall*) and the *New Hall*, which is a good building, erected by the *Drurys*, as their arms on the outside shew us, and is now the seat of the *Shaws*. In the windows, &c. are the arms of *Drury*, with 1593 under them, the time, I suppose, the house was built, and

DRURY, impaling the following arms,
BRIGGS, *gul.* three bars gemelle *or*, a canton *sab.*
HETHE, *arg.* three pellets.
DENSTON, *az.* two lions passant guardant, *or*.
KEMP, SPELMAN, BRAMPTON, GARNEYS, and
Sab. three cinquefoils *arg*.

On the chimney-piece,

DRURY impales COKAIN, *arg.* three cocks *gul.* armed, and crested *sab.*

DRURY and NEDHAM, *arg.* a bend engrailed *az.* between two bucks heads caboshed *sab.*

DRURY and HARBORD, quarterly *gul.* and *az.* four lions rampant *arg.*

SHAW and HARBORD.

Sir JOHN SHAW of *Eltham* in *Kent* married in 1675 to *Bridget* Viscountess *Kilmurrey*, daughter to Sir *William Drury* of *Besthorp* in *Norfolk*, and was the 755th baronet by creation, and bare for his paternal coat, *Arg.* a chevron between three lozenges *erm.*; and for his crest, seven arrows *gul.* headed, and one feathered, *or*, one perpendicular, and three and three crossing saltire ways, all within the slit of a girdle, extended at length *az.* buckle and clasp *or*.[7]

[7] From a MSS. book of achievements, fol. 110, collected by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, rector of Bunwell.

ATLEBURGH.

THIS place without doubt hath been very famous in early times, as all authors, that speak of it, unanimously agree. If we may believe *John Brame*, a monk of *Thetford*, whose history is extant in *Bennet* College Library at *Cambridge*,[8] it was some time not only a city, but the metropolis of all *Norfolk*, founded by *Atlinge*, then King of that province, in order to oppose *Rond*, King of *Theodford*, and by him fortified with a ditch, wall, four gates, and four towers; and from this *Atlinge* he would have it called *Atlinge's Burgh*, or *Atleburgh*; but as to that part, of its towers and gates, I cannot be persuaded to credit it, there being no appearance or remains of any such walls, gates, or towers, as he speaks of, in this town, some parts of which, in all likelihood, would have remained, as well as those of other buildings, far older than these, it being unlikely that in the *Danish* incursions they could have time or materials to rear them up. Mr. *Le Neve* imagines that it was called *Ethelingburgh*, because it might belong in the time of the *Saxons* to some eminent nobleman of that name, who was nearly related to the *Saxon* kings, and had his residence here, being induced to think thus, because this part belonged to the Crown till the Conqueror's time. But neither of these etymologies seem right, and therefore, if I may have liberty of conjecture, I think the present name shews its signification, which, it will be proper to observe, hath suffered but little change from the time of the Confessor to this day, *Atleburc*, *Burg*, or *Burgh*, is the same, and it being certain that the termination *burgh*, or *borough* (as we now pronounce it) always signifies a castle, fort, or such like, as the learned *Spelman* in his *Icenia* justly observes,[9] we may conclude that it was called *At-le-Burgh*, or the town at the burgh, or burgh-town, from its being situated by an ancient burgh or fortification, and from its being larger, and of more repute at that time, than its neighbours. That this burgh was a fortification of hills only, is plain, because there are no other remains, and therefore most likely was made at the time when the *Danes* ravaged this part of the country, and so far the old monk may be right; that when they got possession of *Thetford*, it is not unlikely the inhabitants of the country might assemble and fortify themselves here in opposition to their enemies, who had done the same there; and indeed I take it, that this burgh was the head of the hundred, till the neighbouring castle of *Bukenham* was built, after the removal of the chief of the inhabitants from it, to the present situation of the town, which is far better than its old one at the Burgh. And as a further confirmation, the Burgh is not only now called *Burgh*, or *Burrough-Street*, but in *Domesday*, THAT

[8] Marked, I. x.

[9] Icenia, fol. 158: the account in the Atlas, fo. 350, is taken from this, which is properly inserted in Gibson's additional notes to Cambden, fo. 597, from whence they copied it.

is called *Attelburc*, and the present town is called the *Other Atleburc*, and that the first castle at *Bukenham* had its rise upon the dereliction of this burgh is likely, because the whole of this *Atleburgh*, at first, was not a manor held of the castle, but an actual part of the Castle manor, called the part at the *Plashes*, afterwards *Plassets*, and had two parts, or the whole of the advowson, belonging to *Plasset's* part, appendant to it, that is, one half to the part of *Plasset's* manor, which contained great part of *Besthorp*, and the other part as belonging to this, the other part, or third part, belonging to the manor of the other *Atleburgh*, where the church was built. It seems the removal at first might be occasioned by the lowness and moistness of the situation, and if so, the aforesaid monk, in his translation, might only mistake the name of the place, for a person, *viz. At-Ling-Burgh*, or the *burgh* at the (ing) or *watery place*, (or *At Le Plats* or *Plashes*, as it was called by the *Normans*,) for *Atling's Burgh*, or the *Burgh* of *Atling*; for he tells us, his history is only copied from two ancient books of the same sort, one of which was in old *French*, and the other in *English*, both of which he compared, and made his Latin translation by; and indeed to do him justice, though I am sensible the accounts of things in it do seem at first entire fables, yet upon examination several of them, if not all, are in some measure true, and the histories of the many battles in this part of the country, and especially in *Giltcross*, *Grimshoe*, this, and the adjacent hundreds, might be the excursions of the *Danes*, from their great rendezvous at *Thetford*, recorded by some body near hand at that time, and so preserved in the neighbourhood, and afterwards given to that monastery; and indeed the many *tumuli* in these hundreds shew us, that there were such excursions; and it is plain, that this history could not be of such light esteem, as we think it, because then, the *Normans*, after the Conquest, would not have thought it worth their while to have translated it into their language; and though we meet with the names of many *kings*, as they are called, which were never heard of but in this book, I look upon it that there might be such persons, who were heads and leaders of those bands, and as such called *kings* of those places, where these *burghs* or chief rendezvouses were, and that, because their names are pure *Saxon* or *Danish*; and what induces me to think that the monk was not the inventor of these accounts, (as some would intimate,) is, because in the same book, where he descends so low, as to treat of the affairs of his own monastery, just before, and in his own time, he is a faithful historian, and is so far from giving us any fables of his own invention, that he tells us, whenever he adds any thing of the *legend* sort, where he had what he recites, so that I must own I am apt to think he had two copies of the history, as he asserts, and that there is more of reality in it, than at first sight we may imagine; for I find, agreeable to the assertion of its being an ancient city, that "in the year 841, *Edmund*, son of *Alkmund*, King of *Saxony*, was born at *Noremburg* in *Saxony* of Queen *Siwara*, and soon after it happened that *Offa*, King of the *East-Angles*, who had no heir, passed through *Saxony* in his journey to the *Holy Land*, where he went in pilgrimage, to beseech God to give him an heir, and calling upon his cousin *Alkmund*, he adopted *Edmund* his son, his heir, and then hastened to *Jerusalem*, where having performed his vows, he returned, but in his return, at a

" place called St. *George's Arm*, he was taken violently ill, upon " which, he immediately sent for his council, appointed *Edmund* his " successour, and sent him his ring, which he received from the " Bishop, when he was made King of the *East-Angles*; after he was " dead, the *Angles* went to the King of *Saxony*, and demanded " *Edmund* his son, and received him, as *Offa's* successour, and " hastening home, they landed at *Hunstanton*, from whence they " carried him to the ancient city called *Attleburgh*, where he lived a " whole year, yielding himself up chiefly to devotion, here he per- " fected what he had begun in *Saxony*, namely, to repeat all the " *Psalms* without a book, and at the year's end, he went to *Suffolk*, " &c."[1] From whence it appears, that it was certainly then a place of great repute, and might be afterwards refortified, upon the *Danes* coming to these parts; it is plain, that the hills of the fortification or *burgh* were very remarkable in *Henry* the Second's time, for then the family that dwelt within them took their sirname from them; *William de Fossato de Attleburc*[2] lived at that time, and in 1285, *William*, son of *William de Fossato* lived there, who with his descendants, are called in old English, " *atte the Dyke*," (now *Dikes*, or *Dir*,) and all these things, being duly weighed and compared, I could not omit them, knowing how much the account of *Attleburgh* hath invalidated the rest of his history. And thus, having given you my thoughts of the original of this place, I shall proceed to treat of the several manors, &c. which have been, or now are, in this town.

PLASSET, OR PLASSING HALL MANOR,

Belonged to *Toradre*, a *Dane*, in the Confessor's time,[3] and another part to *Turkill*, one of that nation also; which shews us that the *Danes* had got possession of this place, and that its decay was owing to their seizing it. After *Toradre's* expulsion, or death, it belonged to the castle, and continued in the Crown till the Conqueror gave it to *Roger Fitz-Renard*, at whose death it was rejoined to the castle, to which it had belonged, almost ever since its foundation, which in all appearance was owing to the *Danes* forcing them hence; upon which, the castle was first erected, in order to oppose them, and accordingly, when they were forced to quit possession, the whole was seized, and added to the castle, with which it was given to *William de Albany*,[4] and descended with the coheiress of that family[5] to Sir *Robert de Tateshale*, and from him to the *Bernaks*, as *Plassets*[6] in *Besthorp* did, which was a part of this manor, to which one third

[1] From the abbreviation of the life of King Edmund, in Register Curteys, fo. 202.

[2] In 1198, Ralf, son of Peter, sold land in Atleburgh to William de Fossato de Atleburgh. Fin. 10 R. 1. N° 247.

[3] Terre Rogerij filij Renardi. (fo. 281.) H. de Screpham. Atleburc tenuit Toradre T.R.E. ii. car. et iii. acr. semper vi. vill. et v. bor. tunc. i. ser. modo iii. xxiii. acr. prati semper i. car. in dnio. et ii. car. homin. silva. lx. porc. et due part. mol. dim. piscar. tunc ii. nunc. m° i. semper i. vas. apum. tunc vi. porc. m° v. et viii. oves et xxi. soc. lxxx. ac. terre et xii. ac. prati. silva viii. porc. tunc et post ii. car. modo iii. tunc et post valuit xl. sol. modo lx.

[4] See Old Bukenham, p. 369.

[5] See Besthorp, p. 496.

[6] The part in Besthorp and the advowson was held by Maud, daughter of Adam, who presented in Richard the First's time, and by Isolda de Ardernne, who presented in King John's time; but they had it only for life.

part of the advowson belonged, and another third part to this, so that there were two third parts belonging to *Plassets*, this and *Besthorp* being reputed as one manor; for in 1312, King *Edward* II.[7] summoned Sir *William de Bernak*, to shew cause why he hindered him presenting to two parts of the church of *Atleburgh*, which was void, and to which he ought to present, because the advowson was parcel of the inheritance of *Hugh de Albany* Earl of *Arundel*, at whose death the King seized his estate and advowsons, because he held of him in chief, and died without issue,[8] and his inheritance was divided among his four sisters, all which, (except *Cecily*,) had their several parts, in manors, lands, and advowsons, assigned to them, as the custom was; but as neither the said *Cecily*, nor her heirs, had requested the King to grant out of his hands her part of the advowsons, therefore the advowson of two parts of this church, which was not assigned to any of the other parceners, remained in the King's hands, as belonging to the part of *Robert de Montealt*, heir of the said *Cecily*: to which *William* answered, and proved that the advowson belonged, to the manor of *Plasset's*, which was assigned to *Robert de Tateshale*, who infeoffed him in the said manor; and that if it had not been so, it could not belong to the King, because *Plasset's* manor is not held of the King in chief; upon which Sir *William* recovered the advowson, and presented accordingly. In 1285, Sir *Robert de Tateshale* had view of *frankpledge*, assize of *bread* and *ale*, free-warren, gallows, and a *Thursday* market in *Atleburgh*, as belonging to *Plassinghall* in *Atleburgh* and *Besthorp*, all which were conveyed by him to Sir *William Bernak*, and his heirs, who died seized in 1338, and *Alice* his wife survived him; she infeoffed *Hugh Bernak*, clerk, in this and other manors; (as you may see at p. 374.) *Hugh* died in 1340, and it went to *John Bernak*, and from him, (as you may see at p. 496) till 1438, and then *Ralf* Lord *Cromwell*, who had two turns in the advowson, (Sir *John Clifton*, Knt. having the third, in right of *Margaret* his mother,) granted his advowson to Sir *John de Radcliff*, Knt. and *Thomas* his son, and his heirs, together with the manor of *Plasset's* in *Atleburgh*, (which was now separated from *Plasset's* in *Besthorp*,) and so it became joined to *Mortimer's* manor, with which it now remains, the third turn in the advowson of the two parts being joined before 1516.

BACONSTHORP, CROWSHALL, OR COPSY MANOR,

Belonged to *Alfredi*, an *Englishman*, at the Conquest, who held it of *Bukenham* castle,[9] to which it was after joined, by King *Henry* the First's giving it to *William de Albany*, who added it to *Plasset's* manor, with which it continued, till the said *William* infeoffed *Alured de Atleburc* in it, who was to hold this and other estates of his gift, by

[7] Plita. de Banco. Trin. Ed. 2. Rot. 88. 119.

[8] See p. 371.

[9] Terra Alfredi, fo. 289. H. Scerepham in Atleburc ii. car. terre pro man°. semper viii. vill. et xvi. acr. prati et semper ii. car. in dnio. et i. car. homin. silv. xl. porc. et xx. soc. dim. car. terre vi. acr. prati semper iii. car. et v. liberi hoies. i. car. terre et dim. et iii. bor. et xii. acr. prati semper ii. car. silv. viii. porc. semper ii. tunc. et tunc vi. animal. modo viii. tunc xx. porc. modo xxviii. tunc xx. oves modo xxxviii. semper xxvi. cap. tunc val. lx. sol. post et modo iii. lib. Soca de ill. quinque in Bucham.

the service of two knights fee; in 1251, *Jeffery Crawe* owned it, from whose family it took its name; and in 1323, it was settled on *John Oldman* for life, by *Richard de Bernham*, and *Richard de Tudenham*, with remainder to *Walter*, son of *Margaret* of *Atleburgh*;[1] in 1337, *Edmund de Baconsthorp*,[2] and *Margaret* his wife, settled this and *Welbourne* manor and advowson on themselves for life, and their heirs in tail; and in 1347, this, and *Caster* by *Norwich*, was settled on *Thomas Moyne*, and *Margaret* his wife, and their heirs; and in 1362, Sir *Thomas Moyne*, Knt. died seized of the manor of *Castre*, the manor and advowson of *Merkeshale*, the manor of *Crowshall* in *Atleburgh*, and of *Little-Taynton*, in *Gloucestershire*, leaving them to *Edmund*, his son and heir; in 1393, the manor of *Crowshall* called *Copsy* was settled by *Ralf Gedding*, on *Cecily* his wife, *Richard Caus*, *Richard de Gegh*, and *Benedict* of *Hocham*, who in the fine is called *Benedict Cosyn* of *Hocham*, being trustees; in 1397, *William March*, Knt. had it, and in 1400, *Thomas* and *John March*, sons of Sir *Will. March*, Knt. held *Crowshall*, and a tenement called *Kingeshale* in *Atleburgh*; in 1457, Sir *John Clifton*, Knt. held the manor of *Baconsthorp*, *Copsy*, or *Crowshall*, and had license to assign it in *mortmain*, if he pleased, but it seems he did not, for it fell soon after into *Mortimer's* manor; it took its name of *Baconsthorp* from its ancient lord, and is now by corruption called *Bansthorp*, which is a hamlet with a *leet* belonging to it, where the lord of the hundred who keeps it swears a constable yearly, whose power extends to this hamlet only.

CHAUNTICLER'S, COMMONLY CALLED CHANCELER'S,

In *Atleburgh*, was part of *Mortimer's* manor, granted by *William de Mortimer* to *William de Pongaunt*, who held it of him in 1296, at a quarter of a fee, and it extended into *Elyngham* and *Besthorp*; in 1359, *Thomas Chaunticler* of *Atleburgh*, and *Katherine* his wife, owned it; this *Thomas* built the north chapel or transept of the church, for in his will dated 1379, in which year he died, he ordered his body to be buried in his own chapel,[3] which he had built, adjoining to the north side of the church of *Atleburgh*, leaving *Katherine* his widow, *Thomas de Brampton*, and *Alice* his wife, (his daughter and heiress, I suppose,) executors, to whom this manor went after *Katherine*'s death; for in 1481, *Thomas de Brampton*, Esq. died, and was buried in this chapel between his two wives, *Alice* and *Joan*, the last of which died the year before him, leaving *Robert Brampton* of *Atleburgh*, Gent. his son and heir, who died in *Oct.* 1500, his will being proved *Dec.* the 2d in that year,[4] leaving his manors of *Warham* and *Fleggball* in *Winterton*, to *Anne* his wife, whom he joined in executorship with *Henry Warner*, Gent. of *Besthorp*; *William Brampton*, his brother, seems to be trusted with the care of his sons and daughters; in 1547, *William Brampton*, Esq. son, I suppose, of the said *Robert*, was lord; and in 1561, *William Brampton*, Esq. and *Elizabeth* his wife, owned the manor of *Chanceler's*, in *Atleburgh* and

[1] John Attilburgh, chaplain, was owner of an estate in St. Bartholomew's parish in Bestreet in Norwich.

[2] I take it to be the same person with Edm. Bacon, lord of Gresham manor at this time.

[3] Probat. Jul. i. 1379.

[4] Regr. Cage.

Besthorp, to the last of which it was soon after joined, and, I suppose, hath continued so ever since.

In 1619, *Robert* Earl of *Sussex* was lord of the manors of BRIDGHAM's and CORIE's in *Atleburgh*, which in 1547, belonged to *Peter Moulde* and *Thomas Pooley*, and were now united to *Mortimer's*; and this is all I meet with, in relation to those manors.

ATLEBURGH MORTIMER'S

Contained the third part of *Atleburgh*, or all the *Other Atleburc*, or the whole of that part where the present church and town stands; and accordingly a third part of the advowson always belonged to it, and continues to this day a separate institution. In the time of the Confessor, *Turkill* the *Dane* had possession of this *Atleburc*,[5] which was valued at 40*s*. but was risen to 3*l*. in the Conqueror's time, who gave it as a manor of that value, to *Roger Fitz-Renard*; the whole of both the *Atleburghs*, or of the present town, which includes both, was then about 4 miles long and 2 miles broad, and paid to the *Danegeld*, 34*d. ob.*; it came to the *Mortimer's* very early, if not in the time of the Conqueror, with whom that family came into *England*; there are two towns in *France* of this name, one in *Normandy*, the other in *Poictu*, both written *Mortimer*, but neither of them being by the *sea* side, *Monsieur de Valois* imagines them to be called *Mortimars*, and so should be rendered in Latin, *De Mortuo Marisco*, and not *De Mortuo Mari*; and indeed it might be anciently written, by abbreviation, (which was usual in those times,) *De Mortuo Mar.* which answers either to *Mari* or *Marisco*, though I think it is much the same, for I suppose that *mare* signifies not only the *sea*, but any large stagnation of waters, and that hence is derived our *English* word *mere*, *meer*, or *mare* for a large water, and thus the *Mare Mortuum*, which is a lake in *Judea*, so called because it never moves, might give name to these places, which though they were not situated by the *sea*, yet stood near some such stagnated waters or fens. Mr. *Dugdale*[6] thinks that *Robert de Mortimer* who lived in King *John's* time, was the first of the family that was concerned in *Norfolk*, and the *Atlas* (fo. 340) tells us that they are descended of the Lords *Mortimer* of *Wigmore*, both which are mistakes, for the arms of this family and those of *Wigmore* being always quite different, is a plain argument to me, that they are of a different extract, and might assume their names from different places; that this family was of *French* rise is evident from the very arms, *viz. Or, semi de fleures-de-lis, sab.* the very arms of *France* at that time, only the colours varied; and as to the other point, the first of the family that I meet with here was Sir WILLIAM DE MORTUOMARI, or MORTIMER, of *Atleburc*, Knt. whose effigies, riding full speed on horse back, with his sword drawn in one hand, and his

[5] Terre Rogerij, filij Renardi. H. de Screpham. In alio Atleburc tenuit Turchillus T. R. E. ii. carucat. terre semp. vi. villan. et v. bord. xxiii. acr. prati silv. ix. porc. semper i. car. in dnio. et ii. car. homin. et i. car. potest esse. m° dim. mol. et dim. pisc. et xvii. soc. xlviii. acr. terre vin. acr. prati silva xii. porc. semp. iii. car. tunc i. runc. semper ii. anim. tunc vi. porc. m iiii. tunc et post val. xl. sol. modo lx. Totum habet ii. leug. in longo et i. leug. in lato. Quicunque ibi teneat, et xxxiiii.*d.* et i. obulum de Gelto.

[6] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 144.

shield of arms, as before, in his other, is appendant, to an original deed of his in the *Cotton Library*, without date, by which he granted to *John de Bernham*, chaplain, son of *Henry de Estegate*, a messuage in *Estgate* in *Bernham*, which is now called *Bernham Broom*.

The next that I find here was Sir *Robert Mortimer*, Knt. who lived in the time of King *Henry* II. In *Somner's* Antiquities of *Canterbury* we read, that in 1181, in a procession at *Christ's* church in *Canterbury*, Sir *Robert Mortimer*, who was under excommunication for his contumacy, because he would not obey the law, being questioned for a wrong done to the church of *Canterbury*, in taking from the manor of *Deepham* in this county a certain parcel of land belonging to the monks, intruded himself into the company, Prior *Alan* espying him there, informed the Archbishop (who was then present) of it, and that a second time, because the Archbishop would have connived at it; but when the whole company was come into the church, Sir *Robert* with them, and *mass* begun, the Prior requires the convent to cease, who obeyed, and so the excommunicate, to his shame, was by a strong hand thrown out of the church, and then they proceeded in their devotions.[7]

He was succeeded by *William*, his son and heir, and he by

Sir *Robert*, his son and heir, who, in the year 1194, was forced to find sureties to King *Richard* the First, because he had presumed to hold a tournament[8] without royal license; but upon *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, *Jeffry de Sai*, and *William* Earl *Warren*, becoming sureties for him, the King ordered the sheriff to give him seizin of his lands again. In 1195, a fine was levied to the said Sir *Robert Mortimer* of *Atleburgh* and *John Le Strange* of five knights fees, in *Hunestantun*, (or *Hunstanton*,) *Totington*, *Ringestede* and *Snitertun*, all which *Robert* acknowledged to belong to *John* and his heirs, who gave to Sir *Robert* all his land which he had in *Totingtun*, with the appurtenances to be held of him, by homage and the service of a whole knight's fee, except a twentieth part, excepting also out of the appurtenances, the church of *Totington*, which the said *John* gave in pure alms to the church of St. *Mary* at *Caumpes* in *Suffolk*, with the consent of the said *Robert*, who was to warrant to the said *John* and his heirs four knights fees in *Hunstanton*, *Ringstede*, and *Snitterton*. This Sir *Robert*, and *William* his son, were both against King *John* in his baron's wars,[9] in the year 1205;[1] and in 1215, Sir *Robert* being then also in arms with the rebellious barons, forfeited his lands in *Lincolnshire*.[2]

In 1218,[3] Sir *William de Mortimer* held one knight's fee here, and in *Bernham*, (*Broom*,) *Little Elingham*, and *Tofts*, and half a fee in

[7] Somner's Antiq. &c. Batley's edition. p. 142.

[8] A tournament, otherwise called justing, or tilting, was a martial exercise of armed knights, encountering one another with spears or lances, a diversion in ancient times much used, but now quite laid aside; no one could hold any public tournament without royal license, at that time, for fear of any conspiracies that might be raised against the government, under that pretence.

[9] Claus. 17 Joh. M. 10.

[1] In 1204, Roger de Mortimer had 60 acres of land here.

[2] Dug. Bar. tom. i. fo. 154.

[3] Sir Robert de Mortimer was dead sometime before 1230, (I suppose about 1217,) for in that year his widow, who had been some time married to William de Stutevile, without the King's license, had pardon for so doing.

Stanford and *Bukenham, (Parva,)* and another half fee in *Scoulton*, of the Earl *Warren*; in 1250, he had a charter for free-warren in his manors of *Itleburgh*, *Bernham*, and *Scoulton*, in *Norfolk*, and *Kingston* and *Foxton*, in *Cambridgeshire*; he was succeeded by Sir *Robert de Mortimer*, his son and heir, who lived in the year 1263, when the barons rose against King *Henry* III.[4] among whom Sir *Henry Hastyngs*, who was very active against the King, came and besieged the castle of *Bukenham*, because Sir *Robert de Tateshale*, the second of that name, who was owner of it, held it, and declared openly for the King, and great part of the neighbouring country sent men and arms, and what assistance they could to him, in order to enable him to endure the siege; but among others, our Sir *Robert de Mortimer*[5] sent a servant of his called *Leonine*, to the castle during the siege, with some private information to the besieged, (as it should seem,) for the siege being raised upon it, Sir *Henry* went to Sir *Robert's* manors in this county, and burnt the houses, and wasted the stocks found upon them; whether Sir *Robert* himself was killed I do not know, but he died this very year, for in the year following

William de Mortimer, his son and heir, was in the custody of the Earl *Warren*, who now was of the King's side,[6] so that he and his goods were safe, and protected by the castle. Sir *William* being always attached, as well as his father, to the King's side, was summoned by the King to attend his service among his judges and council. In 1282, he obtained a charter for a market at *Stanford* in this county, upon *Tuesday* in every week, and a fair on *Whitson-Eve*, *Whit-Sunday*, and the morrow following; in 1285, he demanded against the Prior of *Shouldham* the advowson of *Stanford* church,[7] and set forth his pedigree, from *Robert de Mortimer*, who was seized of that advowson in *Henry* the Second's time, and presented *Richard de Grenewesvill* thereto, *viz. Robert* aforesaid had issue, *William*, his son and heir, who had *Robert*, his son and heir, who had *William*, his son and heir, who had issue *Robert*, who had issue this Sir *William* the demandant; by which record the truth of the pedigree is plainly proved, when it would have been difficult otherwise, there being so many collateral branches of this noble family, that had estates here, and in diverse parts of this county. In 1285, he had the King's letters of protection during his absence beyond sea, about the King's business, and in the same year had liberty of free-warren, assize of *bread* and *ale*, view of *frankpledge*, and *weyf*, allowed him in this manor. In 1293, King *Edward* going then into *Gascoign*, he had command to fit himself with horse and arms, (as the chief men in *England* then did,) and to attend the King at *Portsmouth*, on *Sept.* 1. to assist him against the *French*,[8] and in 1296, was summoned to parliament, among the *Barons* of the realm, in which year, being again in *France* with the Earl of *Lincoln*, to relieve *Bellagard*, at that time besieged by the Earl of *Arras*, he was taken prisoner, and carried to *Paris*, where he died, as it seems, being then called *William de Mortimer* of *Kingstone*. The book of *Woodbridge* saith, that this

[4] Holinshed, fo. 264. vol. ii.

[5] Rot. de Rebellibus, 49 H. 3. In Turri. Lond.

[6] Holinshed, vol. ii. fo. 266.

[7] Placita jurat. et assis. apud Norwic. octab. Hilar. A° 14 E. 1. Rot°. 2°. I find that Sir Will. after the recovery settled the advowson on the Prior of Shouldham.

[8] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 144.

Sir *William*, lord of the manor here, founded a chapel of the *Holy Cross*, and that he died *Tuesday, November* the 12th, 1297, and is buried in his own chapel; all which is true, though Mr. *Weaver* seems to misunderstand it;[9] for the college here, which was afterwards founded by Sir *Robert Mortimer*, his grandson, being dedicated to the *Holy Cross*, made him doubt which was the real founder, when the truth is, they were different foundations; the chapel of the *Holy Cross* founded by Sir *William* for his own interment is now standing, and is called *Mortimer's* chapel, it being the south transept or chapel, opposite to *Chanticlere's*, which is on the north side, and by reason of the officiating priests that daily served in these chapels, before the foundation of the college, this church was in the collegiate form, and had service performed in it, according to the collegiate manner. By his will, dated in 1295, it appears, that *Robert de Buuns* rector of *Scoulton*, *Jeffry Fitz-Walter*, parson of the third part of *Atleburgh*, and *Richard de Helmingham*, parson of *Bykereston*, or *Bixton*, were his executors. He held the manors of *Bernham*, *Scoulton*, and *Atleburgh* of the Earl *Warren* at 6 fees, and had a capital manor-house and 243 acres of land adjoining, a wood of 469 acres, a windmill, and 43*l.* yearly rents, besides another messuage and lands held of Sir *Robert de Tateshale*, by the payment of two sparhawks a year. He died seized of *Kingstone* in *Cambridgeshire*, *Herleveston* in *Lincolnshire*, *Atleburgh*, *Scoulton*, and *Bernham* in *Norfolk*,[1] leaving

CONSTANTINE, his son and heir, then 16 years old, whom the King seized as his ward; but in 1298, *John* Earl *Warren* sued the King for his wardship, which belonged to him, in right of the manor of *Atleburgh*, which was held of him, and was unjustly seized by the escheator, while the Earl was in the King's service in *Scotland*, who as unjustly assigned to [*Alice*] the relict of the said *William*, much more than her just dower, upon which the Earl had his ward, and took from *Alice* those lands which she enjoyed above her dower; and the same year the said *Constantine* [by the Earl his guardian] sued *Joan*, late wife of *Gilbert Peche*, for committing waste in his manor of *Kingstone*, while she had the custody of it; in 1305, he obtained a charter for a market and fair to be kept at *Kingston*; in 1307, he was one of the great men in the retinue of *John de Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, who was then with the King in *France*, at his interview and marriage with *Isabel*, daughter of *Philip* King of *France*; in 1309, he held his manors and lands in *Atleburgh*, *Elingham*, and *Bernham-Parva*, of the Earl *Warren*, at one fee; and in 1310, had a charter for a yearly fair at his manor of *Atleburgh*, and was in the *Scotch* expedition; and again in 1313 and 1314, in which years he had license to found a chantry at his manor of *Kingston*, and to make a castle of his house at *Scoulton* in *Norfolk*; in 1315, he settled *Atleburgh* on himself and *Sibil* his wife, for life, *Henry de Spectishall*, parson of *Kingston*, and *John de Bernham*, parson of *Bykereston* being trustees; in 1329, upon the death of *Thomas de Cailly*, the custody of *Bukenham* castle was committed to him; he had two wives, *Katherine* and

[9] Weaver, fol. 808, 809.

[1] He left the manor of Foxton to Maud and Cassandra, his daughters, for life, who were sued by Alice, their mother-in-law, for her dower in that manor, in 1298; but they were dead or had released it before 1310, for then Sir Constantine Mortimer, lord of it, had a grant for a fair to be held yearly at Foxton.

Sibil, who died the 9th of *Sept.* and he the 12th of *Nov.* following, in the year 1334, and were buried in *Mortimer's* chapel, leaving

Sir CONSTANTINE MORTIMER, Knt. his son and heir, who was of full age; for the year following, *viz.* 1335, he was Steward of the Household to *Elianor* Countess of *Gueldres*, [the King's sister,] and had an allowance of 22*l.* for the charges of his men and horses in that service; and in 1337,[2] he had a charter for free-warren, in all his lordships and lands in *Atleburgh*, *Besthorp*, *Scoulton*, *Elingham-Parva*, *Rocklond Tofte*, *Catestun*, *Tomeston*, *Totington*, *Stanford*, *Bukenham-Parva*, *Bekerston*, and *Corston* in *Norfolk*, *Kingston* and *Foxton* in *Cambridgeshire*, and *Herleveston* in *Lincolnshire*. In 1341, he was summoned to parliament among the barons, but never after, and was the same year in that expedition made by the King into *France*, one of the retinue to *Ralph* Lord *Stafford*, and so he was also in the expedition in the year 1344; in 1343, he released to *Joan de Willugby* Lady of *Eresby*, his right in the sixth part of the manors of *Eggefeld*, *Walcote* and *Chatgrave*, by deed dated at *Norwich*, to which the seal of his arms is appendant, with this circumscription,

SIGILLUM CONSTANTINI DE MORTIMER.

In 1349, he had the King's license to travel to *Rome*, with one valet, 2 horses, and 2 servants; in 1351, an invasion being then threatened by the *French*, he was joined in commission with *John D'Engaine*, for arraying of all men that had able bodies, and sufficient estates, in *Cambridge* and *Huntingdonshires*, for the defence of the realm; he died in 1354, and leaving no issue by *Agnes* his wife,

Sir ROB. DE MORTIMER, his brother,[3] became sole heir, both to him, and Sir *Constantine* his father; he was lord of *Great Elingham*, (see p. 483,) and had two wives; *Margery Fastolf*, his first wife, died in 1341, but *Margery*, his second wife, outlived him, and was alive in 1388. This Sir *Robert* founded the college or chantry of the *Holy Cross* in *Atleburgh*, and was buried here in 1387; he had two sons, *Constantine Mortimer*, Esq. his youngest son, was possessed of the manors of *Great Elingham*, *Bernham*, *Bekerston*, and *Corston* in *Norfolk*, and had free-warren allowed him to them all in 1405; but

Sir THO. MORTIMER, his eldest son, died before him, beyond sea, leaving issue by *Mary* his wife, who died *May* 2, 1406; she was daughter of *Nicholas Park*, Esq. own mother to the great Sir *John Fastolf* of *Caster* by *Yarmouth*, in *Norfolk*;[4] for in his will dated *Nov.* 3d, 1459, he desired his substance to be disposed of in the best

[2] In 1332, there was a John de Mortimer of Atleburgh, Knt. and Eleanor his wife, who settled the manor of Preston in Suffolk, and Steleye, on Thomas of Ipswich, vicar of Preston, and Nicholas de Hoo, chaplain; but whether it was sold to Thomas, or settled only in trust, I know not. This Sir John, I take it, was Sir Constantine's uncle, being a younger son of Sir William Mortimer, and brother to Sir Constantine, senior.

[3] There was a third brother, viz. Sir Thomas Mortimer of Atleburgh, who was dead before 1400, and died seized of a part of Atleburgh which is called a manor: and in 1403, Agnes Lady Bardolf, widow of Sir Thomas Mortimer, made her will; from him, I suppose, descended Robert Mortimer, who was one of Sir John Carbonel's feoffees in 1421, and made his will in 1465, which was proved in 1469, in which year he died.

[4] From Sir John Fastolf's will, by which I have corrected many errours in this pedigree, for all the pedigrees I ever meet with of this family contradicted one another.

manner, for the pleasure of god and his soul's health, "and also for the "releef, socour and helpe of the soules that I am most oblyged to "prey and do preye fore, and for the soules of *John Fastolf* my fadir, "dam *Mary* (the doghtir of *Nicholas Park*, squyer) my modir," &c. and it appears that she was buried in the chapel or quire belonging to the chantry of the *Holy Cross*, by Sir *Thomas Mortimer*, her last husband; for in the same will I meet with these clauses; "*Item*, "I wolle & ordeyne that be the avys[5] of myn executors beforn "named, that provision & ordenannce be mad, that the obyte and "anniversarye may be yerly kept in perpetuite with *placebo* & *dirige* "& *messe*, be note for the sowle of dam *Mary* my modir & her aunce-"terys[6] in the chirche of *Attilburgh*, and than on of the monkes or "prestys in the college be me ordenid, in the mancyon of *Castre* "forseid,[7] shal syng speeyally in perpetuite for the soule of my "modir & of alle here aunceteres & good doers; *Item*, I wole that "in sembelable-wise,[8] that a marbul ston of a convenient mesure be "ordeynid & layd [over] dam *Mary* my modir, in the chapell of the "chauntry foundid in the parissch chirche of *Atilburgh*, with an "ymage of laton,[9] accordyng to her degre, with a scripture there "abowten, of the day & yeer of here obyte, with iiii skochonys,[1] "wherof here iij husbondes, *Mortymer*, *Fastolf*, & *Farwelle*, & the "ferthe of hir aunceterys armys," by which it appears that she had three husbands; first *Farwelle*, then *Fastolf*, and lastly *Mortimer*, and had issue by the two last, if not by the first; by Sir *Thomas* she had three daughters, coheirs to Sir *Robert*, their grandfather, *viz.*

ELIZABETH MORTIMER, the eldest, who married, in her grandfather's life-time, to Sir *Ralph Bigot* of *Stockton*, and had her portion assigned her on her marriage, *viz.* part of this manor, which was now made a separate manor, *Berryhall* manor in *Elingham*,[2] *Ladies* manor in *Rockland*,[3] &c. for which reason, she had nothing more at her grandfather's death; she had three husbands; first Sir *Ralph Bigot*, Knt.[4] who died in 1406; secondly *Henry Pakenham*, and lastly *Tho. Manning*, to whom she gave all her estate;[5] he afterwards remarried to a daughter of Sir *Thomas Jenny*.

CECILY, the next daughter, first married to Sir *John de Herling*, Knt.[6] and afterwards to *John Ratcliff* of *Atleburgh*, Esq. and

MARGERY, the third daughter, married Sir *John Fitz-Ralf* of *Great-Elingham*, Knt.

And between these two, Sir *Robert Mortimer*, their grandfather, divided his estate; for he ordered the parson of *Scoulton*, *Henry de Pakenham*, senior, and his other feoffees, that they should pay 350 marks, to Sir *John Herling*, Knt. as the marriage portion of *Cecily*, his grand-daughter, whom he had married, and 300 marks to Sir

[5] Advice. [6] Ancestors.

[7] Sir John founded a college in one court of his mansion-house at Castre, and one of the priests of that college was obliged to sing daily for his mother's soul, and to keep her anniversary at Castre, the same day they did at Atleburgh.

[8] That is, likewise, or in the same manner, as he had before ordered his father's anniversary and grave-stone.

[9] Brass.

[1] Her death, with four scutcheons, &c.

[2] See p. 485.

[3] See p. 481.

[4] She had a daughter Elizabeth, by him, who married Will. Garneys of Kenton in Suffolk, whose son Ralph died without issue in 1446.

[5] See p. 481.

[6] See p. 320.

John Fitz-Ralf, Knt. as the portion of *Margery*, his grand-daughter;[7] and by his will he further desired, that all his manors, lands, and advowsons, should be conveyed by his trustees to his two sons-in-law aforesaid, on condition that each of them should pay 1000 marks to his feoffees, for them to finish *Atleburgh* college with, and endow it according to his desire; and accordingly, after his death, Sir *John Herling* and Sir *John Fitz-Ralph*, giving the feoffees security for the money, had the inheritance divided between them in 1402, and settled by fine; Sir *John de Herling*, Knt. and *Cecily* his wife, had the manors of *Stanford* and *Atleburgh*, 4*l.* rent in *Hocham*, the advowson of *Great Elingham*,[8] the moiety of the advowson[9] of the chantry at the altar of the *Holy Cross* in the church of *Atleburgh*, the manors of *Newenham* and *Foxton* in *Cambridgeshire*, all which were settled on *Cecily* and her heirs: the manors of *Scoulton*, *Totington*, and *Great Elingham*, with the advowson of the third part of *Atleburgh*, and the moiety of the advowson, of the chantry at the altar of the *Holy Cross*, in the church of *Atleburgh*, with 52 messuages, 380 acres of land, 4 of meadow, and 76*s.* rent, in *Scoulton*, *Tomeston*, *Caston*, *Rokeland-Tofts*, and *Little Elingham*, the manors of *Kingston* in *Cambridgeshire*, and *Mildenhale* in *Suffolk*, were settled on Sir *John Fitz-Ralf* for life, and *Margery* his wife, and her heirs; and thus the estate of the noble family of the *Mortimers* was divided;[1] and

In 1403, the Lady *Cecily de Herling* was found to hold this manor at one fee of the Earl *Warren*. In 1411, she was married to

JOHN RATCLIFF, Esq. her second husband, and at her death left it to him and his heirs. This *John* was son of *James Ratcliff*, Esq. and was the first that advanced that family to the dignity and honour that it afterwards possessed, being a brave champion in war, even from his youth, for which he was so much in the favour of that victorious prince, King *Henry* V.[2] that in the first year of his reign he granted an annuity of 40 marks a year to him and *Cecily* his wife, and the longest liver of them, to be received by half yearly payments, at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*, out of the manor of *Tunstede* in *Norfolk*, which belonged to the King's honour or dutchy of *Lancaster*, upon special trust and condition that the said *John* should not be retained, or serve any one in war, but himself only, during his life; and as a further mark of favour, another grant passed the same day, to him only, during his life, of another annuity of 25 marks a year, issuing out of all the lands and demeans of that dutchy in *Norfolk*, to enable him the better to perform his service, both which annuities were constantly paid him by the receiver of the dutchy; and from this time he constantly attended the King in all his wars. He was a squire only at the battle of *Shrewsbury*, and was knighted by King *Henry* V. upon his landing at (*Quies de Caux*) commonly called *Kideaux*,[3] where the *Seine* quietly runs into the sea; and the next day went

[7] Mr. Le Neve quotes an old paper roll among the Evidences of Sir Roger Potts, at Mannington, A° 1707, in which year he extracted (what he thought worth while) out of the Evidences of that family.

[8] Which she gave to the college here, see p. 484.

[9] This was the moiety of the advowson of the college.

[1] Fines H. 4, divers. Com. Lig. 1. No. 64, 65.

[2] E. Rotulo Compotus Ducatus Lancastrie in Com. Norff. Suff. Cant. &c penes me.

[3] Holinshed, vol. ii. fol. 549.

with his master to the town of *Harflue*, which stands on that river, and besieged it on all sides, and was at its surrender; after which the King ordained the Duke of *Exeter*, his uncle, Captain and Governour of that town, who established Sir *John Fastolf*, his lieutenant, there, with 1500 men, (or as some say) 2056 knights, of which the Baron of *Carew*, and Sir *Hugh Latterell*, were his two counsellors. In 1415, he was in the battle of *Agincourt*, in that part which was commanded by the Duke of *Exeter*, where he behaved so gallantly, that he was soon after made the King's Receiver in his city and dominion of *Vernevil* in *Normandy*; and when the King returned into *England*, he went with the Duke, and staid with him and Sir *John Fastolf* at *Harflue*, from whence they soon after made a great inroad with 3000 *Englishmen* into *Normandy*, almost to the city of *Roan*, and got abundance of riches and prisoners; but as they returned, the new made Constable of *France*, hoping to win honour in his first enterprise, having with him about 5000 horsemen, encountered them, and a sore conflict ensued, in which the Duke lost 300 of his footmen, and was forced to retire into an orchard, which was strongly fenced with thorns, so that the *Englishmen* kept them off, and stayed there all night, and went towards *Harflue* in the morning, which the *French* being advertised of, followed and overtook them on the sands near *Chiefe de Caux* (or *Quies de Cauz*) and there attacked them, but in the end were quite discomfited, and many of them slain by the *English*, who came safe to *Harflue*, to the Constable's disgrace; this was called by some the battle of *Kidcaux*, and by others, the battle of *Vallemont*. Soon after this, the Constable (to retrieve his lost honour) besieges them in *Harflue*, but by the valiant behaviour of the Duke, Sir *John Fastolf*, our Sir *John Ratcliff*, and others, the town was manfully defended, till the King's navy, under the command of the Duke of *Bedford*, came to their assistance, and meeting with the *French* navy at the mouth of the *Seine*, engaged and vanquished it, sunk 500 ships, went up the river and refreshed the town with victuals and money; the Constable hearing the navy was vanquished, raised his siege and returned to *Paris*, with less glory than he expected. In the year 1417, he was at the taking of the castle of *Tonque*, the city of *Caen*, the castle of *Coursie*, the city of *Sees*, the town of *Faleis*, and at the great siege of the city of *Roan*,[4] being then in the King's troop, which joined with my Lord of *Gloucester's*, laid before St. *Hillary's* gate, the rest of the generals encompassing the whole town, which had then (according to historians) 21,000 souls in it, and such resolute commanders and governours among them, as swore to each other never to yield the city, as long as they could hold sword in hand, upon which ensued one of the greatest sieges that the history of that age furnishes us with, which is largely recited in *Holinshed's* history,[5] together with the miserable famine in the city during the latter part of the siege, "It (says he) I should rehearse

[4] From an old roll in my collections, of all the names of the towns, castles, cities, and abbies, that King Henry V. got in his second voyage into France in one year, (viz. 1419, A° Reg. 6,) containing the account of the siege of Roan, &c. which was written (by Sir John Fastolf's chaplain, as I take it) and ends thus. "Urbis Rotomagi Wulstano "captio claret,

"Quam Rex Henricus Quintus sexto "capit anno."

[5] Vol. ii. fol. 566.

" how deerlie dogs, rats, mise, and cats, were sold within the town, " and how greedilie they were by the poore people eaten and devoured, " &c. the reader might lament their extreme miseries," which passage I cannot but observe, to shew among other examples, the great fidelity of this historian, for in the old roll before-mentioned, is this passage, " Furthyrmor, as towchyng to the derth of vytayles withyn " thys forseyd cytee, one buschell of whete was worth v. scutys, one " lofe, j. frank, one dog, j. frank, one kat, ij.*s. sterl.* j. rat, vj*d. sterl.* " and as towchyng all other vitailes, it was spendit er that we com " in to the cytee." It is plain that Sir *John Ratcliff* and Sir *John Fastolf* had done eminent services in this siege, for immediately after the latter was made Governour, or Captain of *Conde Noreau* and the former of the castle of *Fronsak* in *Aquitain*, and had 1000 marks *per annum*, allowed him for the guard thereof.[6] He was elected Knight of the Garter, by his royal master, in 1420, and died before St. *George's* feast in that year, (for then, his sword, helmet, &c. were offered,) and was interred in the choir of this church,[7] leaving

Sir JOHN RATCLIFF, Knt. his son and heir, who inherited his father's courage as well as estate, being well known to the King, and having constantly attended the wars with his father, was upon his death made Governour of *Fronsak* castle, and of the castle of *Burdeaux* in *Gascoign*, in which posts he behaved himself so well, that King *Henry* VI. in the first year of his reign, retained him to serve him as seneschal or steward of the dutchy of *Acquitain*, and assigned him 4 marks a day for his own salary, and 20 marks a piece *per annum* for his 200 archers. In 1425, he was nominated one of the knights companions of the Order of the Garter at St. *George's* feast at *Windsor*, in the 4th year of the King's reign, by *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Regent of *France*, the Lieutenant, and the Companions, Sir *John Fastolf* (whom the Lieutenant had first nominated) and he, having equal votes, Sir *John Ratcliff* was now chosen, as named by the Regent, Sir *John Fastolf* being elected at St. *George's* feast the next year; soon after this, he was again retained to serve the King in the *French* wars, with 100 men at arms, (of which number he himself was to be one,) four other knights, the rest squires, besides his 200 archers. In 1432, upon humble remonstrance, that there was due to him in arrear, for those and other services, no less than 7029*l.* he had divers lands, rents, &c. in *Wales* assigned him for payment of it; in the 13th of *Henry* VI. he was sent to *Arras*, to treat with the Dolphin of *France*, and the year following was Lieutenant of *Calais*, when the Duke of *Burgundy* laid siege to that garrison for three weeks; but he lived not long after, for having exercised himself in arms 28 years, he died in the 16th year of this King's reign, and was buried by his ancestors in the choir of this church, leaving *Thomas Ratcliff* and *Robert Lathum* his executors, who, in the 19th of the King's reign, had a grant of all the revenues of *Bridgewater*, and other ports, to discharge a debt of 7015*l.* due from the King, for Sir *John's* services, as Seneschal of *Acquitain*, and Constable of the castle of *Fronsak*; some say he died

[6] Hall's Chron. H. 5, fol. 26. a

[7] Mr. Le Neve (whom I have followed in this account) disagrees from Mr. Dugdale and others, (whom I have followed at fol. 10,) it seeming by him, that Sir John, who was first Lord Fitz-Walter, was grandson of that Sir John that married Cecily Herling.

in the 19th of *Henry* VI. but whether in the 16th or 19th, all agree that he died seized of *Atteburgh-Mortimer's*, *Newnham*, and *Foxton* in *Cambridgeshire*, &c. In 1452, *Katherine* his widow was buried here; she was daughter and coheir of Sir *Edward Burnell*, Knt. and wife of Sir *John Ferrers*, Knt. and after of Sir *John Ratcliff*; she left *Billingford* manor and advowson, held of the King as of the honour of *Hatfield-Peverell*, by the rent of 6s. 6*d. per annum*, and not in capite, to

JOHN RATCLIFF, Esq. their son and heir, who, according to Mr. *Le Neve*, married *Elizabeth*, daughter and heiress of *Walter* Lord *Fitz-Walter*; in 1440, he obtained a pardon of intrusion, for entering his lands without license; in 1444, *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir of *Walter* Lord *Fitz-Walter*, then married to *John Ratcliff*, Esq. proved her age; he was killed at *Ferrybridge*, (as you may see at p. 10,) in 1416, being then Lord *Fitz-Walter*, and left

JOHN RATCLIFF, Esq. his son and heir, nine years old, whose wardship the King granted to *Elizabeth* his mother,[8] who then dwelt at *Atteburgh*; and the same year an inquisition was taken after his death, upon the oaths of *Robert Morley* and *Thomas Brampton*, Esqrs. who affirmed that *John Ratcliff*, the father of this *John*, at his death, held *Southmere*, *Atteburgh*, *Dockyng*, *Hemenhale*, *Thyning*, and *Ryston* manors, and that he died *March* 28, 1416, having been 24 years married to *Elizabeth Fitz-Walter*, whose son

JOHN, in 1485, the 1st of King *Henry* VII. was summoned to parliament as Lord *Fitz-Walter*, and was joined in commission with Sir *Reginald Bray*, Knt. for exercising the office of chief justice of all the forests beyond *Trent*, being at that time Steward of the King's household, and had this year a special livery of all his lands; in 1486, he was associated with *Jasper* Duke of *Bedford*, and others, to exercise the office of High Steward of *England*, at the Queen's coronation; but in 1493, he, Sir *Thomas Thawyts*, Sir *Robert Ratcliff*,[9] and Sir *Simon Mundeford*, were attainted of treason, for which the two last were beheaded, and the Lord *Fitz-walter* being pardoned as to life, was sent to *Calais*, there to be kept in hold,[1] but endeavouring to escape from thence, he was beheaded, and so forfeited his estate to the Crown;[2] but yet

ROBERT, his son and heir, found much favour; for in 1505, *Nov.* 3, he was restored to his honour, by letters patent of that date, and soon after there were five several fines levied, by which the estate was conveyed to *Richard Bishop* of *Winchester*, Sir *Tho. Lovell*, *James Hobart*, Knt. and other trustees, who settled the whole on the said *Robert*, and his heirs, except the manors of *Southmere*, *Dockyng*, *Billingford*, *East Ryston*, &c. in *Norfolk*, which were settled on *Margaret* his mother, for life, remainder to him and his heirs; he was made Knight of the *Bath*, at the coronation of King *Henry* VIII. having obtained an act of parliament to revoke his father's attainder, after which he became one of the most remarkable men of that age; in 1512, he attended the King in his expedition to *Therovene* and

[8] She after married to Sir John Dynham.

[9] I take it it was this Sir Robert Ratcliff that made his will in 1496, and ordered to be buried on the south (part) of the chapel of Hunstanton, &c. as at large in Hunstanton.

[1] Holinshed, fol. 777.

[2] See p. 10.

Tournay; in 1522, he led the van of the King's army sent into *France*, under the command of the Earl of *Surrey*, in which and other employments he merited so well, that he was made Viscount *Fitz-Walter*, and afterwards Earl of *Sussex*; (as you may see at p. 11.) He was one of the peers that presented the articles to the King, against Cardinal *Wolsey*, one of those nobles that represented in their declaration, sent to Pope *Clement* VII. that unless he complied and permitted the King to be divorced from Queen *Catherine*, his supremacy would not be long acknowledged in *England*. This Earl obtained a special patent to himself and his heirs, to exercise the office of *Sewer*, at dinner time, at the coronation of all the future Kings and Queens of this realm, with the fee of 20*l. per annum* for that service, payable out of the *Exchequer*, and was afterwards made Lord High Chamberlain of *England* for life. In 1541, he obtained a grant of the site of the abbey of *Clive* in *Somersetshire*, with the revenues belonging to it, and also of the college or chantry of *Atleburgh* in *Norfolk*, with all its revenues, and the year following he died at *Chelsey*, and was buried in St. *Lawrence Poultney* church in *London*, but was some years after removed and buried at *Boreham*, by his son and grandson. He was succeeded by

HENRY RATCLIFF Earl of *Sussex*, Viscount *Fitz-Walter*, Lord *Egremond* and *Burnell*, his son and heir by his first wife,[5] who was made Knight of the *Bath* at the coronation of Queen *Anne Bullen*; and the first of *Edward* VI. had the command of 1600 demi-launces, in the expedition then made into *Scotland*, in which service being unhorsed, he narrowly escaped with his life; he was in so much favour at that time, that in the act for dissolving the chantries, colleges, free chapels, &c. which was passed this year, he had this clause inserted therein, "Provided alwaies, and be it enacted by the Authoritie "aforesaid, that this Act, ne anie thing therein contained, shall extend "to the College or Chanterie of Attilbourgh, in the Countie of Nor-"folk, which the said late King Henrie the Eight, gave to Robert, late "Erle of Susser, & to his Heires, but that Henrie, now Erle of Sus-"ser, Sonne and Heire to the said late Erle, his Heies and Assignes, "shall and maie by Authoritie of this Act, have and injoy the said "College and Chanterie, and all Manors, Lands, Tenements, Advow-"sons, Tithes, Pensions, Portions, and other Heriditaments thereto "belonging or appertaining, any thing in this Act to the Contrarie in "anie wise notwithstanding."[4] Upon the death of *Edward* VI. he was the first that appeared on the behalf of Queen *Mary*, for which reason she immediately made him warden and chief justice of all the forests south of *Trent*; he was also Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. By his testament, dated *July* 27, A° 1555,[5] he bequeathed his body to be buried in the parish church of *Atleburgh*, appointing a tomb to be there erected over his grave; notwithstanding which, I believe he was not buried here, for dying at Sir *Henry Sidney's* house in *Chanon-Row*, *Westminster*, in 1556, he was buried by his father and mother, in the north isle of the church of St. *Lawrence Poultney* in *London*, and with them removed and buried by *Thomas* his son, at *Boreham* in *Essex*, the said *Thomas* desiring in his will, that it might be so.

[3] See p. 11.

[5] Dug. Bar. vol. ii. fol. 286.

[4] Statutes at large, Lond. 1587, Edw. 6, fol. 33.

THOMAS Earl of *Sussex*, his son and heir, by the Lady *Howard*, inherited; he was sent (during his father's lifetime) into *Germany* by Queen *Mary*, to the Emperor *Charles* V. to treat of a marriage between that Queen and Prince *Philip*, the Emperor's eldest son; and afterwards into *Spain*, to *Philip* himself, for ratifying thereof; and the next year, was by them made Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and at his father's death, Chief Justice of all the forests south of *Trent*, afterwards Knight of the Garter, and Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; and on that Queen's death, was made Deputy of *Ireland* by Queen *Elizabeth*; after that, was sent to *Vienna* to the Emperor *Maximilian*, with the Order of the Garter, and after that, to the said Emperor, to treat of a marriage between Queen *Elizabeth* and *Charles* Duke of *Austria*; after that, employed against the *Scots*, which service he performed with much bravery and success; and at his return was sworn one of the privy-council: he died in 1583,[6] and ordered his executors to build a chapel of brick, on the south side of *Boreham* chancel, in *Essex*, and to erect a tomb of white alabaster, and other stones, and to remove the bodies of his grandfather, grandmother, father, and mother, and lay them by his own corpse: he gave to the Lady *Frances*, his widow, all his jewels, habiliments, chains, buttons, ornaments, with, or without precious stones, except the five stones, two great table diamonds, one great table rubie, one great pointed diamond, and a great bullose, which were given him on a sword, by *Philip* King of *Spain*, all which Sir *Henry Ratcliff*, Knt. his brother and heir, was to have for life, and afterwards were to go from heir to heir, as the heir comes. He gave 4000 *oz.* gilt plate, and 2000 *oz.* white plate, to his widow, and all the coaches, horses, and furniture which she and her women used to ride in, besides their riding-horses, and six geldings. It appears that he used to live sometimes at his mansion-house of *Bermondesey* in *Southwark*, sometimes at his noble seat of *Newhall*, in *Boreham* parish in *Essex*, and sometimes at *Wodeham-Walter*; he divided his linen into three parts, one to his lady, another to his heir, a third to his executors, and ordered them that, according to his feoffment, his lady should enjoy the manors of *Newhall* and *Oldhall* in *Boreham*, and many more manors in *Essex*, with *Atleburgh*, *Hempnal*, and *Diss* in *Norfolk*, during her life; and afterwards by a codicil dated 21st *May* following, he confirmed several bargains made during his sickness, of divers underwoods, wood, timber trees, &c. sold in his manor of *Atleburgh* in *Norfolk*, and commanded they should keep house at *Bermondesey* twenty days after his burial, about which they should not expend above 1500*l.*; but yet I find that they exceeded that sum, as the following acount informs me.

" A brief declaration of the charges, as well of opening and em-
" balming the body of *Thomas* Earl of *Sussex*, and the whole funeral
" charges of the said late Earl, as of expenses of house-keeping at
" *Bermundsey*, the 9th of *June* 1583, in which day the said Earl died,
" and ending the 29th of *July* following, in which day the said
" house-keeping was dissolved.

[6] His will is dated Apr. 1, 1583.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The funeral charges - - - - - - - - -	1629	05	00 *ob*
The body buried at *Boreham*, the bowels in the choir or chancel of *Bermondesey*.			
Expenses of house-keeping - - - - - -	159	08	02
The inventories at *Newhall* and *Wodeham-Walter* - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1891	05	08
The inventory at *Bermundesey* - - - -	1585	00	00
Jewels given to Lady *Frances* the widow - -	3169	00	00
Inventory of the linen - - - - - - - -	304	12	00
Jewels for the executors - - - - - - -	671	17	00
Ready money - - - - - - - - - - -	427	00	00

Inventory of the plate 19024 ounces.

And by this account it further appears, in relation to his *Norfolk* estates, that Sir *Henry Woodhouse* farmed his manors of *Burnells* and *Thirning*, that Sir *Robert Jermyn* farmed the rectory of *Sturston*, and that *Peter Elwyn* was his chief steward and bailiff, of the manors of *Thirning*, *Sidistrond*, *Atleburgh*, and *Wood-Sales* in *Atleburgh*, *Thirning*, and *Hempnal*. The tomb set up in *Boreham* church cost 292*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; after his death

Frances, his widow, had this manor for life; she was a very religious, liberal, and charitable lady; by her will, dated in 1588, she ordered her executors to purchase a perpetual annuity of 20*l.* and settle it on a learned and godly preacher, to read two divinity lectures every week in the collegiate church at *Westminster*, where she was buried, in St. *Paul's* chapel, *April* 15, 1589, as her inscription shews us; she it was that established the last college that was ever founded in the university of *Cambridge*, for she ordered her executors to bestow the sum of 5000*l.* over and besides all her goods unbequeathed, for the erecting of a new college in that university, to be called the Lady *Frances-Sidney Sussex* College, and purchasing lands to be annexed to it, to maintain a master, ten fellows, and twenty scholars, which foundation is now called *Sidney* College. It seems as if she had in her lifetime purchased the site of it, and fitted up some part, for in the account of the charge of the performance of her will, delivered in *July* 1589, is this, "*Item*, the college to be erected or enlarged at *Cambridge*, v. m. *l.*" in which account it appears, that her funeral cost 1368*l.* her tomb 200*l.* her benevolence to the poor, to preachers, and prisoners, 100*l.* her perpetual lecture 200*l.* the surgeon for searing her corpse 20*l.* and her executors were chargeable with 10,996*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* to perform all her legacies, of which they received in ready money by her, 3997*l.* by 4614 *oz.* of plate, 1220*l.* by 4868 *oz.* of white or ungilt plate, 1164*l.* by jewels 2652*l.* &c. At her death the manor went to

Henry Earl of *Sussex*, brother of *Thomas* Earl of *Sussex*, late husband of the said *Frances*, who was Knight of the Garter, and Captain or Governour of the town and isle of *Portsmouth*; he died in 1593, and was buried by the Lady *Honora* his wife, and his other ancestours at *Boreham* aforesaid, leaving

Robert, Earl of *Sussex*, his son and heir, who, in the 37th of *Elizabeth*, was sent into *Scotland* by the Queen, to stand in her stead as a godfather at the christening of Prince *Henry*; in the 39th of

that Queen he was in the voyage with *Robert* Earl of *Susser* to *Cadiz;* and in 1621, was installed Knight of the Garter, and often resided here; he had two sons and two daughters, which all died in his lifetime, without issue; *Henry Ratcliff* Lord *Fitz-Walter,* his eldest son, married *Jane,* daughter of Sir *Michael Stanhope,* Knt. but died a young man. In the register of this parish I find these odd verses (composed by *John Forbie,* then rector) upon his death, and upon the resemblance of the star which he gave for his conusance, *viz.*

Where is the *Starr,* the hope of *Sussex* name?
HENRY FITZ-WALTER's, that bright shining beame?
What men't you Fates, so sone his life t'assault?
Was there in him, such noted heinous fault?
Death is the debt, that every one must pay,
To blame you are, that tooke him now away,
He was the hope to raise up noble blood,
Which long had been, and might yet long have stood,
In him is cut off all that noble fame,
Which hundred years hath houlden in that name,
This is our joy, that joys he doth possesse,
And is a *Starr* now fix'd in heav'nly blesse.

And these following, by *Edward Barthlett,* Gent.

In heaven new fixt, I lately saw a *Starr*
That shin'd in earth, but now excelleth farr,
All heavenly *Starres,* save them without compare
That in the heavens, amongst them, placed are.
This *Starr* in earth, did with such beauty shine,
Which was the cause that it so soon did clime
Up to the heavens to God, who for it sent,
To increase and beautify the firmament.
Death brought the news, with him, who can prevaile?
And vaine are tears, for whose great loss we waile;
His death our losse it is, our losse his gaine,
In winning heaven, through loosing mortal paine,
But by his death, dyes noble *Sussex* race,
Which none can helpe, but God by his good grace.

And in the said register it is thus entered; *Robert Ratcliff* our Lord, the Honourable Earl of *Sussex,* Knight of the Garter, died at *London* in *Sept.* and his lady, the Countess, died not long before, in the year 1629; he left

Sir ALEXANDER RATCLIFF, Knight of the noble Order of the *Bath,* his adopted heir unto this manor, who was descended from Sir *Alexander Ratcliff* of *Ordsall,* Knt. grandson to *Robert Ratcliff,* the first Earl of *Sussex* of that name, which *Alexander* died in 1548, leaving by *Alice,* daughter of Sir *John Booth,* one son, *viz.* Sir *William Ratcliff* of *Ordsall,* Knt. who married *Margaret,* daughter of Sir *Edmund Trafford,* by whom he had Sir *John Ratcliff* of *Ordsall,* Knt. who was killed in the engagement against the *French* at the isle of *Rhee, Oct.* 29, 1627, leaving by *Anne,* daughter of *Thomas Ashow,* our Sir *Alexander Ratcliff,* who was made Knight of the *Bath* at the

coronation of King *Charles* I. and married *Jane*, the natural daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Sussex*; she outlived him, and after married Dr. *Lewis*; he left it at his death to

JOHN RAYCLIFF, Esq. his eldest son, who sold it to

Sir FRANCIS BICKLEY about 1657, who was buried in a vault of his own making, in *Mortimer's* chapel in the year 1670, leaving

Sir FRANCIS BICKLEY, Baronet, his son and heir, whose son,

Sir FRANCIS, had three wives;[7] by *Debora*, daughter of Sir *Cornelius Vermuyden*, Knt. he had Sir FRANCIS BICKLEY, Bart. now living, who sold the estate to

Sir JAMES ASH's mother, who left it in trust to Mrs. *Mary Windham*, for the use of Sir *James Ash's* male issue, but that failing, it came to

JOSEPH WINDHAM ASH, Esq. who is now [1737] lord and sole patron. The advowson of the third part being purchased by Mrs. *Windham*, of Sir *Algernoon Potts*.

The style of the court is, *Attleburgh Hall* with its members. The fines are at the lord's will, and the eldest son is heir.

The *Warepound*, or *Frowick court*, is the superiour court, all the other manors being held of it;[8] it is always kept on *Whitsunday*, very early in the morning, by a tree which was on a hill in the street, (but is now cut down,) and is commonly called the *Scolding Court*, it being obliged to be over and done with before sunrise, according to custom, or else the whole rents of the court are forfeited for that year. In the 38th of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Robert* Earl of *Sussex* paid 16*d*. for the manors in this town, held of this court, and 2*d*. for the college lands, which are held of it also, as are several of the capital messuages, by the rents of pence and halfpence only, the whole being freehold, and the rents amounting in all to 2*s*. 2*d*. *ob*. This always belonged to the hundred of *Shropham*, as it now does, together with the *leets* of the whole town, its hamlets, and whatever belong to the manors of this town lying in *Besthorp*, for all which the annual *leet fees*, joined together, are 6*s*. 4*d*. *ob*. a year. The lord of the hundred hath also a hundred court belonging to this town, to be kept every three weeks, with full power to end and determine all suits, and pleas of debt not exceeding 40*s*. in which any resident in this town is concerned, and power to levy, in as ample a manner as the county court: to him belongs also the market, which is held on *Thursday*, and was formerly remarkable for the number of fat bullocks and sheep which used to be exposed and sold here every other market day, but now this is wholly lost, and the market itself is very near it; there are three fairs kept every year, the first on *Maundy Thursday*, but by what authority, or to whom it belongs, I know not; the second on *Ascension-Day*; this belongs to *Mortimer's* manor, being granted in 1310 to Sir *Constantine Mortimer*; the third belongs to the lord of

[7] His second wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Humphry Winch, by whom he had three sons now living, Capt. John Bickley, the Rev. Mr. Humphry Bickley, now rector of the two parts of Attleburgh, both single, and Mr. Joseph Bickley, who is settled in Virginia, married, and hath issue; his third wife was widow of Pointer, by whom he had no issue.

[8] The Originals whence the following accounts are extracted, are all in my own hands.

the hundred, with which it was given to the *Albanys*, and is kept, according to its institution, on the 15th day of *August*, it being the day of the dedication of the church, and of the holding their great gild, both which were dedicated to the honour of the *Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary*, which is commemorated on that day. In 1656, *Robert Wilton* of *Wilby*, Esq. (lord of the hundred) let unto *Francis Bickley*, (lord of the manor,) for 21 years, at the rent of 10s. a year, "a weekley, free and open markett in the towne of *Attleburgh*, on "*Thorsday* in every weeke, and alsoe one faire yearly, & every "yeare to be holden there, upon the 15*th* day of *Aug:* and also free "liberty of picage and stallage, in and upon the wast grounds, in "the street called the *Town-street*, in *Attleburgh*, from the signe of "the *Angell*, to the signe of the *Starre*, on the one side of the street, "and from the signe of the *Griffin*, to the turning of the wall of the "churchyard, over-against the signe of the *Starre*, on the other side "of the street, and for the setting up of penns and stalls, & for the "buyeing, selling, and vending of all manner of provision for food, "and for sale of any other commodities whatsoever, &c. and also all "benefitts, profitts, &c. coming or accrucing by the said markets and "faires, and of the stalls, penns, standings, and places there; and also "free liberty of using the pound, erected upon the wast ground in *At-"leburgh* aforesaid." The lord of the hundred hath all felons goods forfeited, assize of *bread* and *ale*, a tumbrell, or ducking-stool, (which is but lately decayed,) weyf and strey, free-warren, liberty of the game, fugitives goods, and all forfeitures, besides other privileges, all which were confirmed in Queen *Elizabeth's* time, when the hundred was in her own hands, as appears by an inquisition taken before *Henry Blake*, Gent. the Queen's steward of her liberty and hundred of *Shropham*, in a general hundred court held at *Ketelbrigge*, upon the oaths of *Richard Cook*, and many others, who swore that the Queen in right of her liberty and hundred of *Shropham*, and also her farmers and bailiffs of the same, have, and immemorially have had, the superiour jurisdiction over all the commons, wastes, heaths, and marshes, together with the liberty of driving them, and taking all strays found thereon, in the towns of *Attleburgh*, *Besthorp*, *Harpham*, *Wilby*, *Snitterton*, *Illington*, *Larling*, *Shropham-Parva*, *Breckles*, *Rockland*, *Ellingham-Magna*, *Rowdham*, *Brettenham*, *Kilverston*, &c. and also all outlaws, fugitives, and felons goods, and other forfeitures; and also a court leet in each town, with full power to compel all residents to suit and service to it, once in a year, and to present and punish all offences punishable in a leet, as well touching the said commons, wastes, heaths, and marshes, as other things, and to punish all false commoners and surchargers of the commons; all which liberties relating to these towns were returned by the Queen's mandate, upon inquisition as aforesaid, because the lords of these manors began within 20 years last past, to claim and usurp within their several manors, the liberty of gaming, and punishing false commoners, and surchargers, and other liberties, upon which the Queen brought actions against the Earl of *Sussex*, then lord of *Mortimer's* in *Attleburgh*, *Tho. Green*, gent. lord of *Harpham*, *Ralph Chamberlyn*, Knt. lord of *Moynes*, and *Kirkhall* in *Rockland*, the heirs of *Anthony Gurnay*, Esq. lord of *Elingham*, the lord of *Snitterton*, *Robert Allington*, lord of

Larling-Ford, the lord of *Bretenham*, &c. but they acknowledged her liberties, and obtained their discharge.

THE GREAT RECTORY MANOR

Belongs to the rector of the greater part, or the two parts of *Atleburgh*, and the rector thereof now is, and his predecessors always were lords of it; the present rectory-house, which joins to the south side of the churchyard, is the site of it, and it hath 10 acres of glebe land, the only remaining part of its ancient demeans, the rest being now held by copy of court-roll.

THE CUSTOMS are, that the eldest son is heir, the houses are at the lord's will, but the land is a set fine of 2*s.* an acre.

THE LITTLE RECTORY MANOR

Belongs to the rector of the lesser or third part of *Atleburgh*, and the present rector now is, and his predecessors always were, lords of it; the site of it is now down; the close in which it stood contains three acres, and is all that remains of its ancient demeans. The CUSTOMS are the same as the great rectory manor.

And now having given my readers an account of the several manors, I shall proceed to

THE CHURCH, which is dedicated in honour of the *Assumption of the Blessed Virgin*, though there is no part of that church which was first built here now standing, but the tower only, and that not so high as it was originally; the antique Gothick arches, which are to be seen in the bell-chamber shew us its antiquity, and that the bells were never designed to be hung there; it seems to me, that it was first reduced to the collegiate form, when the chapels were founded, and the old chancel of the parish church taken down, and its nave converted into a quire, *Mortimer's* chapel on the south side, and *Chanticlere's* on the north, making two handsome transepts; and at the foundation of the college, it is apparent, that the present parish church, *viz.* the nave, two isles and north porch, was begun to be built, and was not finished till some time after. Who was the founder of the first church we know not, but the first alteration that was made in it was by Sir *William de Mortimer*, who founded the south chapel for his own interment, and it is highly probable, made the nave of the old church into a quire, and new topped the steeple; because after his foundation, service was performed after the collegiate manner: this was finished before 1297, in which year he died. The north chapel was founded afterwards by *Thomas Chanticler*, who was buried in it in 1379; and when the college was founded, the parish were entirely excluded from the old parish church, and that was appropriated for a quire, for the use of the college only, and in recompense thereof the founders of the college, their friends, and other pious benefactors, built the nave and two iles, for the use of the parish only, and so the quire, because it belonged to the college only, was given with it by King *Henry* VIII. to *Robert* Earl of *Sussex*, who was then lord, who being of a covetous disposition, was so far from sparing the building, that

(as the Parish Register informs me) he not only pulled down, and spoiled the chancel, but also pulled up many fair marble grave-stones of his ancestors, with monuments of brass upon them, and other fair good pavement, and carried them and laid them for floors in his hall, kitchen, and larder-house, where they were lying, when the account was inserted in the Register; and besides this he got fourteen crosses, and as much town plate as was then worth above 100*l.* from the church, and by this means the chancel was reduced to ruins, as we now see it.

The rectories of this church are in *Norfolk* archdeaconry and *Rockland* deanery; the two parts, or the greater part, is valued in the King's Books at 19*l.* 8*s.* 9*d*, and pays first fruits; and 1*l.* 18*s* 10*d. ob.* yearly tenths. The lesser part, or the third part, was valued at 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 42*l.* 5*s.* only, it is discharged of first fruits and tenths.

The greater part or the two parts annexed, otherwise called *Hamon's Portion*, from *Hamon de Warren*, who was rector of it at its taxation, when *Norwich Domesday Book* was compiled, had Sir *Robert de Tateshale* for its patron; the rector had a house and 27 acres of glebe, and *William de Mortimer* was patron of the third part, and its rector had a house also, and 27 acres glebe; the greater paid 18*d.* synodals, and the lesser 1*s.* besides their procurations to the archdeacon. In 1603, there were 440 communicants, and now [1737] there are about 600 inhabitants; it paid 7*l.* to the old tenths, and is now assessed at 1999*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to the land tax. The gild of the *Assumption*, and that of the *Holy Cross*, were the only gilds here.

RECTORS OF THE GREATER PART.

In King *Richard* the First's time. *Walter Persun*, clerk. MAUD, daughter of *Adam*.

In King *John's* time. *Lawrence de Sco. Albano* or (of St. *Alban's*). ISOLDA DE ARDERNE.

In King *Henry* the Third's time the four following persons were rectors, viz.

Godfrey Giffard. HUGH DE ALBANY.

Peter Giffard, clerk. HUGH DE ALBANY,

Master *William de Shirewood*. ISABEL, widow of *Hugh de Albany*, in right of *Plasset's* manor, which she holds in dower.

Haman de Warren, on *Shirewood's* death. The same ISABELL, who holds it in dower, remainder to Sir *Robert de Tateshale*.

1314, 13 kal. *Aug.* The Bishop, by lapse, collated *William*, son of *Simon de Hedersete*, accolite, to the two parts of *Atleburgh*, and dispensed with his want of age. (This was during the contest between the King and Sir *William Bernak*.)

1323, 13 kal. *May*, *Gregory de Hedersete*, clerk. Sir WILL. BERNAK, Knt.

1324, 16 kal. *Dec. Will. de Hedersete*, sub-deacon, was instituted at the resignation of *Gregory de Hedersete*, who was instituted again, as proxy for *William*, who being but 22 years old, was dispensed with by the Bishop, who had license from the Pope to dispense with the age of any four clerks that he pleased, (of which this was the last,) so that they were 22 turned; the words in the dispensation to this *William* are these, "Attendentes tue probitatis merita ac alia virtu-

"tum dona, quibus pollere dinosceris, in tantum quod fructum in ec-
"clesiâ Dei afferre poteris in futurum," &c. Sir WILL. BERNAK, Knt.

1358, 25 *February*, *Richard de Burton*, priest. Sir ADAM CLIFTON, Knt. for this turn.

1369, 29 *May*, *John Stampet*, at the resignation of *Richard Gerland* of *Burton*. The KING, as guardian of the heirs of Sir *Constantine Clifton*, Knt. deceased.

1404, 24 *July*, Sir *Peter Leverych* of *Gerboldesham*, priest. MARGARET CLIFTON, for this turn.

1438, 10 *April*, *Ralph* Lord *Cromwell*, Knt. was patron of two turns of the two united parts, and Sir *John Clifton*, Knt. in right of *Margaret* his mother, (who presented *Leverych*,) had the third turn, and now the Lord *Cromwell* granted his advowson in the two turns, to *John de Ratclyff*, Knt. and *Thomas* his son, and his heirs for ever.

1441, 12 *Decem.* Master *William Russell*, B. D. was instituted into the two parts of the church of *Atleburgh*, commonly called *Hamon's* portion, at *Leverych's* death. THO. DE RATCLYF of *Landwade* in *Cambridgeshire*, son of *John Ratclif*, Knt. deceased.

1456, 2 *August*, Master *Tho. Fairelowe*, S. T. P. on *Russel's* death. Lady ALICE OGARD.

1470, 30 *April*, *John Hyhoo*, on *Fairelow's* death Sir WILLIAM HASTYNG, Knt. Lord HASTYNG, Sir JOHN SAYE, Knt. and JOHN GRENE.

Edward Bothe.

1516, 24 *October*, *George Polley*, or *Pooley*, on *Boothe's* death. Lady MARGARET FITZ-WALTER.

1540, 15 *December*, Master *John Williamson*, clerk, on *Pooley's* death. ROBERT Earl of *Sussex*. In 1554, it was united to the third part, so that he was rector of both. He had been master of the college.

1565, 28 *April*, *William King*, M. A. THOMAS Earl of *Sussex*.

Henry Baide, or *Barde*, S. T. P. He had the other part.

1581, 8 *March*, *John Rawlins*, on *Baide's* resignation. The Earl of *Sussex*, united the same day to the lesser part.

1614, 30 *Nov.* *John Forbie*, S. T. B. RICHARD HUNT, S. T. B. he had the third part.

1638, 29 *Decem.* *Henry Norford*, S. T. B. THO. PETTUS, Esq. he had the third part.

1683, 31 *Jan.* *Richard Bickley*, A. M. FRANCIS BICKLEY, Bart. united to the third part.

1708, 22 *Decem.* The Rev. Mr. *Humfrey Bickley*, the present [1737] rector, on *Rich. Bickley's* death. Sir FRANCIS BICKLEY, Bart.

RECTORS OF THE LESSER, OR THIRD PART, COMMONLY CALLED WESTKER.

1295, *Jeffery*, son of *Walter de Hengham*.

1306, prid. kal. *June*. *John Le-Courzun* of *Carleton*. Sir JOHN DE THORP and ALICE his wife.

1320, 5 non. *May*, *Oliver de Mounpynson*, priest, on *Curzoun's* resignation, who changed this for *Taterset* St. *Andrew*. *Ditto*.

1349, 27 *July*, *Robert Taylour* of *Atleburgh*, priest. Sir CONST. MORTIMER, Knt.

1374, 3 *Jun.* *Simon Howissone* of *Skulton*, priest, to the rectory of

the third part of *Atleburgh*, commonly called *Westker*. Sir ROBERT DE MORTIMER.

1381, 30 *Decem. John Warbald* of *Scoulton*, priest. *Ditto*.

1393, 5 *Feb. John Goodrich* of *Atleburgh*, priest. MARGARET, relict of Sir ROBERT MORTIMER, Knt.

1424, 19 *May, Thomas Cove*, on *Goderich's* resignation. JOHN FITZ-RAUFF, Esq.

1446, 30 *Nov. Henry Sythyng*, on *Cove's* death, to *Westker*. WILLIAM WARNAR, Esq.

1451, 14 *Jan. Thomas Algar*, on *Sythyng's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1452, 30 *Oct. Walter Pamyn*. JOHN CONYERS, Esq.

1476, 17 *March, John Radcliff*, on *Pamyn's* death. *Ditto*.

1524, 30 *June, Richard Claydon*, on *Radclyff's* death. Lapse, he was brother to JOHN CLAYDON, master of the college.

Alan Whitlarke. Mr. ROBERT FEN, and JOHN SOTHERTON, for this turn, by grant of *Anthony Gurnay*, Esq.

1536, 26 *Nov. Stephen Prewet*, [or *Prowet*,] on *Whitlarke's* death. *Ditto*.

1544, 19 *March*, Master *John Williamson*, on *Prewet's* resignation, JAMES UNDERWODE, for this turn, by grant of ANTHONY GURNAY, Esq. true patron. He had the other parts.

Gilbert Berkeley, S. T. P. Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*; whether he had the other parts I cannot find, nor yet his institution to this. He was born in *Norfolk*,[2] consecrated at *Lambeth*, 24 *March*, 1559,[1] had the temporalities restored *July* 10, 1560, died *Nov.* 2, 1581, and is buried at *Wells*: I suppose he held this till 65 in *commendam*.

1565, 22 *Aug. William King*, A. M. rector of the rectory of the two parts, was instituted into the third part at the presentation of CHRISTOPHER HEYDON, Knt. in right of *Anthony Gurnay*, Esq. the vacancy happening by the last incumbent's promotion to the bishoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*.

Henry Baide, [or *Barde*,] S. T. P.

1581, 8 *March, John Rawlyns*, on *Baide's* resignation. HENRY GURNAY, Esq. united to the other part.

1614, 21 *Dec. Henry Womack*, A. M. *Ditto*. United to *Great-Elingham*, where he died in 1628; he was ordained 5 *Dec.* 1589, and

John Forbie, rector of the two parts succeeded, who died in 1638.

1639, 27 *June, Henry Nerford*, rector of the greater part, on *Forby's* death. EDW. GURNAY, Esq.

1683, 31 *Jan. Richard Bickley*, A. M. on *Nerford's* death. FRANCIS BICKLEY, Bart. united at the same time to the greater part.

1709, 29 *April, Tho. Bond*, on *Bickley's* death. ROGER POTTS, Bart. perpetual patron. United to *Elingham-Parva*.

The Rev. Mr. *Evan Bowen*, the present [1737] rector, was presented by Mrs. WINDHAM, after the advowson was purchased of the *Pottses*, and now holds it united to *Tasburgh*.

After the division of the *Mortimers* estate, this advowson was allotted to *John Fitz-Ralf*, as part of the inheritance of *Margery Mortimer*, his wife; and from that time it passed with the manor of

[2] Godw. de Præs. 444. [1] Le Neve's Fasti. fol. 34.

Elingham Hall, as you may see at p. 483, from *Fitz-Ralph* to *Conyers*, from them to the *Warnars*, and so to the *Garnay's* and *Davys*, and after to the *Potses*, who sold it to Mrs. *Windham*, who holds it with the other manors and advowson.

The tower, which stands in the midst of the church, according to the collegiate form, is square, and hath in it a clock and six bells, the first, second, and fifth, have no inscriptions, on the third is this,

It ioyeth me much, to goe to Gods Church. 1617.

CHURCH, STEDE, BEANE, SPORLE, RAINOLS, GIL, GREENE.	These were at the charge of casting it.

On the fourth,

Do not there slack the, to Repent the. 1617.

Havercroft.	*Burgh.*	
PILGRIM.	CHAMBERLAINE.	These were contributors; the first parcel lived in *Havercroft-street*, and the next in *Burgh-street*.
THAINE.	OSBORNE.	
NOBBES.	THAINE.	
STALMAN.	HAWE.	

On the sixth,

I wish to die, to live Heavenly. 1617.

WILLIAM BEALE, JOHN ALLEN, JOHN STRANG,	Church-Wardens.	*N. B.* They have three church-wardens annually chosen at this time.

	Baconsthorp.	*Westkar.*
Robert Earle of Sussex,	EDW. BARTHELOT, ANDERSON,	DOWE,
Henry Lord Fitz-Walter,		HILL,
Philip Knevet Baronet.	ALEX. BEALE, VENTURS, BURMAN,	HASTINGES,
Anthony Drury, Knt.		WEBSTER,
John Forbie, Rector.	THO. GREEN, JOHN HALMAN,	LAITE.

These were all contributors; the second parcel lived in *Bansthorp* hamlet, and the last in *Westcar-street*. The nave, two isles, north porch, south and north chapels, are now standing, and are all covered with lead, the chancel, or quire, and a south isle which joined to it, are in ruins.

Persons of note buried in the quire were, Sir *Robert de Mortimer*, Knt. the founder of the college, who was buried in the middle, before the high altar, in the year 1387, close by the grave of *Margery Fastolf*, his first wife. Sir *Thomas Mortimer*, Knt. and dame *Mary* his wife, (of whom see p. 510, 511,) obijt *May* 2, 1406. Sir *John Ratcliff*, Knt. elect of the Garter, in 1420. Sir *John Ratcliff*, Knight of the Garter, his son and heir. *Katherine* his widow was buried by him in 1452. *Roger Ratcliff*, brother of the last Sir *John*, and *Philippa* his wife, some time after him, for whom was this inscription on a brass plate,

Hic iacet Rogerus Ratcliff, Armiger, et Philipa Uxor eius, qui quidem Rogerus obiit xiii° die Decembris Anno Dni. m° cccc° lxviii° quorum Animabus propicietur Deus.

John Hyhoo rector, in 1478. *John Forby* rector in 1638.

Mortimer's chapel, which is on the south side, belongs to *Mortimer's* manor, and was founded by Sir *William de Mortimer* of *Kingston*, Knt. (as you may see at p. 509,) and by him dedicated to the honour of the *Holy Cross*, and afterwards rededicated to St. *Mary*, as several wills shew me; he died *Nov.* 12, 1297, and was buried in the middle of it, before the altar there, at which he founded a daily mass, for his own and ancestours souls, and settled a competent salary on the officiating priest. In this chapel are buried,

Sir *Constantine Mortimer*, Knt. in 1334, by *Catherine* his first, and *Sibil* his last wife, who died in the same year. Sir *Constantine Mortimer* in 1354, and *Agnes* his wife; and *Henry Inglose*, Esq. for whom there was this inscription under his arms,

Orate pro anima Henrici Inglose Armigeri, qui obiit xvi° die Septembris Anno Domini m° cccc° xvii° cuius anime propicietur Deus.

Chanticler's or *Chanceler's* chapel, which is on the north side, belongs to *Chanceler's* manor, and was founded by *Thomas Chaunticler*, who was buried before the altar in it, in 1379, and had a priest daily singing at that altar, for his own wife's, and their friends souls.

Burials in this chapel are, *Katherine*, wife of the said *Tho. Chaunticler*, *Alice*, their daughter and heiress, with *Thomas de Brampton*, her husband, and *Joan*, his second wife: there was a stone, having his picture in costly armour, with this inscription,

Hic iacet Thomas Brampton Armiger, qui obiit ⁂⁂⁂⁂⁂⁂⁂
m°cccc°lxxxi° et Johanna Uxor eius: ⁂⁂⁂: ⁂ m°cccc°lxxx° ⁂⁂⁂⁂⁂

William Brampton of *Atleburgh* in 1503. *Edmund Berney* of *Atleburgh* in 1495. *Elizabeth* wife of *Tho. Garret*, Esq. *Alice Warner*, and *Robert Whetnal*, alias *Warner*, for whom there was a brass thus inscribed,

Orate pro Animma Roberti Warner Generosi, qui obiit xx° die mensis Novembris A° Dni: m°cccc lxxx° cuius anime propicietur Deus.

And also these,

Hic iacet Margareta Warner Uxor Roberti Warner Generosi, que obiit xii° die mensis Decembris A° Dni: m cccc° v cuius anime propicietur Deus.

Orate pro Anima Henrici Warner Armigeri, nuper defuncti, qui obiit xxiii° Aprilis m°cccc°xix cuius anime propicietur Deus.

Robertus Warner Armiger, obiit 7mo Oct: Anno Dni: 1575°.

On this stone are *Warner's* arms, quartered with *Whetnall*; (see p. 497;) the crest is a plume of feathers.

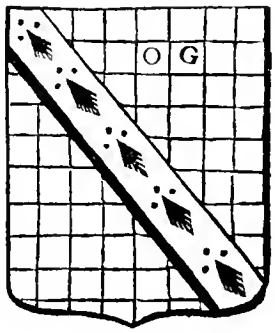
There was another grave-stone robbed of all its brasses, but one coat, *viz.* on a chevron three annulets.

The present nave and isles were begun by Sir *Robert Mortimer*, founder of the college, about 1378, and continued by his grand-daughters, and their husbands, and a great number of other benefactors, as their arms and effigies in the windows shew us, it being not perfectly finished till after 1405. The chief of the contributors were, Sir *Robert Mortimer* aforesaid, *John Arderne*, who was buried in the church in 1479; *Tho. Brampton*, Esq. and several of that family, many of the different branches of the *Mortimer* family; the Bishop of *Norwich*; *William* at the *Broc*, chaplain, and divers more, particularly the Lady *Cecily Herling*, Sir *John Fitz-Ralph*, and others.

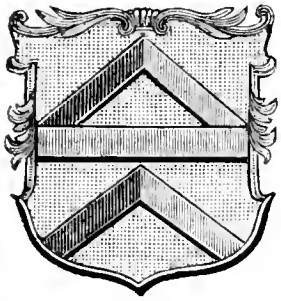
The following arms were in the windows, several of which now remain, the rest being lost, *viz.*

ALBANY.

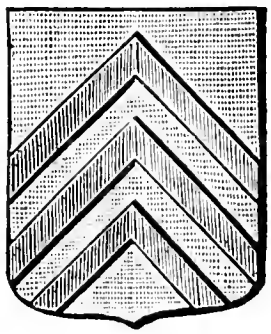
CLIFTON.



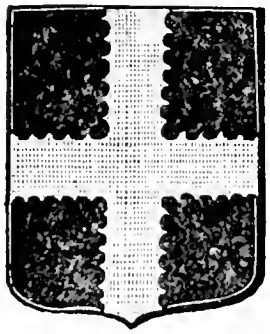
FITZ-WALTER.



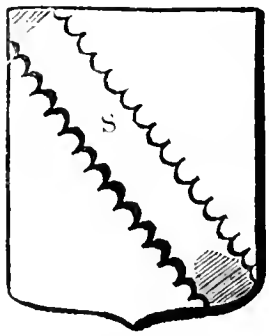
CLARE.



UFFORD.



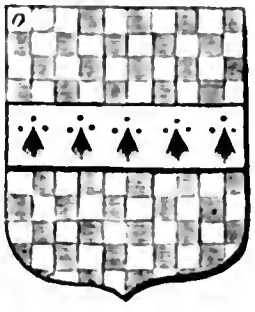
RATCLIFF.



WINGFIELD.

HERLING.

CALTHORP.



And these, *viz*
HETHERSET, *az.* a lion rampant *or.*
KERDESTON, *arg.* a saltire ingrailed *gul.*
DENTON. BRAMPTON.
MOULTON, three barrulets in a bordure *gul.*
BACON of *Bacousthorp*, *az.* three boars passant *or.*
NORWICH. BOUTETORT.
The Bishoprick of *Norwich.*
BREWSE, *gul*, a cross moline *arg.*
MORTIMER, *or*, semi de fleur-de-lis, *sab.* The same with a bordure *gul.* The same with a bordure ingrailed *gul.* The same with a bendlet gobonne, *arg.* and *gul.* The same with a label *gul.*
MORTIMER of *Ricard's* castle, barry of six, *or* and *vert*, fleury-de-lis counter-changed. The same with barry of four only.
Az. a cross voided *or.*
Az. a chevron between three boars heads *or*, impales BREWSE.
Earl of *Sussex* quartering BOHUN Earl of *Northampton.*
Az. a bar gobonne *gul.* and *vert*, between three owls *arg.* armed *or.*
Arg. a lion rampant *sab.* armed *or*, on his shoulder a martlet *or.*
Gul. a fess and three plates in chief *arg.*
Or, a saltire ingrailed *sab.*
Over the porch door are the arms of
RATCLIFF quartering MORTIMER, and
RATCLIFF impaling, chequy a chief fleury-de-lis, cut in stone.

In one of the windows was an effigies of one of the *Norwich* family, kneeling in his coat armour, with his wife, and under them his arms, impaling *sab.* a lion rampant *erm.* and another coat of MORTIMER impaling NORWICH.

In a north isle window is the effigies of a priest in a blue vestment, kneeling on a broken tabel, under him lies a man in winding-clothes, at full length, to intimate that *William at the Brook*, chaplain, whose effigies it is, was a benefactor to the church, glazed that window, and was there interred; under him is this broken inscription,

[*Orate*] PRO: ANIMA: WILLI: At: YE: BROC: CAPELLANI: QUI: PANC: [*fenes*] tRAM: CONStRUXIt.

In 1508, *John Alysaunder* of *Attilburgh* was buried in the church, from whose will I copied these *Items*: "I bequethe to the makyng "of a new roof of the abbey church in *Old-Bokenham*, iiii. mark. "Also I wyll that vi. acres of land of myne, called *Lamppisgate*, with "the profights thereof cumynge yerly, I will that *obyte* be kepte every "yer yerly, in the church of *Attilburgh* for me and my friends for "evermore, and I wyll that myn executors make this sure with the "best conncell they can gett."[2]

The organ or old rood loft is standing, on which are painted the arms of all the bishopricks.

In *Mortimer's* chapel, against the east wall, is a mural monument much defaced, which was erected for JOHN RAWLYNS, rector of all the parts, of this church, whose arms, with those of his wife, are on it, *viz.*

Rawlyns, arg. three leopard's faces *sab.* impaling three grayhounds current regardant *sab.*

Fui Johannes Rawlyns, Northamptoniensis,
Villa ibidem Pastoniæ oriundus, Spaldaniæ in Com: Lyncoln:
Educatus, Moultoniæ prope ibidem edoctus, Coll: Divi Johis:
in Cantab, Alumnus, Huius Ecclesiæ utriusque Rectoriæ per 33 Annos
Rector, doctus, pius, paratus, hic sepultus Mart 11 An° Dni: 1614,
Etat: 67.
Cœlum mihi iam Domicilium.
Unicam Uxorem habuit, nomine Mariam, charam, prudentem, frugi,
fidelem, hic
Juxta eum sepultam, reliquit Filios 4. Filias 2. bene educatos.
Si quæris Lector, Lapidi quæ Causa loquendi,
Ingenii Ingentes hic tumulantur Opes,
Rawlyngi Laudes vivi, viva ora Laudabant,
Nec Uxam functi, sara tacere queunt.
Armoris ergo inscripsit, Joh: [annes] For: [bic] Rector succedens.
1620.

On the screens,

= = = = = = Martyn et pro Isabella Uxore eius = = = = = =

On an oval mural monument, over the vault, of black and white

[2] Regr. Spyltymer, fol. 120.

marble; crest on a torce *arg.* and *sab.* a grayhound's head proper, collared *arg.*

Bickley, arg. a chevron imbattled between three griffins heads erased *sab.* each charged with a plate.

FRANCISCUS BICKLEY Baronettus, pene Nonagenarius, uniei Filij, et trium Filiarum Superstitum, Triginta Nepotum, Neptum, et Pronepotum, Pater, Avus Proavus: Cum Mortem Appropinquantem prospiceret, Cryptam hanc Sepulchralem, vivus effodi fecit, in quâ Filius ejus Superstes, FRANCISCUS BICKLEY Baronettus (prout Pater statuerat) Exuvias ejus in Spem Resurrectionis deposuit, et Pietatis ergo hoc Monumentum extruxit, obijt undecimo Die Augusti, Anno Domini 1670.[3]

There are two flat stones in this chapel, with these inscriptions,

1. *Church, erm.* a bend voided, impaling *Bickley.*

AMYA Uxor *THOMÆ CHURCH*, Filia Francisci Bickley Baronetti, nata Annis 24. obijt Julij Secundo 1688.

Omnibus, amica, amata, desiderata.
Quis Desiderio sit Pudor aut
Modus tam Charæ ?———

Sub hoc Marmore, in Spem beatæ Resurrectionis, reconduntur τα λείψανα Deboræ Bickley Filiæ *Cornelij Vermuyden* Militis, Uxoris *Francisci Bickley* Junioris, *Francisci Bickley* Baronetti, ex *Francisco* Filio primogenito, Nepotis, Quæ cum tribus Liberis, Mariti Domum adauxerat, Dolore Puerperij correpta, Animam piam placidé Deo reddidit, Martij 6to. 1669.

In *Chanceler's* chapel, are two mural monuments, with the following arms and inscriptions,

Bickley impaling *Bickley.*

Maria Bickley, Francisci Bickley Baronetti Filia, Richardi Bickley hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris Uxor, Pietatis, Obsequij, Amoris, Humanitatis, et Charitatis, erga Deum, Parentes, Maritum, Vicinos, Pauperes, Insigne Exemplar, diuterni tandem Morbi Dolore fracta, nec minus Christianæ Patientiæ, quam Formæ et Ingenij Decus obijt, 24to Martij A° D. 1707. In Sacrum cujus Memoriam, Hoc, quicquid est Monumenti, lugens posuit Maritus.

Bickley quartering *sab.* a chevron between three roses *arg.* seeded *or.*

RICHARDI BICKLEY, Qui ex Agro Warwicensi, ortus, Etonæ Velatarum, in eodem Agro, Literis bonis et Religioni Puræ, prima Rudimenta posuit, easdem, Cantabrigiæ in Collegio Sanctæ Magdalenæ, auxit fœliciter, et confirmavit; inde ad publicam Ecclesiæ Utilitatem emissus, hanc demum Parochiam Provinciam sortitus, vigili Cura, indefessa Diligentia, ἐυχρήμονως καί κατα Ταξιν, per Annos viginti quinque, multa cum Laude administravit, obijt Nov. 25. A. D. 1708. Ætat. 71. Memoriæ Sacrum, posuit, Testamento Debitum, Testamenti Procurator, ex Sorore Nepos, *DUDIENUS*[4] *RYDER.*

[3] Le Neve, vol. iii. p. 88. [4] Dudley.

On another mural monument.

Nerford, gul. a lion rampant *arg.*

Beneath this wall, Henry Nerford, Batchelor of Divinity, Rector of this Church, where he was Minister XLV Years, a Man learned and Pious, a most obedient Son and Servant, of the Church of England, his Mother, and a most Faithfull Subject of the King, the Father of his Country, in Expectation of a blessed Resurrection lie and the rest; to whose religious Memorie Margaret Nerford, the Relict of his Nephew James Nerford, frankely erected this Monument of Respect and Gratitude, 1684.[5]

An under the monument lies a stone over him, with his arms and this inscription, of the same purport as the former,

Henricus Nerford Theologiæ Baccalaureus, hujus Ecclesiæ Rector, cui præfuit Annos XLV, vir doctus, et pius, Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Mater, ejusdemque et Patriæ Patris Filius et Servus obsequentissimus, Resurrectionis beatificæ Candidatus, hic Requiescit, ob. Jun. 4to. An: 1684. Æt. suæ LXXXV.

I find only two stones with inscriptions in the nave; one is for *Anne* wife of *John Burton*, 14 *Oct.* 1650. *Hodie Mihi, Cras tibi.*

The other hath a crest, an arm cooped at the shoulder, holding a battle-ax. And these arms, on a chevron between three lions erased, three serpents.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Capt. JOHN GIBBS, of the County of Norfolk, Gent, died the 22d of October 1695, in the 48 Yeare of his Age, he married Elizabeth Pride, the Daughter of Tho. Pride, Esq. and Eliz. Monk, the Daughter of Sir Tho. Monk, by whom he had two Sons, John, and Christopher, and three Daughters, Mary, Eliz. and Anne, John, Mary, and Anne, now living.

This narrow Space confines his dear Remaines
Whose glorious better Part, Survives and reigns,
Immortal Virtues now embalm his Name,
And fix him, high, in the great List of Fame,
The gen'rous Friendship that adorn'd his Mind,
Was boundless, as the Needs of humane Kind,
But where Relation did the Band indeare,
The Rays contracted, did more warm appear,
So good a Husband, Father, Brother, Son,
As few have equal'd, none has e'er outdone;
Such Charity thro' his whole Life was shown,
As made the Wants of other, seem his own,
His Soul so truly Brave, he knew no fear,
Ev'n Death it's self, made no Impression there,
'Tis true he yielded, but Death lost the Prize,
For he but stoop't, that he might higher rise.

P. M. S.[6] *posuit, Vidua Mœrens.*

[5] Le Neve, vol. iv. p. 41.

[6] Piæ Memoriæ suæ.

Mr. *Le Neve* calls him the famous Capt. *Gibbs;* he was a great gamester and horse-racer, in King *Charles* the Second's time. "He "laid a wager of 500*l.* that he drove his light chaise, and four horses, "up and down the deepest place of the *Devil's-Ditch*, on *Newmarket-* "*Heath*, which he performed, by making a very light chaise, with a "jointed perch, and without any pole, to the surprise of all the "spectators."

There is a stone under the steeple much obliterated, but supplied from the Register, *viz.*

"1632, *Edward Henderson*, Bailie longe to the Lords here, a Man "of Peace, Love, and Truth always in Word and Deed, buried *Feb.* "13, Ætat. 69.

"*Vivus sine Dolo, Mortuus sine Morbo, Æternus in Cœlo.*"

On his grave-stone in the bell-room of the church,

Let every Bell, his Praise thus tell.

On an old wainscot which stood in the church, *Ratcliff* quarters *Fitz-Walter*, and *Ratcliff* impales *Herling*.

There is an altar-tomb in the churchyard for *William Cokkell*, Oct. 22, 1729, Æt. 60.

Death from this World hath set me free,
From all my Pain, and Misery.

Ralph his son died Nov. 30, 1729.

This life is like a fading Flower,
Alive and dead, all in an Hour.

The following accounts are taken from the old Register of this parish, which is a very particular one, it begins in 1552; they are not digested into a series of time, but are just as they follow one another in the original.

1559, The town of *Attleburgh, viz. Market-street* and *Town-street*, burned.

1605, *Edward Barthelet*, Esq. buried 27 *Nov.* a worthy gentleman, and justice of the peace, councellor at lawe, dwelt at the Hall, and kept a good house there.

1612, Master *Glaspole*, alias *Hamlet*, was buried 26 *Oct.* he was the Earle of *Sussex's* bailie, and dwelt in the Parke-Hall, and was the Earle's forester there, he kept a worthie house, as if the park had been his own.

1614, 11 *May*, *John Rawlyns*, rector, as well of the rectory of the two parts, as of the rectory of the third part, a learned, godly, and peaceable man was buried; "Terras multas emit, quas filius et hæres "eito vendidit, si quicquam in ecclesiæ vel pauperum usus reliquisset, "hoc sine dubio permansisset: uxor autem ejus postea diu vixit sua "pura viduitate, usque octogessimum ætatis annum, et ultra, toto "autem vitæ tempore, et filijs alijs suis benignissima, et annos per-"paucos ante mortem, suo visu perempto, cœcitate permansit, manus "autem suas in pauperes semper extensas habuit, ingenio etiam et "memoria acutissima, sicut longevam ætatem suam in fœlicitate, et "charitate, tandem diem clausit, ob. 23 Jul. 1639, Ætat 91."

1615, The parsonage was repaired by *John Forbie*, to above 200 marks charge, who set up the Bishoprick's arms in the church, and those of the colleges.

1615, 10 *June*, *Wyndham* was burned, being set on fire by rogues coming on that purpose to the town, and were there (the man and woman) executed.

1617, This year, on *May* 5, the first, second, third, and fifth bells were finished by *Wm. Brend*, bell-founder in *Norwich*, and so out of four, there were now five bells, cost 160*l.*

1630, Maria filia venerabilis dignissimique viri, Alexandri Ratelyff Militis, et Janæ dignissimæ ejus dominæ et Uxoris, bapt. 22 Feb. in capella apud aulam *Atleburgensem*, per me *J. Forbie;* deditque mihi de suo beneplacito inexpectatam mercedem et premium.

1618, *Edward Barthelet*, Gent. and *Mary Mundford*, Gentw. were married by *J. Forbie*, at *Hoe* by *East Dearham*, 18 *Nov.* their marriage feast after kept at *Atleburgh* hall.

1623, A perfect terrier was made and delivered into the Bishop's registry, of all the lands, and of all the free and copyhold, belonging to the rectory manors, with the rents, and number of court-rolls, and other remembrances of the church and college, some time belonging to the church, and also what was belonging to the rectory of the third part.

In this year a school was erected in the south isle chapel, the timber for the seats of it, was given by the Earl of *Sussex*, and Sir *Will. Knevet*, and that for the top of the font now made.

Mr. *Edmund Topclife*, parson of *Morlie*, gave the standing lecturne there, for the dictionaries. One Mr. *Hathe* of *Trinity College, Cant.* was the first schoolmaster, one Mr. *Parlet* the next; the town voluntarily allowed 4*l. per annum*, out of their town lands.

1628, Against *Easter*, a communion cup was made.

1628, *July* 15, was a *Gild* new erected by four young bachelors of the town, and kept at the college-house, of above twenty meases of persons, and the poor then well relieved.

1626, It was continued by four widowers of the town, and held where the old gild-house was, at the west end of the parsonage-close, at Mr. *Duffield's*, the poor well relieved.

1630, It was holden on *Midsummer* day, and one Mr. *James* of *Eccles*, then the high-constable, and one Mr. *Robert Allen* of *Great-Elingham*, were two of the four heymasters, who for their own good credit, and our town's gild, procured guests, that there were thought to be 2000 people then there, they could not half sit and dine there, but were constrained to go into the town, and there could not be of that sudden, meat enough provided for them; it was said that they left no bread in town by two o'clock, only beare was plentiful: there was no outrage or disorder of the companye. We began all these good meetings with solemn prayers in our church, and a sermon, &c.

RECTOR ECCLÆSIÆ AUTHOR GUILDÆ.

The town of *Barnham-Broome* hath thus holden a gild with them, with much good company and merry meeting, and their sermon was ever rewarded, and moreover in this year Mr. *Legat*, the minister who preached there, had a gold ring given him by the heymaster, worth above 20*s.* The motto was, LEGATUS *Christi, Patronus Festi.*

1631, The church was well repaired, and decently batteled. In 1632, the wooden top of the cross in the church-yard, was made by *John Forbie*, clerk, by the appointment of the Bishop of *Norwich*, on the top of the side towards the church, *Crux Christi, Salus Mundi*. On the standing part, *Christus pro Nobis passus*. On the transverse, a wounded heart, and hands wounded with the nails, *Ecce! Quanta pro Te pertulit*. On the back side, towards the east, *In Christo Spero*. On the standing part, *Si compatimur, conregnabimus*. Then on the transverse, *Reliquit nobis Exemplum*. The globe was set up to signify the heavens, coloured with blue, with stars and clouds. On the equator circle, *Aspiremus permansura Æterna*. The lower part coloured green, to signify the earth, with trees and flowers on it, *Quid tumultuamur? Peritura possidemus*.

1633, The new organs were brought into the church from Squire *Buxton's* of *Tybbenham Cannons*, which cost 10*l*. there, and 10*l*. more to take them down and set them up here, purchased by the parishioners' voluntary gifts; and 9*l*. a year was voluntarily subscribed, for Mr. *Lesingham* the organist, of which Sir *Alexander Ratcliff*, lord and patron, allowed 40*s*. a year, and the rector 40*s*. &c.

1636, The communion table was placed, &c. as it now stands.

1642, *Tho. Downes*, senior, gravi morbo læsi cerebri diu afflictus, postquam Dei Opt. Max. beneficio integrum convaluit, pulvinar panni viridis, fimbria holocerica et fibulis ad angulos appensis decoratum, in grati pijque animi indicium Deo et Ecclesiæ dono dedit.

1617, Divers mortuaries paid, (as they now are, according to the statute.)

1619, Mr. *John Littleproud*, a young man, lately in priests orders, for the help of his living, being but a grammar scholar, was buried *Nov*. 1.

1623, *April* 14, *Joan*, wife of *John Allen*, was buried, and had so great a number of people, that the church could not contain them, very many treated at the Griffin, &c.

1623, One *Porter* a butcher, and an honest man of *Windham*, being at church on *Whitsunday*, *June* 1, as he was kneeling at prayers died suddenly,

"Quis jam non fœlicem et beatum obitum fecisse eum dicat?"

Mr. *John Chamberlane*, a very loving and honest gent. of good estate here, and elsewhere, and otherwise rich, dwelt sometime here, removed to *Bridgham*, thence to *Barne* in *Suff*. died on *Whitsunday*, and was buried at *Bridgham*, *June* 6, he seemed a little corrupted and addicted to the world, and his gain, through an executorship he had with one Mr. *Wright* of *Larling*, who might move and draw him more in that manner, than otherwise it is like he would have been: he was in his owne nature a very honest man.

Auri sacra fames, quem non insatiabilem reddas?
Misere mortuus est Midas. Noli imitari.

1624, 13 *April*, *Tho Thaine* of *Burgh-street*, near 100 old, buried.

1625, King *James*, our gracious, peaceable, and the most learned prince in all *Europe*, died at *Theobald's*, *March* 27, having then reigned in *England* 22 years and three days, it was then *Sundaye*, and about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a blessed time, when every church

was to be at their prayers, and at such time as his Majesty was ever used to have a sermon in his presence at court, he had a sermon in court every *Sunday* and *Tuesday*, and so caused many an excellent preacher; the preacher was always appointed by his course, out of *Cambridge*, while he was at *Newmarket* or *Roiston*, or near *Cambridge*: his Majesties speeches were always admirable, it might be truly said of him as in the Gospell, *never man spake as this man speaketh*; he was the *England's Solomon*, and so was his funeral sermon intituled.

1625, *Aug.* 11. Then was buried *Mary* wife of *Gilbert Greene*, hoastess of the Cock, who knew how to gaine more by her trade than any other, and a woman free and kind for any in sickness, or woman in her travell and child-bed, and for answering for any one's child, and readie to give to any one's marriage.

Mr. *John Wever* died here, carried and buried in St. *Gregorie's* church, *Norwich*, which he had much adorned.

Phillip Coultier, yeoman, dwelt at *Windham*, died *Dec.* 24, 1625, worth 100*l. per annum*, he cloathed every *Christmass* (long before his death) twenty poor children, from head to foot, he rebuilt all the houses for the use of the poor, that were burnt in the fire of *Windham*, and left a gift for ever to cloath and feast, so many poor children every *Christmas*. God grant it be kept and done; ii. *Cor.* 9. 15. *Now thanks therefore be unto God, for his unspeakable gift*; so I preached here of that. *John Forby.*

1627, *John Allen* a very good townsman, buried 22 *Aug.* This wished to be on his gravestone:

> Hic in Ecclesia consepultus est Johannes Allen, unâ cum Patre & Matre Suisque duabus Uxoribus, prudens, fidelis, pius, pacatus, et Oppidanus benignissimus, Omnibus in vita amabilis, in Morte desiderabilis, Corpore hic tumulatus, Anima Coronatus, ad gloriam resurrecturus, Æt. 63, Aug 22, A. D. 1627.
>
> Hic in Ecclesia Domino obdormit Will. Beale, Gravitate Senex, Senectute prudens, Oppidanus providus, Vita pius et pacatus, parum rigidus & morosus, sed Pauperibus benignus, cœlestem Gloriam auspicaturus, Æt. 80, Jan. 11, 1626.

Upon old *John Dowe*, an unprofitable townsman, of great estate in land, and yet not worth a mortuary at his death in goods.

John Dowe an antient townsman, was buried in divers Years past before,
And lyeth buried within the Church South Door.

De quo hoc verum Epitaphium haberi posset.

> Here lyeth the DOWE who ne'er in Life did good,
> Nor would have done, tho' longer he had stood,
> A Wife he had, both Beautifull & Wise
> But he ne'er would, such goodness exercise,
> Death was his Friend, to bring him to his Grave,
> For he in Life, *Commendam* none could have.

Mr. *John Hare*, Richmond Herald, saith in a letter of his, that this *John Dowe* married *Anne*, daughter of *Thomas Cockett*, sister to

his great-grandfather *Froxmere Cockett*, of *Bromesthorp*; she outlived him, and was very charitable to the poor, and a benefactress to the church of *Atilburgh*, where she was buried in 1626, and her husband in 1620.

The epitaph which I sent to Mr. *Tho. Weaver*, for Mr. *John Weaver's* gravestone in St. *Gregory's* church *Norwich*,

> Hic consepultus jacet Johannes Weavers, Norwicensis, Commerciorum hujus Civitatis Comportator Londinum versus, fidelissimus, eisdemq; Laboribus ditatus, Amicis amicissimus, Servis suis benignissimus, miserrimis Misericors, hujus Ecclesiæ Sti. Gregorij, cum amicissimo tum suo Johanne Freeman, per tres annos Gardianus existens, hanc ipsam Ecclesiam mirifice ornarat, duos etiam hic constituit haberi annuos Sermones in Dei Gloriam, Suique memoriam, Diebus nempe, Sti. Johannis Evangelistæ, & Johannis Baptistæ, eisdemque, quibusdam terris dotavit, obijt Atleburgh. pie & pacifice, Nov. 18, 1625. Inter Cœlorum Cœlites modo regnat.

1634, *Aug.* 7, Mr. *Robert James* of *Eccles*, High-Constable of *Shropham* hundred, died, of whom there is a great character; he kept a good house, and always entertained the gentlemen that came to the training in *Eccles-Field:* he died rich, and was buried in *Eccles* church.

Seneca. *Obijt viridis, et officia boni Civis, boni Amici, boni Viri, exercitatus est, &c.*

Johannes Forbye Clericus, Sacro Sanctæ Theologiæ Bacc. cum duarum, tum tertiæ Partis Ecclesiæ Atleburgensis Rector, per 24 (vel circiter) annos extitisset, Diem obijt novissimum in Sancto Festo Innocentium, et consepultis jacet (prout antea statuisset) juxta Filiolas ejus duas, in veteris Κανκελλω Loco, quas ipsemet Superstes ibidem inhumaverat; sepultus erat 29 die Dec. hoc ipso Ao. Di. 1638. Anno Ætatis suæ Septuagessimæ prope octavæ.

1646, Gregorius Feltwell, Turmæ Equestris Cap. Pell Miles. Sep. Oct. 9.

Verses made by EDWARD BARTHELET, *on his Mother's Death.*

My *Mother* now, doth in my *Mother* leye,
Death coucht her there, long longing for to dye,
Her Faith was firme, so fearles was her Death,
The Heavens are Witness, which drew upp her Breath,
For while she lived, she lived a zealous Life,
And died, Turtell like Widow, matchless Wife.

1653, *Sarah* daughter of *John Ratcliff*, Esq. and *Sarah* his wife baptized.

1654, *John* their son baptized 15 *July*.

The religious concerned in this town were, the Prior of *Bukenham*,[7] to whose house *Robert de Tateshale*, the third of that name, gave a fold-course for 200 sheep. In 1377, *William Ketringham* and others

[7] Mon. Ang. vol. ii. fol. 275.

conveyed lands here to the Priory, and there were many lands held of the Priory manor which laid in this town, both free and copyhold, which in the whole amounted to 2*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* yearly rents, of which the master of the college paid a free rent for land given to his house of 16*d.* and there was the value of 4*s.* 10*d.* a year tithes, which belonged to the Priory manor, for all which the Prior was taxed at 46*s.*

The Prior of *Wymondham* was taxed for his temporals here 15*s.* 4*d.* they were divers small pieces of land given to the monastery by the *Albanys* and *Tateshales.* The Prior of St. *Faith's* was taxed 15*d.* for his temporals here.

The Terrier informs me that Mr. *Nerford,* late rector, founded a free school, and endowed it with 6*l.* *per annum* in lands, and also gave six two-penny loaves to the poor every *Sunday,* and tied the Rev. Mr. *Beales's* estate for it, that there are 30 pieces of town lands besides *College Close,* all which are settled to repair the church, and find its ornaments, for ever; and in the year 1651, I learn from the church-wardens account, it was then in the town's possession, though they were forced to employ some of its produce to contrary uses, *viz.* "to *Richard Lawes* for defacing the King's arms 6*s.*" and it cost the town a good deal to repair the seats heads which were defaced at that time.

The College of the Holy Cross, otherwise called Atleburgh-Chantry,

Was founded by Sir *Robert de Mortimer,* who was buried in 1387; he ordered *Henry de Pakenham,* senior, *Simon,* parson of *Scoulton,* and his other feoffees, to found and endow it,[8] to the value of 2000 marks, which they received according to the will of Sir *John de Herling,* Knt. and Sir *John Fitz-Ralf,* Knt. who had married the grand-daughters and heiresses of the said *Robert*; and accordingly King *Henry* IV. in the 7th year of his reign, [1405,] for 100 marks paid by the feoffees, granted them[9] license to build a chantry of the *Holy Cross* in *Atleburgh,* for five chaplains, one of which was to be master, who should daily officiate in the church of *Atleburgh,* for the souls of Sir *Robert Mortimer,* Knt. and Dame Margery his wife, &c. and to amortise to the said chantry a messuage and 70 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and 2 of pasture, in *Atleburgh,* and the advowson of *Great Elingham,* provided there be a vicar sufficiently endowed, and a yearly sum of money given to the poor there; upon which, the surviving feoffee, by his deed, established it in the following manner, as I find it entered in the parish register, fol. 74.

Simon, rector of *Scoulton,* greeting. Know ye that *Robert de Mortimer,* Knt. son of Sir *Constantine de Mortimer,* Knt. granted and confirmed his manors of *Scoulton, Totington,* and *Stanford* in *Norfolk,* and *Burghton,* and *Foxtone* in *Cambridgeshire,* to *Hugh De-la-Souche, Tho. Shardelowe, George Felbrige,* Knts. *Tho. Caus, Tho. Chaunteler, Will. at Wend,* clerk, *Henry de Pakenham, John Watts,* and me, the aforesaid *Simon,* and our heirs, on the following conditions, *viz.* that we should hold them to the use of him, the said *Robert,* son of *Constantine de Mortimer,* Knt and Dame *Margery* his then wife, for term of their lives, and after their death, to me and

[8] See p. 512. [9] Dug. Mon. tom. iii. fol. 142.

the aforesaid feoffees, and the longest livers of them, till the sum of 2000 marks be raised out of the profits of the said manors, which said sum, after all reasonable expenses deducted, should go to found a chapel in honour of the *Holy Cross*, in the church of *Atleburgh*, and a chantry of three priests to sing in the said chapel for ever, for the souls of the said *Robert* and *Margery*, for which a license in mortmain should be obtained, by virtue of which, there should be as many lands, advowsons, tenements, or manors purchased, as would be sufficient for the said priests, one of which was to be master of the chantry; all the feoffees being dead but *Simon*, (who had obtained a license in mortmain,) he the said *Simon*, according to the last will and testament of Sir *Robert Mortimer*, Knt. founded the chantry for five priests, of which one is to be *custos* or master, who are all bound by the said *Simon*, to pray for the souls of Sir *Robert de Mortimer*, Knt. and Dame *Margery* his wife, and all their ancestors, and to conform to the following rules, statutes, and ordinances, as they are appointed by the said *Simon*, for ever to endure, *viz.*

The four fellows are to obey all lawful commands of their *custos* or master.

The *custos* and chaplains to be perpetual, that is, not removed, unless for such causes as would deprive a rector.

All of them are obliged to reside in their college, or mansion-house, and live together in commons, as in other colleges, and if any be so old that they cannot serve, or be hindered by continual sickness, yet they shall continue in their place, and be maintained by the college during their life.

The master to have 60*s.* a year stipend, and every brother 40*s.*

With this proviso, that *Simon Shirreve*, now brother in the said chantry, shall have 46*s.* 8*d.* a year, for life; the stipends to be paid, half on St. *John* Baptist's day, and half on *Christmas* day.

The master and brethren to have every year a new cloth suit, or 10*s.* each.

The *custos* to be chosen by the fellows, and the major part of them may choose any one, whether he be of the college or no; and if they elect two, the Bishop shall nominate which he will; and after choice is made, the college shall deliver him letters testimonial under their common seal, which the first master elected shall carry to *John Fitz-Rauff*, son of Sir *John Fitz-Rauff*, Knt. son and heir of *Margery Fitz-Rauff*, late wife of the said *John Fitz-Rauff*, Knt. and their heirs, (if they be at *Scoulton*, and not else,) who thereupon shall admit him master, and whoever shall be elected the second master, shall go in like manner to the Lady *Cecily Harlyng*, and her heirs, (if they be at *Atleburgh* or *East-Herling*, and not else,) so that each shall have turn in admitting the master, on condition that the said *Cecily* will give all her part of *Capele-Meadows* in *Atleburgh*, to the college, otherwise she shall have no turn, but *Fitz-Rauff* shall have the whole; and after such admission, each master shall go to the Bishop of the diocese, or his deputy, to be instituted, and if *Fitz-Rauff* or *Harlyng*, or their heirs, refuse to admit any master so chosen, the Bishop may do it upon sight of the testimonial.

The master and fellows to find two wax tapers of 2 lb. each, to be lighted yearly on the anniversaries of the said *Robert* and *Margery*, during the time of *Placebo*, *Dirige*, and *Mass* of *Requiem*, to be said

at the tombs of the said *Robert* and *Margery*, and shall then give to five poor people 13*d.* apiece, for the souls of the said *Robert* and *Margery*.

The *custos* to have the sole management of all the revenues of the college, both spirituals and temporals, giving an account to the fellows every *Michaelmas* day, of all the receipts and expenses of the whole year.

And upon this, the college was built for their mansion-house; it stood on the west side of the street, something lower than the NW. corner of the churchyard; there are no ruins, a new house being built on its site, which is still called the *College;* at the Dissolution it was given to *Robert* Earl of *Sussex*, in 1541, and so became joined to the manor; the advowson of it was in moieties, one belonged to the *Fitz-Rauffs*, and the other to *Cecily Herlyng*, her husbands, and her heirs; (see p. 319.) King *Henry* VIII. granted license to *John Cleydon*, master of the *Holy Cross* chantry, and the fellows there, to appropriate the greater part of the church of *Attleburgh* to their college, and also to purchase lands, tenements, or manors, of the value of 20*l.* *per annum*, and settle them in mortmain; and the Lord *Fitz-Walter* had license to settle the said advowson on the college; but it was never done, the Dissolution following not many years after. "In "1506, *Tho. Spencer*, felowe of the colage of the *Holy Cross* in *At-* "*tilburgh*, was buryed in the churchyard, afore the chapel door of "the said colage."[1] It was endowed with 21*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* *per annum*, at its dissolution, according to Mr. *Dugdale;* but among Mr. *Le Neve's* Collections, I find it valued at 50*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* *ob.* 1*q.* and that the Lady *Cressi* was a benefactress to it.[2]

THE WARDENS OR MASTERS OF THE COLLEGE.

1417, 27 *Sept. John Rykedon*, priest, vicar of *Elingham-Magna* in 1415, was instituted master or *custos* of the chantry of the *Exaltation of the Holy Cross*, newly founded in the church of *Attleburgh*, being elected by Sir SIMON SCHIRREVE, fellow, and sometime vicar of *Elingham-Magna*, Sir ELYAS SIMONDS, and Sir STEPHEN BACON, brethren and fellows of the said chantry, and by them presented to the Bishop, according to the rules of the foundation of that chantry. There went out no mandate for installation, but it was a common perfection or institution; the said *John* paid xi. marks to the Bishop, for the first fruits of the church of *Great Elingham*, which was appropriated to them, as all the succeeding masters were obliged to do, at their institutions.

1421, 10 *March, Tho. Cove*, bachelor in the decrees. WILL. MOUNCY, and JOHN GILDENSLEVE, fellows.

1441, id. *Nov.* The Bishop collated *John Spyrling*, chaplain, to the mastership of the chantry, by lapse.

1442, 17 *June, Richard Fishere*, chaplain, on *Spyrling's* resignation, by lapse.

Robert Popy, on *Fishere's* resignation.

1468, 20 *Oct. John Cralle*, or *Crackly*, licenciate in the decrees, on *Popy's* resignation.

[1] Regr. Rix. fol. 404. [2] Tanner's Notitia, p. 159.

Thomas Draper.

1477, *Tho. Draper* changed his mastership with *John Powlyn*, for the rectory of *Buxhall* in *Suffolk*.

1485, 18 *Aug. Powlyn* resigned, and the Bishop collated *John Williamson*, A. M.

1486, 21 *July*, *Williamson* resigned, and

Peter Foston, bachelor in the decrees, was collated.

1519, 6 *April*, *John Claydon*, on *Foston's* death. Lapse. He was the last master, and subscribed to the supremacy *anno* 1534, with *William Brown* and *Robert Whyttel*, chaplains here. He died in *Febr.* 1540.

In the year 1709, an act passed for continuing an act made in the 7th and 8th years of the reign of his late Majesty King *William*, entituled *An Act for the Repairing the Highways between* Wymondham *and* Atleborough *in the County of* Norfolk, *and for including therein, the Road leading from* Wymondham *to* Hetherset, *over the Common belonging to the said Town*, by virtue of which, the *tollgate* on this road was erected; it was an exceeding bad road before the first Act. There is a square stone pillar standing by the road side, thus inscribed,

" This pillar was erected by the order of the Sessions of the
" Peace for *Norfolk*, as a grateful remembrance of the charity
" of Sir *Edwin Rich*, Knt. who freely gave the sum of 200*l.*
" towards the rèpair of the highway between *Wymondham* and
" *Atleburgh*, A. D. 1675."

And this is all that occurs to me concerning this town, unless the fee farm rents which were paid to Mr. *Parker*, *viz.* for *Atleburgh-Moor* 13*s.* 4*d. per annum*, for *Diteing-Hills* 13*s.* 4*d.*, for *Horse-Drink-Meadow* 2*s.* 6*d.*, for *Trim* mill 1*s.*, but the mill being gone, the payment ceased.

KILVERSTONE.

Culverstetuna, Culvertestuna, Culvercestuna, Kynardiston, Kilverdeston, and now Kilverstone, is a small village adjoining to *Thetford*, now wholly owned by *Thomas Wright*, Esq. the present lord, to whom I acknowledge myself much obliged for the following account of it, which I extracted from the evidences he was pleased to lend me for that purpose. At this time there are no tenants belonging to the manors, the whole being purchased in.

MONK'S HALL MANOR

Was held in the Confessor's time, by a freeman, under *Stigand*, and contained a carucate and half in demean; it had a mill, free fishery, &c. The whole being of 40*s.* value. The town was then two leagues

long and two broad, and paid 7*d. Danegeld.*[3] It belonged to the Conqueror afterwards, and continued in the Crown till King *Henry* I. gave it to

WILLIAM DE ALBANY, who married *Maud*, daughter of *Roger Bygot*, who, upon her account, gave this manor to

The PRIOR of the monks of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* in *Thetford*, which house was of *Roger's* own foundation; and accordingly I find it returned to the Exchequer, in *Edward* the First's time, that the Prior of *Thetford* holds a carucate of land in *Kilverstone*, of the alms of the Earl of *Arundel*, as of his barony of *Bukenham*. The monks had divers lands here, of other people's gift; in *Henry* the Second's time, *Eustace* the priest held land of them as a tenant, which the King confirmed among other things to the priory: and thus it continued till the Dissolution, and then was given, with the monastery, to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* and his heirs. In 1568, *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* settled on Sir *Thomas Cornwaleis*, Knt Sir *Nicholas L'Strange*, Knt. Chamberlain of the Duke's Household, *Thomas Tymperley*, Esq. Comptroller of the Household, *William Barker* and *Robert Hickford*, Secretaries to the said Duke, and *Edward Peacock*, Clerk Comptroller of the Household, the manor of *Kenninghall* and hundred of *Giltcross*, the manors of *Lopham*, *Winfarthing*, and *Heywood*, the site of the dissolved monastery of *Thetford* and all its appurtenances, the manors of *Halwick*, *Norwick*, *Bryes*, or *Brayes*, *Santon*, *Lynford*, *Croxton*, *Munk's Hall* in *Kilverston*, *Rothenhall* in *Bretenham*, and *Westwick*, with the appurtenances in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, to the use of him the said Duke for life, remainder to *Philip* Earl of *Surrey*, son and heir of the said Duke, begotten of the body of the Lady *Mary* late Dutchess of *Norfolk*, one of the daughters and heirs of the Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Arundell*, for life, remainder to the Lord *Thomas Howard*, and the Lord *Will. Howard*, younger sons of the said Duke, begotten of the body of the Lady *Margaret* late Dutchess of *Norfolk*, sole daughter and heir of the Right Honourable *Thomas Awdeley*, Knt. late Lord *Awdeley* of *Walden*, deceased, for their lives, to the intent that the feoffees shall appoint proper persons of the Duke's choosing, who shall pay the debts of the said Duke, with the profits of all the premises, which they are to receive, during the lives aforesaid, till they are all contented and paid, and then the premises to return to such persons as shall be then living, and entitled to them by the intail, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Duke; and soon after the feoffees, jointly with the Duke, by deed confirmed, *John Bleverhasset*, *William Dix*, *William Canterell*, and *Laurence Bannister*, his trusty and well-beloved servants, and the survivor or survivors of them, to take and receive the profits and pay the debts and legacies of the said Duke, and fulfil his will. The Duke was beheaded in the 14th of Queen *Elizabeth*; and in the 26th year of her reign, the Earl of *Surrey*, Lord *Thomas*, Lord *William Howard*, the feoffees and trustees, all joined, and sold it to

[3] Terra Regis in manu Regis. (f. 33.) Serpeham Hund. Culvertestuna, tenuit lib. hom. T.R.E. sub Stigando i. car. et dim. terre. semper v. vill. et i. ser. et v. acr. prati. tunc in dnio. ii car. post et modo i. bos tunc i. car. homin. post nihil. modo dim. semper i. mol. et i. pisc. semper val. xl. sol. Totum habet ii. leug. in longo, et in lat. quicunque ibi teneat et vii.*d.* de Gelto. totum hund. reddit xl. et pertinet ad misterium Godrici.

THOMAS LOVELL of *East-Herling*, together with *Rothenhall* in *Bretenham*, who, in 1585, sold it to

Sir CHARLES CORNWALEIS, and Dame *Anne*, his wife, and their heirs, who, in 1587, sold it to

THOMAS WRIGHT, Gent. of *Weeting*, and his heirs.

In the year 1285, the CUSTOMS allowed to the manor belonging to the Prior of *Thetford* in *Kilverstone* were these, *sac*, *soc*, *toll*, *them*, *infangenethef*, *view* of *frankpledge*, and assize of *bread* and *ale*; and, till lately, the *leet* belonging to it used to be kept. There is a fold-course for 400 ewes, and 100 for the shepherd, and 250, which formerly belonged to the church, before the Prior of *Butley* aliened it; it was fine certain, *viz.* double the quitrent at every tenant's entry. The eldest son is heir, and they could not waste their copyhold. The lord of the hundred hath the superiour *leet*, which is held at the stone cross every *Wednesday* after *Michaelmas* day, to which all the residents do suit and service, and pay their *leet-fee* of 10*d.* yearly; and to it belong all weyfs, strays, felons goods, forfeitures, &c. There were above 200 acres of common and heath, on which the inhabitants commoned, but now every thing belongs to the lord. The Master of *Magdelen* hospital in *Thetford* held above 26 acres near their house, which laid in the bounds of this town, and the canons of *Thetford* had lands here; it used to pay 5*s.* 8*d.* *per annum pro fine et feodo homagij.*

COXFORD MANOR,

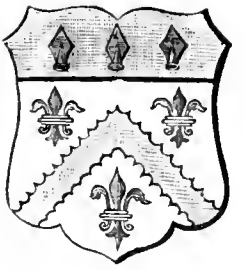
In the Confessor's days, belonged to *Edric*, and at the Conquest to *Robert Malet*, lord of the honour of *Eye*, and contained 2 carucates of land, a free fishery, a mill, &c. but one part of it was then held of the said *Robert* by *Walter de Cadomo*,[4] and continued divided till they united in the Prior. The first part went to *Ralf de Querceto*, *Caineto*, or *Cheney*, who came in with the Conqueror; he gave it with *Sibil*, his daughter, in marriage, to *Robert Fitz-Walter*, founder of St. *Faith's* at *Horsham*, to which monastery they gave two parts of the tithes of their lands in this town, which were afterwards conveyed to *Cokesford* priory after they had the manor; they were succeeded by *William de Cheney*, their son, who left three daughters, two died without issue, but *Margaret* married *Hugh de Crescy*, a *Norman*, and left *Roger* his son and heir, who married *Isabell de Rye*, all whose sons died issueless, and the inheritance came to *Robert Fitz-Roger*, who married *Margaret*, relict of *Hugh de Crescy*, and held this manor at a quarter of a fee, and granted it for life to *Vitalis Engayne*, *Jordan de Sankevile*, and *Clemence* his wife, who, in 1217, released their right to

[4] Terre Roberti Malet, fo. 76. Scerpham H. Culverstetuna tenuit Edricus T.R.E. ii. car. terre semper iiii. vill. et i. bord. et iiii. ser. v. acr. prati et ii. car. in dnio. tunc et post iiii. car. modo dim. semper i. mol. et i. piscatio. hic. jacet i. soc. Regis lx. acr. terre unde suus antecess. habuit commend. tantum, et terra clamat de dono Regis tunc et post i. car. modo ii. bov. et ii. acr. prati semper ii. runc. et iiii. anim. tunc ccc. oves modo cccxii. minus tunc. xviii. porc. modo iii. tunc et post. val. lx. sol. modo lxxx et i. car. posset esse. Galt. de Cadomo tenet de R.

(Fol. 299.) Scerepham Hund. In Calvercestuna i. lib. ho. commend. tantum xi. acr. val. viii.*d.* hoc. tenet. Galt. de Cadomo de Roberto. (sc. Malet.)

Margery de Caiseneto, or *Cressy*, and her heirs; and she, with the said *Vitalis*, settled them on *Coxford* priory in the same year, the Prior of which house was always returned to hold them of the manor of *Horsford*, and further of the manor of *Hockering*. The other part or moiety was always held of the honour of *Eye*, at a quarter of a fee; it belonged to the same *Robert Fitz-Walter*, after that to *Guy de Ferrarijs*, or *Ferrers*, who infeoffed the *Brooms*; and in 1249, *Roger de Broom* settled it on *John* Prior of *Coxford*, and his successours, for ever; and in 1302, *William*, son of *Roger de Broom*, for 200 marks of silver, confirmed to the Prior and Canons of *Coxford*, his whole manor in *Kilverstone*, with the mill, freefold, &c. to be held in free alms of him and his heirs by 10*s*. a year rent, and the service of a quarter of a knight's fee; and afterwards *Robert de Broom*, son of the said *William*, released the rent, all knight's service and homage whatever, paying to *Thetford* priory 10*s*. a year out of the mill, according to the gift of *William de Broom*, his father; in 1293, the Prior of *Cokesford* granted a rent of 12*d*. a year to the Prior of *Thetford*, for leave to dig flag on *Snareshill* side, to mend his mill bank at *Kilverstone*. And in 1428, the Prior was taxed at 11*l*. 11*s*. 11*d*. for his temporalities here. In 1230, there was a dispute between *Richard* Prior of *Thetford*, and *William* Prior of *Cokesford*, concerning their separate fisheries belonging to their manors here; "Concerning the use and pro-"priety of all the fishing lying between the territory of *Snareshill*, "and the territory of *Kilverstone*, the Prior of *Thetford* claiming the "whole of the water or river from his mill called *Melford Mill*, to "the extent of his town of *Snareshill*," *viz*. the whole of *Snareshill* side, as belonging to his free fishery there, and this side, as belonging to his manor here; but the Prior of *Coxford* having a free fishery to his manor here, claimed an equal share on this side; and it being proved to be so, the Prior of *Coxford* let his right for ever, to the Prior of *Thetford*, for 8*s*. a year. But the Prior of *Coxford* reserved to himself his swan mark, belonging to his manor, throughout the whole river, with liberty to gather reed and grass at all times in the said river, with the consent of *Richard* Bishop of *Norwich*. *John Mathewe* Prior of the monastery of our *Blessed Lady* in *Coxford*, and the convent there, by indenture inrolled in Chancery, dated the last day of *Apr*. 1528, sold their manor of *Coxford* in *Kilverstone* to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and his heirs, for 400 marks, which the said Duke paid to King *Henry* VIII. in full of a debt due from the Prior to the King, the Prior being collector of the King's subsidy in the archdeaconry of *Norwich*, and not having repaid the money he had collected; and in 1529, *Thomas* Prior of *Coxford*, successour to the said *John*, settled it by fine on the said Duke, Sir *Roger Townsend*, Knt. and other feoffees, and immediately after sold it to Sir *John Cornwaleis*, who leased it to *William* Prior of the monastery of our *Blessed Lady* at *Thetford*, for 99 years, at the yearly rent of a red rose, which monastery being dissolved, it came to the King's hands, who granted the monastery and all that belonged to it to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, after whose attainder it came to the King again, and continued in the Crown till King *Edward* VI. sold the lease to Sir *John Cornwaleis*; in the fourth year of his reign, Sir *John* dies, and it descended to Sir *Thomas Cornwaleis*, his son and heir, who settled it on feoffees, with power of revocation, to the use of himself for life, and then to *William*,

CREST, a dragon's head, erased arg. pellete.



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THOMAS WRIGHT, temp. Henry VII.

John Wright died seized of the manors of Tindalls and Rowtes in East-Lexham in Norfolk, 3d Henry VIII

- 2. Nicholas Wright had five children.
  - Anne, dr and coheir of Edm. Beaupre of Beaupre Hall, by Catherine, daughter of Philip Bedingfield.
  - 1. Catherine, dr and coheir of Edm. Beaupre of Beaupre Hall in Norfolk, sister to Anne.
  - Edmund Wright of Sutton Hall in Brent-Bradfield, in Suffolk.
    - 1. William Wright, s. p.
    - 1st ---- dr. of Lord Ever, relict of Sir John Salvyn of Yorkshire, s. p.
    - 2 Edm Wright of Little Bukenham, Norf and Thwayt in Suff. Esq.
      - 1. Catherine, dr. of Sir John Spring of Lavenham in Suffolk, Knt.
      - 2. Frances, dr. of Sir John Spring of Lavenham in Suffolk, Knt.
      - Thomas Wright of Weeting in Norf, 4th son.
      - 2. Robert.
      - 3 George.
      - 4. John, s. p.
      - Thomas Wright of Kilverstone, in Norfolk, Esq. who built the present hall.
      - Jane, dr. of John Jermyn of Depden in Suff. Esq. by his 2d wife, Anne, dr. of Sir Robert Drury of Hausted, Suffolk, and Mary his wife, dr. of old Sir Lionel Talmach of Helmingham, Suffolk, Knt.
        - 1. Wm. Wright he had issue, William, Geo. and Dorothy.
        - Elizabeth, dr. of Sir Giles Strangways of Dorsetsh.
        - 2. Edmund Wright of Kingsbos.
        - Dorothy, dr. of Rich. Bask of Hideham in Bucks.
        - Elizabeth, married Richard Cutler, esq. of King's Lynn, Robert Mule of Suff.
    - 2. Frances — Thomas Bell.
    - 3. Millecent — John Thurston of Hoxne, Suffolk, Gent. great-grandfather to that John Thurston who was alive about 1702.
    - 4. Anne — Sir John Heigham of Barrow in Suffolk, Knt.
    - 5 Bridget — Robert Rolf of Hadley in Suffolk, Gent.
    - 6. Mary — Will. Downes, Gent. of Bodney, Norfolk.
    - 3. George Wright, Gent. lord of Little Bukenham, in 1572, married at St. Fancrace Super Lane, London, 20 July, 1542, lord of Rose-Kingshays in Oxfordshire.
    - Dorothy, dr. of Edmund Monne of the Inner Temple, Esq.
    - 4. Edward died at sea, s. p.
    - Bridget, married to Henry Chatting, of Wortham in Suff. Esq. after to George Waller, Esq. of De
  - 2. John Wright of West-Lexham and Ovington in Norfolk.
    - Joan, dr. of Tho Steward of Barton-Mills, Esq by Sarah, dr. of Sir Edward Lewknor of Denham, Knt
    - 1. Sarah
    - 2 Anne — Will. Stebbing.
    - 3 Jane — James Ward of Hindringham in Norf, Esq.
    - 1. Dorothy, dr. of Simeon Bograve, of Hinels in Braughing parish in Hertfordshire, Esq. s. p.
    - Thomas Wright, Esq. of Kilverstone and Weeting, was high sheriff of Norfolk in 1652, and died in that office, and was buried here.
      - Judith, married John Crask, M D and had Tho. Crask, M. D. fellow of Caj. Coll. Cant.
      - 5 Charles, married dr. of Braham, whose son Charles died single in the army.
      - Robert and Jermyn died single.
      - 4. John Wright, woolen-draper in London, buried at Weeting.
      - Anna-Maria Esq. son and heir, living 1732.
      - 2 Thomas Wright of Kilverstone, was justice of the peace, and died April 12, 1667.
        - Kath. dr of Sir Char Harbord, Knt. Surveyor-general to King Charles II. died 6th July, 1684, buried here, remarried to
          - Will. Cropley, Esq A 1667, and had Harbord Cropley, Esq now living, who is now called Harbord Harbord.
      - Thomas died in the East-Indies
      - Marmaduke s. p.
      - Anna-Maria alive in 1702.
      - Elizabeth, who married to John Cotton, 2d son and heir of John Cotton of Ashill, &c.
    - 2. Judith, dr. of Rob Houghton, of Earlham in Norfolk, Esq.
    - Jermyn Wright of Wingford in Suff. Esq. born in 16.8.
    - Anne, dr of Richard Bell of Bressell in Norfolk, Esq for 24 July, 1681, buried at Westhorp
      - 1 Thomas died an infant, buried here.
      - Char. Wright of Kilverstone, Esq. In 1696, Henry Duke of Norfolk, lord lieutenant of the county, made him captain of that troop of horse late his own troop. 1701, he had another commission from Charles Viscount Townsend of Raynham, Baron of Lynn-Regis, Lord Lieut. &c., he was born in 1666, and buried here 16 Nov. 1729
        - Anne, dr. and coheir of George Violet, of Vilet, of Pinkney Hall, in Fakersett, *alias* Gatesend, in Norfolk, buried here.
      - 1 Tho. Wright of Sandy-Downham in Suff. Esq. Justice of Peace from 1684, who died at his 1689, buried at Downham.
        - Eliz. sole heir of Robert Say of Tilney, Norfolk, Gent. died in 1701, buried at Downham
        - 2. Rob. Wright of Holme-Hale Norf. Gent. ob.
          - Rob Wright of Holme-Hale
          - Elizabeth and Jane.
        - Eliz. dr of Edw Chamberlain, of Barnham-Broom, Esq. deceased.
        - 3. George Wright, rector of Brandon, Suffolk.
        - Ursula, dr. of John Reppes, of Mattishall, Norfolk, Esq.
          - Ursula, Thomas, John, Robert, all young in 1702.
        - 1. Jane, married to Edw. Davy, Gent.
        - 2. Sarah, to Will. Davy, his brother.
        - John Wright, vicar of Stepney in Middlesex.
        - 1. Hest. Styles, s. p.
        - 2. Dorothy Hickson.
      - 1. Robert Wright of Downham, Esq ob.
        - Anne, dr. of Sir Geo. Wyneve, Knt of Breteham in Suffolk, by Christian, dr. of Dudley, Lord North.
        - 2. John had two wives, last alive, and hath issue.
        - 3. Thomas Wright, Esq. of Herling, buried there.
          - Relict of Berr, Governour of Fort St. Geo. his 2d wife, and now living.
          - 1. Frances, married to Henney, apoth. in London, Tho. their son, buried at Downham, 1710, 3 drs. now living.
          - Hickson Wright, now living at Brandon-Ferry, Suffolk 2. John, reader at Stepney. 3. Tho. ob. s. p 4. Rob. fellow of Caj. Coll. rector of Lavenham in Suffolk, buried there, s. p. 1. Dorothy, now single. 2. Joanna, married to Cawdell, and after to Matthew Goudrick, clerk, now rector of Brandon.
      - 1. Sir Rob Wright of Wangford, Knt. was first one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and after Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in King James the Second's time, married first to Dorothy Moor of Wigenhall, St. German's, buried there in 1662, s. p. His 3d wife was Eliz. dr. of Sir Wm. Scroggs, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. William their son, was an infant in 1702.
        - Robert Wright of Sedfield, in the bishoprick of Durham, Esq., gone to South-Carolina, married ---, relict of --- Pitts.
        - 1. Susan, married to Virtue Rudford of Gray's Inn, Esq 2. Anne, to Revel Lampton of Hardwick in Durham, Esq. 3 Eliz. to John Bugden, Gent. in Huntingdonsh. 4 Alice.
      - Susan, dr. of Mat. Wren, Lord Bishop of Ely.
      - Anne married Nat. Wrast Suffol married the 1679 2 to James Paston, 1 tor of Lymere-Parv.
    - 1. Thomas Wright, Esq. of Downham and York, now living.
      - 1 Anne, dr. of Roger North, Esq. of Rougham, 1. p.
        - 2. Frances, dr. of Tho. Wright of Ex-Herling, living
      - 2. Dr. Rob. Wright, rector of Herling, and Stepney, now single.
      - 3 George Wright of Butfey in Suff Esq mar --- of Butley, and hath issue.
      - John Wright, Esq. son and heir, single, by the first wife, now living.
      - 2. Rob. by the first wife.
        - Cath. dr. of Ciril Wiche of Hockwold, Esq.
        - 3. Richard, single, by the second wife.
        - Mary, single, by the second wife.
        - Frances, by the second wife, now married to Thomas Wright of Downham and York, Esq.
        - Hath issue 2 daughters
      - Issue.
    - 1. Cath. buried in 1696. 2. Frances, buried 1696. 3. Anne, buried in St. Stephen's church, Norwich, 30th Sept. 1701, and removed 19th March following to Kilverstone, by order of the Bishop's Court. Diana, buried 1702. George and Robert buried 1709.
    - Elizabeth Wright, married Mr. Robert Chad of Wells, who is dead, and left issue, Willoughby Wright, alive and single. Cecily Wright, alive and single.
    - Thomas Wright, Esq. son and heir, hath a good seat here, at which he resides, being lord of the manors, and owner of the whole town, A° 1737.
    - 2. John Wright, rector of Ewston in Suffolk, master of the hospital, and preacher of St. Mary's parish in Thetford.
      - Anne, dr. of William Pear LL. D. Chancellor of York Mary his wife, who was buried here.
      - 1. Harbord 2. Thomas. Eliz Cath. Mary. Jane, buried here, A° 1735.

his eldest son, and *Lucy* his wife, and the longest liver of them, with remainder to divers uses; but after this, in 1576, he settled it on *Charles* his son, and *Anne* his wife, and their heirs male, having revoked the former settlement; and in 1587, Sir *Thomas* the father, his two sons, and their two wives, sold it to

THOMAS WRIGHT of *Weeting*, Gent. and his heirs.

There is a separate right of fishing belonging to this manor, with liberty to hunt, hawk, fish and fowl, in the town and manors of *Kilverstone*, notwithstanding the superiour liberty of the hundred.

The fines were 2*s*. an acre, and the eldest son was heir.

The site contained 6 acres, and joined to the river south, and *Tunney-Lane* west, which leads down from the street, by the west end of the church, to the river. The two fold-courses belonging to this manor carried 600 ewes and 400 hog-sheep, besides the shepherd's 200: there is also a swan mark now belonging to it.

The advowson was given by *Margaret de Caineto*, (*Cheyney*, or *Cressy*,) daughter and heiress of *William de Caineto*, together with a fold-course and free common of pasture, in the said town for the sheep, in free alms to the Prior of *Butly* in *Suffolk*, who appropriated it to his house, and got it confirmed by *John* of *Oxford* Bishop of *Norwich*, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, reserving a vicarage to be presented to by the Prior, with a pension of 26*s*. 8*d*. payable out of the great tithes, together with the rectory-house and an acre of land adjoining to it. And thus the great tithes, the sheeps' walk, and 24 acres glebe, came to the priory; and after this the Prior, desirous to get the whole into his own hands, came to a perpetual composition with the Prior of *Cokesford*, for the moiety of the tithes of his manor, one moiety of which belonged to *Coxford* Prior, and the other to *Butley*, and also for the 10*s*. a year, which the Prior of *Coxford* paid to the Prior of *Thetford*, from his watermill in *Kilverstone*; and in 1428, the Prior of *Butley* was taxed for his whole spirituals here, 8 marks; and thus it remained till 1497, and then *William Disse*, vicar here, had an augmentation to his vicarage; but upon complaint that it was not yet endowed according to the statute, it was disappropriated in his successour's time, and so became an absolute rectory again, as it was before its appropriation, and hath remained such ever since; in 1554, *William Fisher*, then rector, pulled down and destroyed the rectory-house, the site of which joined to the west side of the churchyard, and from that time there hath been no parsonage-house; there are about 24 acres glebe, but the sheep-walk of 250 sheep which belonged to the rectory, was granted off during the impropriation, for an annual pension of 26*s*. 8*d*. a year.

The rectory is in *Norfolk* archdeaconry and *Rockland* deanery, was valued in the King's Books at 7*l*. 14*s*. 9*d*. *ob*. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 33*l*. 7*s*. 8*d*. it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, though it pays 12*d*. synodals, besides the archdeacon's procurations; in 1603, here were 60 communicants, and now [1737] there are 8 houses, and about 50 inhabitants; it paid 3*s*. 4*d*. to the tenths, and is now assessed at 202*l*. to the land tax. The Prior of *Butley*, in 1383, purchased of *Thomas de Pakenham*, chaplain, *Adam de Foxhale* of *Thefford*, chaplain, and *John Barbour* of the same, a

messuage in *Kilverstone*, held of himself as of his church of *Kilverstone*, at 6*d*. a year, by virtue of a license in *mortmain* granted by King *Edward* III. to that monastery; and it seems the Prior assigned this house and half an acre of land to the town; it is the old house now [1737] standing in decay over against the church.

John Howse gave an acre and half in two pieces to the inhabitants.

John Kideman gave 5 roods in two pieces.

In 1524, "*James Baldewyn* of *Kilverstone* (buried in the chancel) "gave to the Black Friars of *Thetford* iii.*s*. iiii.*d*. Also I give and "bequethe to the said church halowynge of *Kylverstone*, as much of "my goods as the church halowyng wyll drawe with the three bells "in the stepul. *Item*, I give ten pounds to be disposed by the dis-"cretion of my executors in the said church, as I may have a *dirige* "and *messe* perpetually, if it may be performed."[5]

RECTORS AND VICARS.

Eustace, rector, in *Henry* the Second's time.

1316, 4 non. *Marc. Thomas*, son of *Peter de Stantone*, priest, vicar. WILLIAM Prior of *Buttle*.

1317, 4 kal. *Dec. Edmund de Debenham*, deacon.

1357, 18 *June*, *John de Acre de Thefford*, priest.

1359, 3 *April*, *John de Wetyng*, priest.

1359, 29 *July*, *John de Acre*, priest, by changing with *Wetyng*, who took *Fineberg* vicarage.

1361, 23 *Sept. Richard Masoun* of *Drenkeston*, priest.

1378, 3 *Decem. William Wylde*, junior, of *Mildenhale*, priest.

1420, 29 *Jan. William Caunceler*, priest.

1432, 10 *April*, *Richard Wyston*, priest. The vicarage was taxed at 8 marks.

1436, 12 *Oct. William Brigham*, priest, at *Wyston's* resignation, united to *Carleton-Rode* till 1442, and then *Brigham* resigned it.

1464, 27 *July*, *John Ingman*, at *Brigham's* death.

1468, 20 *March*, *Thomas Bryan*.

1497, *William Disse*, vicar. In his time there was a composition made, with the consent of Sir *Robert Beckles*, Prior of *Butley*, his patron, and of the Prior of *Coxford*, concerning the tithes of the gardens and orchards in the town, all which were allotted to increase the stipend of the vicar.

1506, 17 *March*, *John Browne*. In his time it was disappropriated, and so became a rectory again.

1507, 12 *Oct. John Goddard*, chaplain.

1542, 20 *Sept. William Fisher*, chaplain. ALICE COTTON, widow, for this turn, which was granted her by *Thomas Manning*, Suffragan Bishop of *Ipswich*, and the convent of *Butley*, of which he was prior.

1559, 20 *July*, *John Abudam*, priest, The QUEEN.

1587, 31 *March*, *John Poynton*, or *Poynter*. The QUEEN. Buried here 18th *June*, 1641.

1641, *Arthur Needham*, he was ejected for his loyalty, in 1556, and one *John Flanner*, subscribes as rector; but *Needham* was restored in 1660, and died rector, and was buried here *Aug*. 12, 1661.

[5] Regr. Briggs. fo. 186.

1661, 30 *Oct. John Burrell*, priest, on *Needham's* death. The KING.

1692, 10 *Sep.* The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Loane*, the present [1737] rector, holds it united to *Bretenham*. The KING.

THE CHURCH hath a low round tower and three bells; the nave and north porch are tiled, the chancel thatched, and north isle leaded; the following inscriptions are on marbles in the chancel:

Requiescunt Sub hoc
Marmore Reliquiæ THOMÆ
WRIGHT Armigeri, qui plenior
Virtutum quam Dierum
Mundum vidit et reliquit,
12mo Aprilis 1667.

THOMAS WRIGHT Jun. 10 Annos natus, obijt Septimo Die Junij 1674.
Senilis Infans et Puelle. *Cato.*

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Here lyeth the Body of Katherine Daughter of Charles Wright Esq; Here also lyeth the Body of Frances Daughter of Charles Wright Esq; both by Anne his Wife, the Eldest Daughter of George Vilett of Pinkny in the County of Norfolk Esq; Katherine departed this Life June the 8 Aged 3 Years 8 Months, Frances departed this Life December the 7 aged 6 months, Anno Dom: 1696.

On a grave-stone,

Here lieth interred *Charles Wright Esq;* a Man remarkable for many excellent Qualities a most affet. Husband, an indulgt. Parent, a sincere Friend, his Charity was unconfined, his Liberality was universale, his Afflictions were great, his Patience greater, he was a conscientious Observer of all religious Duties, & remarkable zealous for the Honour of God, & Religion, he departed this Life in the true Faith and Fear of God, in the 64 Year of his Age, on the 14*th.* Day of Nov. A.D. 1729.

Here lyeth the Body of Katherine Cropley, youngest Daughter of Sir Charles Harbord Knt. Surveyor to King Charles the first, & second Reliquid of Tho. Wright Esq. late Wife of William Cropley Gent. one of the Best of Women, Wifes, & Mothers, dyed July the 6 1684. aged 40 Yeares 11 Months.

Here lyeth interr'd Anne the Eldest Daug. of George Vilett of Pinckney in the County of Norff. Esq. who was married to Charles Wright of Kilverstone in the said County Esq; the Twenty ninth Day of May Anno Dom: 1691. Which Happy Pair, were so equally Blest in each other, that their Sublime and shining Pattern, of true and undissembled Affection, is scarcely to be paralell'd, but never out-done. She had by her beloved Husband, four Sons, and eight Daughters, and then departed this Life, the Twenty ninth Day of September, and was buried the first of October, Anno Domini: 1709, aged 41 Years.

A Mother who with every Grace was Blest,
With all the Ornaments of Vertue Drest,
With whatso'ere Religion recommends,
The best of Wifes, of Mothers, and of Friends,
And tho' by Death, her Body's turn'd to Dust,
'Tis fitt we still Commemorate the just.
'Twas here, she did adore the highest Lord,
Who to her Soul great Comfort did afford,
'Twas here she did with great Joy and Content,
Receive Gods Holy Word and Sacrament,
Since then she loved, this Sacred Place so well,
'Tis very meet, that here her Name should Dwell.

On a grave-stone in the church,

Here lyeth buried the Body of *Mary Pearson*, Wid. Relict of the Rev. *Will. Pearson* LL. D. late Chancellour of the Diocess of York, whose undissembl'd Goodness made her whilst living beloved, when dead, lamented by all that knew her. She died Apr. 9*th*. 1736. Æt. 72.

By the bounds of this parish, is *Ringmere Pit*, which I find Mr. *Salmon*, in his *Roman* Stations in *Britain*, (pag. 9,) takes notice of in these words:

" On the side of this way from *Hockham*, in *East-Wrettam* parish, " is a remarkable cavity called *Ringmere Pit*, it is in form of an " *amphitheatre*, to the bigness of six or seven acres, with an uniform " descent on every side to the *arena*. So exact is its figure, even yet, " one cannot help believing it was contrived for show. There was " not in the latter end of *October*, a drop of water in it, which the " wet summer must have filled, if it ever had been a pond. More of " this kind, I have heard of hereabouts but not seen."

I must own, a stranger, who saw it in 1724, or 1725, (as I suppose he did,)when it was entirely dry, might have been of the same opinion with him. But there is nothing uncommon to those that have been acquainted with it; it is a large cavity indeed, generally full of water, and the ground being a sand, the water occasioned that uniform descent; it is supplied with land springs from the adjacent hills, which in the extreme dry year ceased running, and so the water shrank into the sand; it is a very old *mere* or large water, as the *Saxon* name which it still bears tells us, Ring-mere being no more than, the *round mere* or water. I have angled fine perch out of it when I was a schoolboy at *Thetford*; and am apt to think there are good fish in it now, it being stored, as I am informed, since it was last dry. But this pit is not to compare with that, which lies nearer *Croxton*; and though it is three times as big, was then also dry; this is called *Foulmere Pit*; the greater part of its fishery belongs to the estate in *Croxton*, settled on the school and hospital of *Thetford*, as I am informed, and that of *Ringmere*, to the lord of *East-Wrotham*; there are other large pits on these heaths, (though not so big as either of the former,) that have water in them in winter, but being mostly dried up in summer time, they look very regular to the beholder's eye.

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